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The Victoria History of the
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EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

VOLUME VIII

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND

LANCASHIRE



133/39
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LONDON
CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED

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INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY





THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY OF
LANCASTER

EDITED BY

WILLIAM FARRER, D.LITT., AND J. BROWNBILL, M.A.

VOLUME VIII



LONDON

CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED
1914

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A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

The publication of the volumes of this series which form the History of the County of Lancaster is due to the financial support afforded by the Right Hon. the Viscount Hambleden, the Right Hon. the Viscount Alverstone, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. the Lord Ashcombe, Mr. O. E. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, D.L., Mr. Somerset A. Beaumont, D.L., Mr. William Farrer, D.Litt., and the late Mr. Frank McClean, F.R.A.S., of whose public spirit and generosity it is here desired to make special recognition.

TOPOGRAPHY

THE HUNDRED OF LONSDALE

I. SOUTH OF THE SANDS

LANCASTER (part)	WARTON	TATHAM
COCKERHAM (part)	BURTON (part)	TUNSTALL
HEYSHAM	MELLING	WHITTINGTON
HALTON	CLAUGHTON	THORNTON (part)
BOLTON-LE-SANDS		

II. NORTH OF THE SANDS

CARTMEL		
FURNESS, viz. :	URSWICK	HAWKSHEAD
DALTON	PENNINGTON	COLTON
ALDINGHAM	ULVERSTON	KIRKBY IRELETH

Lonsdale does not occur as a hundred or wapentake in Domesday Book, though the name may be found there as if it were that of a manor adjoining Cockerham.¹ Probably the words 'Two manors. In Lanesdale and Cocreham Ulf and Machel had two ploughlands' should read, 'In Lanesdale. Two manors : In Cocreham Ulf, &c.' From the 11th century to the present day the description 'in Lonsdale' has been applied as a distinguishing term to places lying within the watershed of the River Lune. Sedbergh, Ingleton, and Newby near Clapham were usually so described in mediaeval documents, while the phrase is still added in the cases of Burton and Thornton in Yorkshire and of Kirkby and Middleton in Westmorland. Domesday Book shows that there were then no hundreds on the west coast to the north of the Ribble, so that there is every probability that the divisions which natural features suggested as convenient, such as Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Kendal, were in general use before the Conquest. In the time of Rufus or Henry I Lonsdale broke up as a territorial unit. Part was annexed to Yorkshire as the wapentake of Ewcross, another part to Kendal and later to Westmorland, while the remainder with Furness, Cartmel, and the southern part of Kendal after forming part of the honour of Count Roger of Poitou became known, a few years after his banishment, as the honour of Lancaster. The main influence in this partition appears to have been the parochial one. But that was not entirely so, seeing that Ireby and Dalton have belonged for eight centuries to parishes centred outside this county. In addition to the parochial influence we may safely add the feudal, particularly in regard to a sufficiency of suitors or doomsmen at the wapentake and court baron. The population of free men was very limited until a century after the Conquest, and it was therefore desirable to arrange

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the boundaries so that the same free man might be a suitor to more than one wapentake court.

Lonsdale Hundred had been defined before 1168,² and the bailiwick was granted in 1199 to Adam son of Orm de Kellet.³ The descent of this office is the same as that of the manor of Nether Kellet; it was held by the Holland⁴ and Lovel families and then by the Earls of Derby.

The hundred contains two parts, separated by the sandy estuary of the Kent, and therefore known as Lonsdale South of the Sands and Lonsdale North of the Sands. The former is Lonsdale proper, the greater part of it being in the valley of the Lune; the latter consists of the districts of Cartmel



and Furness, which are defined by conspicuous physical features. The two parts of Lonsdale were sometimes regarded as distinct hundreds, and, as the Abbot of Furness and his successors in title had large exemptions from the

² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 12. In some charters of a little earlier date Lonsdale is not expressly called a wapentake; *ibid.* 389, 393.

³ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), xl, 7. Orm de Kellet, bailiff of Lonsdale, and his two under-bailiffs were in 1291-2 fined for contempt and non-appearance; Assize R. 407, m. 1; 408, m. 5 d. In 1292 Orm was summoned to prove his title to the office; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 384.

⁴ Thomas Earl of Lancaster granted the serjeanty of Lonsdale, the keepership of the forests of Lancaster and the manors of Torrisholme and Kellet to Robert de Holland. This was confirmed in 1320; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 431. An agreement as to the bailiwick was in 1356 made between Sir Robert de Holland and Robert son of Robert de Holland, who had married Joan; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 4, m. 6 d.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

interference of the sheriff of the county and the bailiff of the wapentake,⁵ the southern portion with Cartmel was practically the whole hundred. The two divisions were connected by a notable passage over the Sands, from Hest Bank in Bolton to Cartmel. The office of guide had an endowment still existent.⁶

Court Rolls for 1324-6 have been printed; they show that sixteen or seventeen courts were held each year—i.e. one about every three weeks—and that the doomsmen from different townships attended.⁷ Appointments of keepers of the peace are recorded in the Patent Rolls.⁸ The forest of the hundred was extensive, comprising Quernmore and Over Wyresdale.⁹ A peculiar 'tenant right' and 'customary freehold' occur.

The hundred contains the North Lonsdale division of the county and a large part of the Lancaster division, each returning one member to Parliament.

Ecclesiastically Lonsdale did not form a single district, the deaneries of Amounderness, Lonsdale, Kendal and Furness all having certain parishes in it. The last-named was the only one which did not extend beyond the limits of the hundred; Lonsdale and Kendal deaneries were largely outside the county. There was anciently a Dean of Lancaster,¹⁰ but his jurisdiction, which extended over Furness, was perhaps divided among the four deaneries just named. The archdeacon's court, for the probate of wills, &c., was held in Lancaster Church for about a century, the east end being screened off for the purpose until 1828, when a new room was built.¹¹ The Richmond wills from 1740 are preserved at Lancaster.

A peculiarity of Lonsdale proper is the prevalence of parishes consisting of a single township. The number of them would have been greater but for the artificial inclusion of Gressingham and Caton in the parish of Lancaster.

Archbishop Wickwane visited this part of his diocese in April and May 1281, entering and leaving by way of Clapham. His itinerary shows that he visited Hornby, Lancaster, Cockersand, Weeton, Preston, Ribchester, Beaumont in Skerton, Burton in Kendal, Over Kellet, Cartmel, Furness, Conishead, St. Bees, Burton in Kendal, Warton, Gressingham, Hornby and Warton.¹² On 22 May 1281 he gave notice that his men had taken venison in Earl Edmund's forest of Wernelmor—perhaps Quernmore.¹³

⁵ In 1228 it was placed on record that Orm de Kellet, serjeant in fee of Lonsdale, must answer to the Abbot of Furness for Furness; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 184. In 1347 the abbot complained that Robert son of Sir Robert de Holland, the bailiff, had violated his liberties; De Banco R. 350, m. 319.

⁶ See the accounts of the parishes named, and the *Charity Rep.* for Ulverston, 1901.

⁷ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 108-41. Nine county courts and seventeen wapentake courts were held in Lonsdale in the year ending at Michaelmas 1441; Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 100, no. 1790.

⁸ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 382; 1343-5, p. 510. Thomas de Ashton was appointed coroner of the wapentake in 1399; *ibid.* 1396-9, p. 478.

⁹ In 1344-5 inquiry was made as to the farm of £12 formerly paid by Roger Gernet, forester; Q.R. Memo. R. 22, m. 2.

¹⁰ The names of some of the deans have been preserved:—

Adam occurs 1184-98; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 57, 153

R. de Kirkby, c. 1200; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 171

Nicholas, 1214; *ibid.* 162

Walter, 1230; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 164

W. de Tatham; *ibid.* i, 154; ii, 306

Thomas, rector of Halton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 164

Nicholas, c. 1257; *ibid.* xxxv, App. 36

Hugh, vicar of Cockerham; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 380

¹¹ *Ibid.* iv, 685, 722.

¹² *Wickwane's Reg.* (Surtees Soc.), 345.

¹³ *Ibid.* 272.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

LANCASTER

IN LONSDALE :

LANCASTER

ALDCLIFFE

BULK

ASHTON WITH STODDAY

SCOTFORTH

THURNHAM (PART)¹

SKERTON

OVERTON

POULTON, BARE AND TORRISHOLME

HEATON WITH OXCLIFFE

MIDDLETON

QUERNMORE

OVER WYRESDALE

CATON

GRESSINGHAM

IN AMOUNDERNESS :

BLEASDALE^{1a}

MYERSCOUGH

FULWOOD

STALMINE WITH STAYNALL

PREESALL WITH

HACKINSALL

To the townships above enumerated as forming the parish of Lancaster there have sometimes been added Simonswood and Toxteth Park, near Liverpool,² for these were parts of the forest of Lancaster and therefore theoretically within the parish just as were Fulwood, Myerscough, Bleasdale and the southern half of Over Wyresdale. While the parish received this wide extension for civil reasons the chapelries of Gressingham, Stalmine and probably Caton were added to it through the donation of their churches or chapels to Lancaster Priory; and it may be observed that in later times, while Lancaster and Stalmine were in the deanery of Amounderness, Caton and Gressingham were in that of Lonsdale. It is possible on the other hand that Cockerham was once in this parish, the intervening township of Thurnham being divided between the two.

The eastern portion of the parish, including Caton, Gressingham and the forest, is hilly, and the fells dividing Quernmore and Caton on the north from Over Wyresdale on the south and parting the valleys of the Lune and Wyre contain the highest land in the main portion of the county, attaining 1,836 ft. above sea level at Ward's Stone; this is a little higher than Pendle. The western or lowland portion of the parish is bisected by the Lune; the north-western half, known in part as the Little Fylde, is flat and lies low, while the south-eastern half, though it has some marshy land, stands higher. There are two boroughs, the ancient one of Lancaster now extending into Scotforth, Bulk and Skerton, and the modern one of Morecambe. The population in 1901 numbered 60,019; this includes that of the whole of Thurnham (540) and that of Bleasdale also (403), but not that of the various detached parts. The total area is 70,540 acres, of which 18,098½ acres are in Amounderness.

Considering its position on one of the great roads to the north—that through the more level country bordering the Irish Sea—the history of the parish is surprisingly obscure. Such as it is it is almost

entirely connected with the town of Lancaster, for the hill country to the east was utilized by the Norman lords for a forest, and so has practically no story, the Little Fylde was out of the main track, Aldcliffe and Bulk were in ecclesiastical hands, and the other townships of Skerton, Scotforth and Ashton were closely associated with the town.

From the remains which have been discovered it is certain that there was about the end of the first century a Roman settlement or military station at Lancaster,³ but its name is unknown.⁴ The choice was probably determined by the defensible bluff rising in a bend of the Lune at a point where the river was still tidal and navigable and yet fordable at low water. Though several miles from the great Roman road through Over Burrow the station was of some importance; a fort was built upon the Castle Hill, and what seems a fragment of the wall, formerly called Wery Wall, remains on the north-east slope, near Bridge Lane.⁵ The ancient crosses found by the church, place-names, and traces of defence works show the introduction of Christianity and English settlement during the 7th century. It is alleged that there was a mint at Lancaster during the reign of Harold I (1035-40), for coins have been recorded with the name *LAC*, *LANDC*, and *LANCS*.⁶ Nothing further is known till the meagre record of Domesday, which shows that, although there was a church at Lancaster,⁷ the manor like a large part of the parish was merely a member of the great lordship of Halton held in 1066 by Earl Tostig,⁸ the brother of Harold, who was killed at Stamford Bridge in that year. Count Roger of Poitou, on receiving the district from William the Conqueror or his son,



LANCASTER of Kendal and Wyresdale. *Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant or.*

¹ The account of Thurnham is given with Cockerham.

^{1a} For the accounts of Bleasdale, Myerscough and Fulwood see *V.C.H. Lancs.* vii, 137, and of Stalmine and Preesall *ibid.* 251.

² e.g. *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 125. In 1430 the church had tithes from the grazing in Toxteth, Croxteth and Simonswood; *Rentals and Surv. R.* 378.

³ Thompson Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 164-92; also, for more recent discoveries, *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiv, 46, 55; xxvii, 111.

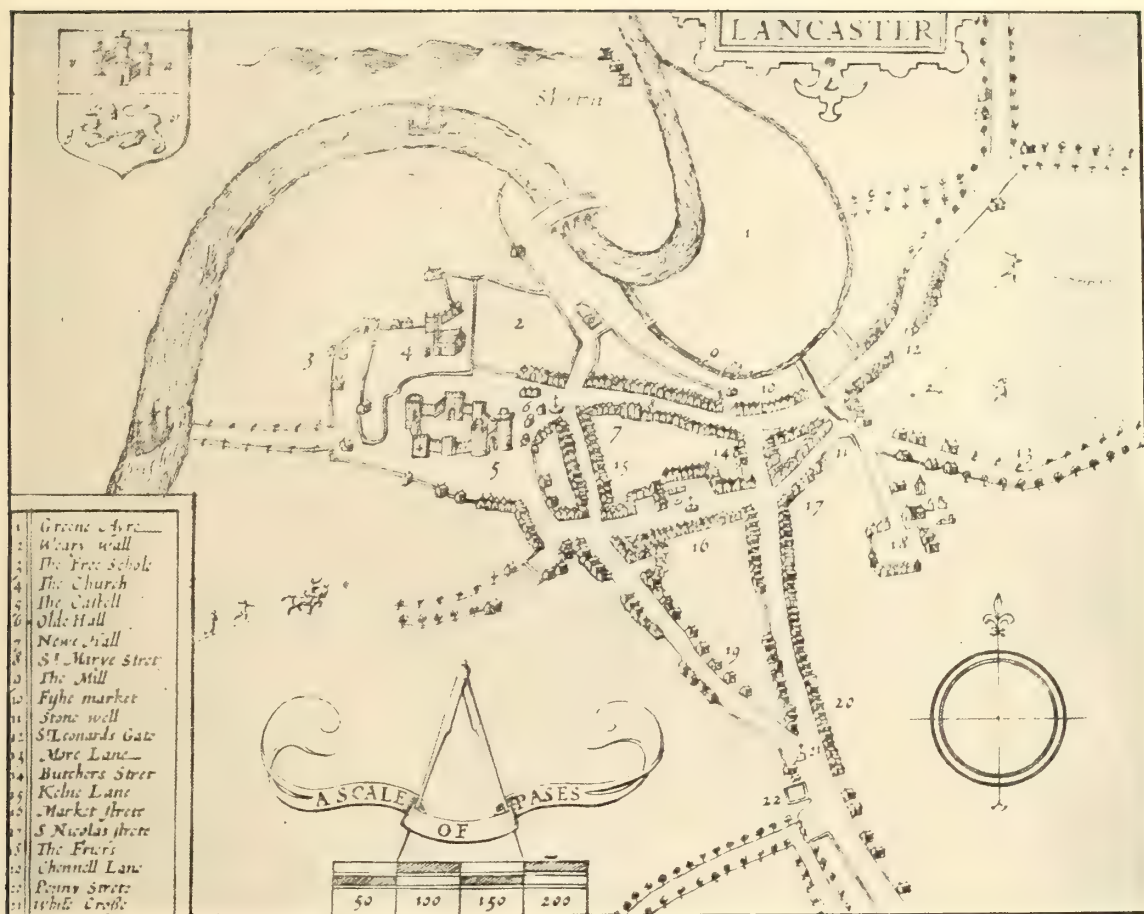
⁴ Watkin thought *Longovicus* probable.

⁵ Roger of Poitou in 1094 gave to the church certain land extending from 'the old wall' to Godfrey's orchard; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 8.

⁶ Information of Mr. H. A. Grueber, referring to B. M. *Cat. of Angl.-Sax. Coins*, ii, and Hildebrand, *Angl.-Sax. Mynt*, 352-3. The moneyers' names were Ægelwine, Ælfwerd and Dunberd. The existence of the mint is very doubtful.

⁷ The Runic Cross has been described in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 266.

⁸ *Ibid.* 288b.



LANCASTER IN 1611
(From Speed's 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain')

judged Lancaster the proper place to be the seat of his lordship; there he built his castle,⁹ the keep going back to his time, and in the adjacent church, by his grant of it to the abbey of St. Martin of Sées, he procured the establishment of a small body of monks so that the worship of God might be maintained in due state and regularity. Probably it was Count Roger who made a borough there, and the monks who set up the school.

stated already, Lancaster was for a time the head of a deanery in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of York.

LANCASTER CASTLE is finely situated on the west side of the town on the summit of a steep isolated hill round which the River Lune sweeps in a curve about a quarter of a mile to the north. The site has been already described in the section on Ancient Earthworks,¹² the mediaeval building having



Soon afterwards, perhaps even from Roger's own day, there was an 'honour of Lancaster' held by him and then by the king or a near relative, and a county was formed giving in course of time the title of earl and duke and receiving palatine jurisdictions.¹⁰ A great family, lords of Kendal and Wyresdale, took their surname from the town.¹¹ Ecclesiastically, as

replaced an earlier mount and court earthwork castle with timber palisading, the plan of which is still recognizable. 'Tradition' has attributed some portions of the masonry of the building to the Roman period, but this has no doubt arisen from the Norman fortress being erected partly on the site of a former Roman castrum.¹³ Probably by the time the

⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 182.

¹⁰ From the 15th century there has been a Lancaster Herald; a list is given in *Time-honoured Lanc.* 423-5.

¹¹ The stories of the honour and family

have been recounted in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i and ii.

¹² *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 258.

¹³ It lies almost exactly half within and half without the line of the Roman wall,

standing across the south-west corner of the castrum. See E. W. Cox in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 97-103, where the subject is discussed at some length.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

earthwork castle was constructed the Roman station had fallen into ruin. The evidence of the trenches goes to show that no portion of the Roman work was incorporated in the Saxon fortress, and by the time the Norman building was erected it is probable that nearly if not quite all traces of the Roman masonry had disappeared from the site. The Norman keep occupies the position of the Saxon mount and was erected by Roger of Poitou some time before 1102, being probably the only portion of the Norman structure then built in stone. The moats and fosses were constructed c. 1209, and to this period the work in the south-west tower, known as Adrian's Tower, corresponds, together with what remains of the curtain wall stretching between it and the keep, so that it seems probable a great deal of building was done about this date, the keep being supplemented by a range of buildings running southward from its south-west angle and standing in front of it, with a round tower at each end. There is evidence, too, of transitional work in the round staircase turret of the great south-east gateway, and probably also in the vault below the Well Tower north of it, indicating that the castle of the beginning of the 13th century occupied approximately the area which it covered during the later middle age period and down to modern times before the great additions made at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century.

The mediaeval castle covered an irregular area measuring about 380 ft. from west to east by about 350 ft. from north to south, the keep and the later buildings south of it occupying the west side and the gateway the lowest point of the site, at the south-east corner, facing the town. Directly north of the gateway, and connected with it by a short curtain wall, was a square tower, known as the Well Tower, and a second square tower called the Dungeon Tower stood on the south side of the courtyard midway between the gateway and Adrian's Tower on the south-west corner. Between the towers and the gateway the courtyard was inclosed by straight curtain walls on the south and east and by a longer curtain on the north, irregular on plan, the three parts of the wall running at obtuse angles, carrying the line of the fortification beyond the face of the keep on that side. At one of the angles of this curtain there was a circular flanking tower, the foundations of which were discovered in excavating for the erection of the prison building at the end of the 18th century.

All that now remains of the mediaeval building is the keep, sometimes called the Lungess Tower, the

round south-west tower known as Adrian's, the gateway, and the square tower north of it known as the Well Tower. The building south of the keep inclosing the west side of the courtyard, together with the square tower on the south side known as the Dungeon Tower, and all the original curtain walls, have disappeared. The greater part of the gateway and Well Tower are of early 15th-century date, probably replacing older structures on the same site, as shown by the traces of older work, already mentioned, in the gateway. The Dungeon Tower seems to have been of the same date, and everything points to considerable rebuilding of the castle in the early years of the reign of Henry IV, the structure having suffered from invasions of the Scots in the 14th century. The gateway was probably rebuilt on the foundations of an older gatehouse of the reign of King John, and the upper portions of the Well Tower and Dungeon Tower had been so far destroyed that their almost complete reconstruction probably became necessary about the same time.¹⁴

In 1645, after the castle had sustained more than one Royalist attack, Parliament ordered that 'all the walls about it should be thrown down, only the gatehouse, the buildings upon the south and west, with the towers,' being retained. The order, however, does not appear to have been very effectually carried out, for the building must still have remained a fortress of considerable strength, as it was successfully held for the Parliament against Sir Thomas Tyldesley in 1648.¹⁵ In June 1649, however, the Parliament gave further orders that the castle should be demolished 'except such parts thereof as are necessary for the sitting of the Courts of Justice and for the keepe of the common gaol of the county'¹⁶; and more than eighteen months after, in 1651, the Council of State sent three officers to view the castle 'to see whether it be so far demolished as to be untenable according to former order.'¹⁷ After the Restoration, however, in 1663, the high sheriff and justices of the peace petitioned the king to see the castle 'repaired as formerly,' the building being described as consisting heretofore of 'several strong and stately towers and lines,' but the lines had been 'demolished in the late unhappy wars and the roofs of the towers and lodgings of officers are fallen into decay and the records in danger of spoil.'¹⁸ Orders accordingly were issued¹⁹ for a survey of the fabric and 'all the decays and ruins thereof,' and an estimate of the charges required for the repairs, which amounted in all to £1,957, was returned on 12 January 1663-4.²⁰

¹⁴ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 106.

A survey of the building was made in 1578 to judge what repairs were needed. The gatehouse was described as 'a fair large tower, being three heights stonework, with several lodgings,' and a watch-tower. The rooms named are those of the queen's attorney, the clerk of the county, the prothonotary and the porter; there were also the portcullis chamber and the chancery where the records were kept. The buttery was another part. The 'great tower called Longes Toure' was of stonework, very strong and 24 yds. square. In one of its 'lodgings' the judges used to sit; in another the exchequer was kept; there were stables

under them. The kitchen and the hall with adjacent lodgings for the judges are also mentioned as well as the gaol. The estimated cost of repairs was £235 13s. 4d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com.* 271.

A further survey was made in 1588, when the estimate for repairs amounted to £138 10s.; *ibid.* 423.

¹⁵ Cox, *op. cit.*

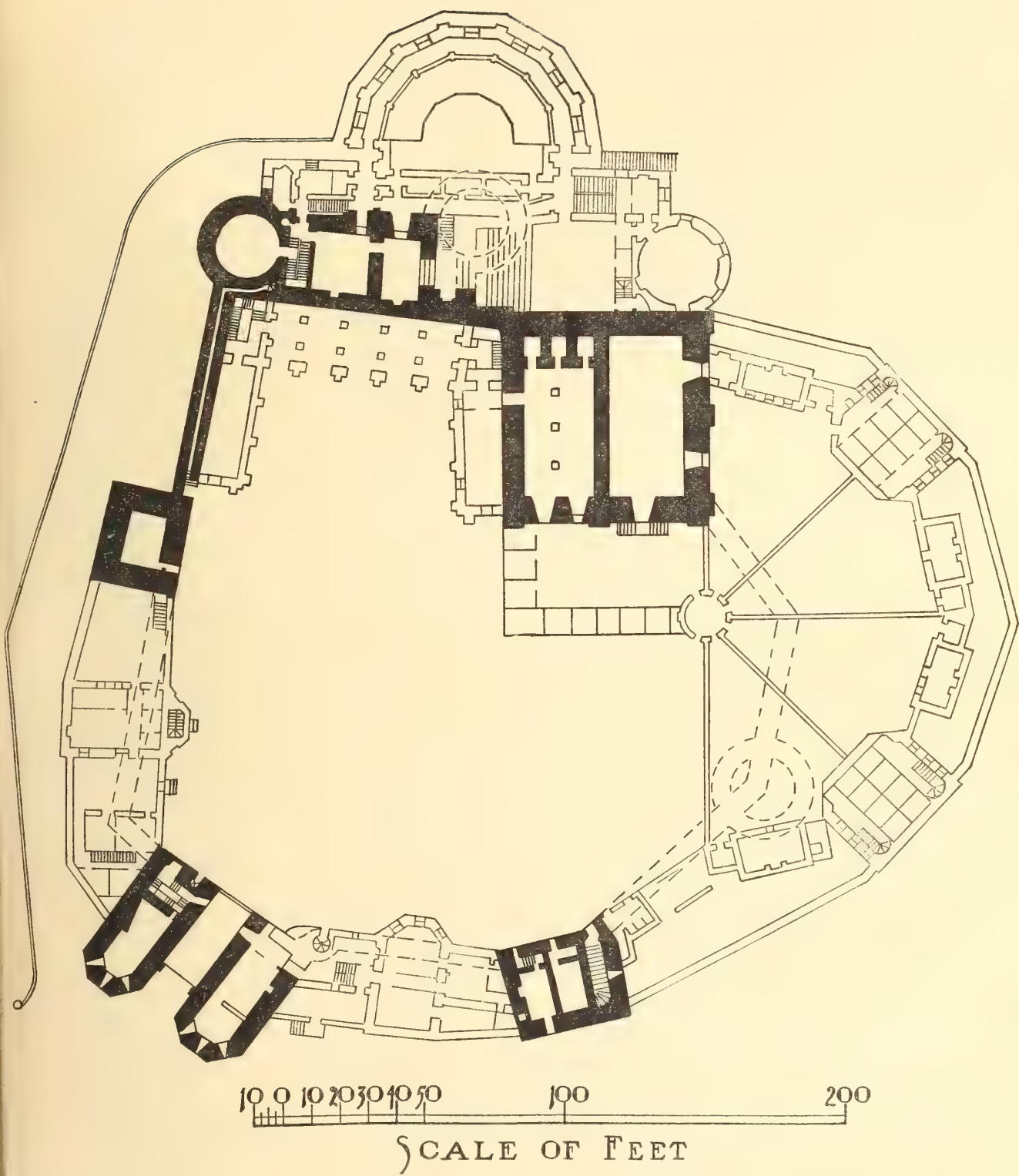
¹⁶ Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc. lxii [new ser.]), 224.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 225. Old plans and views, however, show that the curtain walls stood until their removal at the end of the 18th century, though apparently reduced in height; Cox, *op. cit.* 113.

¹⁸ Roper, *op. cit.* 245.

¹⁹ 4 Nov. and 8 Dec. 1663.

²⁰ Some idea of the extent and character of the damage done and the repairs required can be gathered from the items making up the schedule of estimated cost, which are under separate heads as follows: Mason (work over the Lungess Tower, the Judges' Hall, the Dungeon Tower, the stairs into the Judges' Hall, the Crown Office, and about the Gatehouse, with the 'rough spattlem' from the Dungeon to Lungess Tower and stairs to the Shire Hall), £82; Waller's work with getting and leading lime and stone service (the outwalls in length 150 yds., in height 12 yds., in breadth 8 ft.), £100; Woodwork (in Dungeon Tower, one-half of highest roof in Lungess Tower and two lower floors in same, the



PLAN OF LANCASTER CASTLE

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The repairs then effected seem to have subsisted down to the end of the 18th century,²¹ but in 1788, in consequence of a general Act of Parliament for improving prisons, Lancaster Castle was directed to be altered and enlarged, and an amount of rebuilding was then begun which materially altered the plan and appearance of the fabric. The Governor's House, which filled up the whole of the space between the gateway and the Well Tower, was first erected, after which, in 1793, the female felons' prison, extending from the south side of the gateway to the Dungeon Tower, was completed, the Dungeon Tower being still left standing. The building of the male felons' prison on the north side of the court followed, necessitating the destruction of the curtain wall. This range of buildings, which was carried further northward than the original extent of the castle over the site of the moat, joining the Lungess Tower at its north-west angle, includes two towers each four stories high, with other necessary accommodation, and four radiating courts, the whole inclosed by a high boundary wall. The new Crown Hall was erected in 1796 on the west side of the Lungess Tower, terminating at its north end with a round tower containing the grand jury room, all this being to the north of the ancient line of buildings inclosing the west side of the courtyard and containing the old Crown Hall. The County or Shire Hall—the large semi-polygonal Gothic building which is such a prominent feature in all external views of Lancaster Castle from the west side—was erected in 1798, and the additions were completed by an arcade, or covered promenade for debtors, in front of the old Crown Hall within the castle yard, with rooms for debtors over it.²² The Dungeon Tower stood till 1818, when it was taken down to make way for a female penitentiary, which was erected between the female felons' building and Adrian's Tower in 1818–21. Alterations were carried out in the castle in 1889–90, and again in 1892–3 (more particularly in Adrian's Tower), at both of which periods discoveries of considerable architectural and antiquarian interest, hereafter referred to, were made.

The Keep, or Lungess Tower, is a square of nearly 80 ft. externally, with walls 10 ft. thick of characteristic Norman masonry, the stones being short and set with wide joints.²³ On each face are three flat buttresses, one at each end and one in the middle of the wall. The tower consists of three stories and is 70 ft. in height, but the upper story is said to have been added in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is most likely, however, a rebuilding of formerly existing work, some of which probably yet remains. The date 1585 with the initials E.R. and those of Richard Assheton (high sheriff in 1586, when probably the work was completed) are on the battlements on the north side. The Elizabethan work included also

the insertion of two large square windows of three transomed lights on the south side. The tower is divided its full height by a central wall running from west to east, and the original entrance was at the first floor level by an external flight of steps on the south side. On the north side the first floor has been removed, the two lower stories being thrown into one, now used as a chapel. 'Some of the rear arches of the ancient windows remain, of which two, facing east, on each original floor remain open, being plain round-headed ones with a shaft on each side.'²⁴ The lower story on the south side was used till 1816 as the County Lunatic Asylum. The south-west corner contains a vice, and is surmounted by an embattled turret rising 10 ft. above the parapet of the keep, usually known as John o'Gaunt's Chair, but probably an addition of the 15th century. The northern half of the keep was unroofed after the Civil War and remained a ruin until the end of the 18th century.²⁵

The Great Hall lay to the south-west of the keep, connected with it by a short length of wall, and was 50 ft. by 25 ft. internally and divided into six bays. The hall does not appear to have occupied the whole extent of the building on the west side of the court between the two round towers, its north end being apparently occupied by a smaller apartment between the hall and the tower. The hall was used as the Crown Court before the erection of the new buildings in 1796–8, but the alterations then and afterwards made have almost destroyed all its original features. It has been divided into two, and the old external west wall is hidden within the modern buildings and disfigured with large modern windows.²⁶ The basement consisted of six transverse cellars with barrel vaults, one of which at the south end yet remains, having been excavated in recent years. 'The end walls of the vault are built up against the curtain, not jointed into it, the inner face of the curtain running unbroken behind the later masonry.'²⁷ These vaults seem to have been used, one as a passage to Adrian's Tower and the rest as prisons in the 18th century.²⁸ The north circular tower, the site of which is approximately covered by the new Crown Hall, appears to have been attached to the north-west angle of the range of buildings, at some little distance from the west wall of the keep.

Adrian's Tower, however, at the south end of the western range of buildings, abuts on the full length of the south wall of the Great Hall, projecting but slightly in front of it on the west side. It is distant from the keep about 70 ft., and consists of two stories. The whole of the exterior was encased in ashlar at the end of the 18th century, in the Gothic style employed in the other new buildings with large blank pointed windows which do not correspond with the floors. Old views, however, show the walls originally

barr in the Shire Hall, the kitchen roof and floor, doors, gate, &c.), £400; Iron-work (1½ tons of iron for gates and 1 ton for stanchions and workmanship), £84; Leadwork (18 tons Lungess Tower, 1 ton over Judges' Hall, 14 cwt. over kitchen, 1 ton 5 cwt. over gatehouse, 2½ tons over Crown Office, and over Dungeon Tower and labour), £351; Plastering and slating, £30; glassing, £10. It was stated that the beauty and strength of the stately towers of the castle had been preserved,

only the lines and gates having been demolished. See Roper, op. cit. 245 seq.

²¹ There are two oil paintings of the interior of the court of the castle about 1750 in possession of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. They are reproduced in the *Trans.* i (old ser.), 99; xii (new ser.), 118.

²² All the new buildings of 1788–98 were designed by Mr. Harrison, architect, of Chester. In the Binns Collection at Liverpool Reference Library is a series of

pen-and-ink sketches of Lancaster Castle showing the new additions and alterations, which are probably the work of Harrison. See *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 119.

²³ *Ibid.* 108.

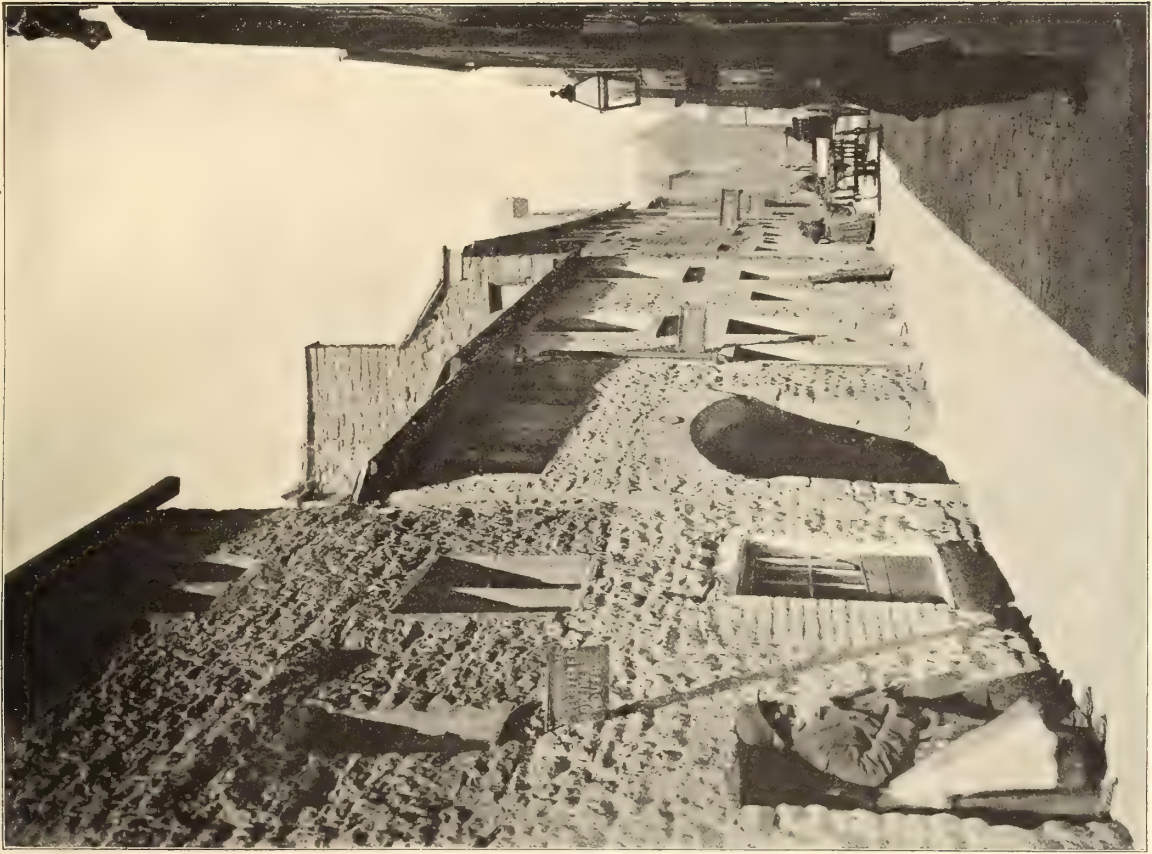
²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

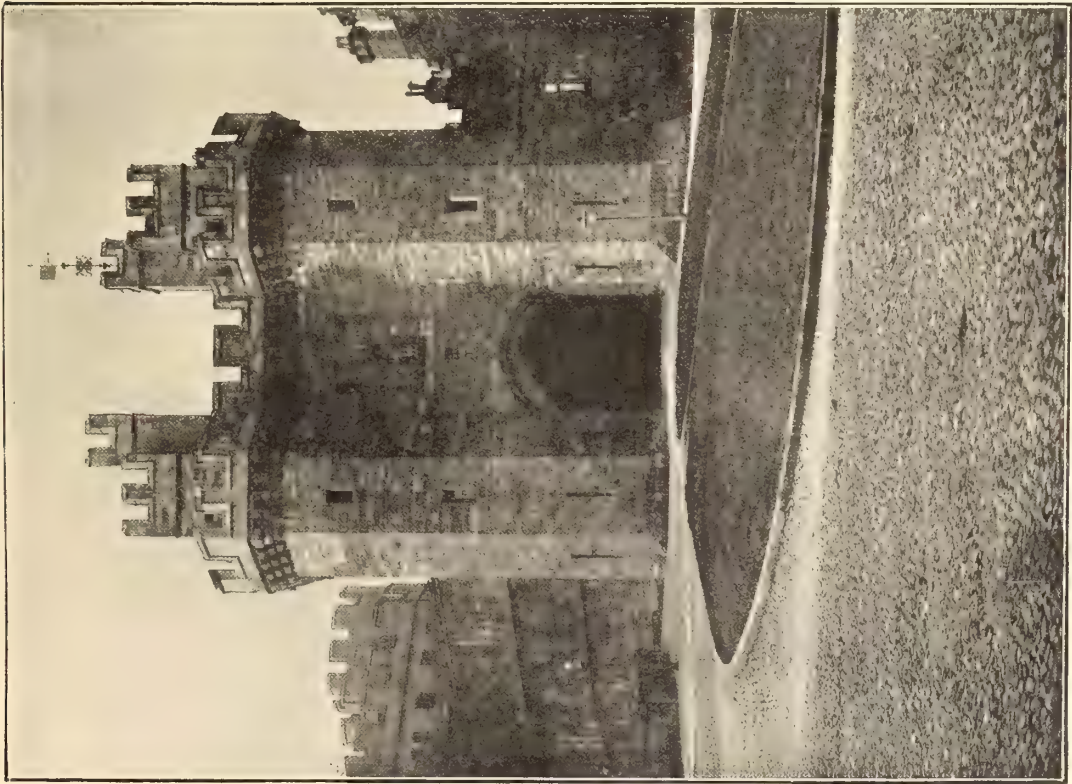
²⁶ *Ibid.* 118.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*



LANCASTER : OLD CHINA STREET



LANCASTER CASTLE : THE GATEWAY

battering and the tower terminating in an embattled parapet carried on corbels. The interior of the lower story is of ashlar masonry in regular courses, but in the upper part the walling is rougher, irregularly coursed, and the stones, except those for doors and window rear arches, are roughly dressed, as if intended originally to have been covered with plaster.²⁹ The original entrance was on the north side from a passage under the Great Hall, and on each side of the door, in the thickness of the wall, is a vice leading to the roof and curtain walls. The eastern one seems to have been built up with solid masonry at a time not very long after its construction, as on its discovery in 1892-3 the masonry was found to be as fresh and the masons' marks as clear as when first built. The lower room had two loopholes commanding the south curtain wall and the external west wall of the hall, the rear arches of which remain. The southern loophole opens from a little watching chamber in the thickness of the wall. In 1810 the upper story was made into a record room, and was so used till the end of the last century. During the alterations of 1892-3, however, when the tower was converted into a museum, the floor was taken out and a circular gallery erected. The plaster was at the same time removed from the upper part of the walls, revealing the rougher masonry, and the soil and rubbish with which the ground floor had been filled up to a height of some 5 ft. or 6 ft. was cleared out.³⁰ When the excavations were made two large stones with sockets were found below the floor level in the centre of the tower.³¹ There is a tradition that a horse-mill was used in this tower by the Romans and continued in use down to late mediaeval times.³² The tooling of these stones is different from that in the rest of the building and may be Roman work, and it is possible that the stones are the remains of a mill, but whether in its original position or not cannot be stated. It may have been brought here from some ruined villa and the tower fitted to contain it.³³ Probably the tower came to be used in late mediaeval times as a kitchen or bakery, its proximity to the hall rendering such an arrangement likely. In the upper part are four wide arches in the thickness of the wall, one being the entrance door. 'The second led into a chamber running eastwards at the end of the hall; the third formerly opened to a gallery in the south curtain wall, but was, a little later, made into a large fireplace. The fourth arch leads to the second staircase by which the summit of the tower is reached.'³⁴ The inner order of the second arch is carried on corbelled shafts with moulded capitals of transition character, a further indication of the date of the tower as c. 1200.

From Adrian's Tower two fragments of the ancient curtain wall extend towards the east and north.

The eastern one, which originally joined the Dungeon Tower, is now covered up by modern work, but old drawings show it to have had an embattled parapet both on its inner and outer face. Of the other fragment there exists a short length in its original state with a corbelled parapet, probably of the same date as the tower, but the rest of the wall is much defaced by modern openings and alteration.³⁵

The Dungeon Tower stood about 75 ft. to the east of Adrian's Tower, and was a rectangular structure of two stories, 35 ft. by 30 ft. externally, the greater length being from west to east. It was not quite parallel with the curtain, and from the evidence of old drawings seems to have dated from the early part of the 15th century, having apparently been erected at the time the gatehouse was rebuilt. The floor was of singular construction, 'being of long stones set on end, about 4 ft. long and 6 in. to 8 in. square, clamped together with iron.'³⁶ This solid filling may have been to counteract attack by mining. Between the tower and the moat there projected a stone platform, like a low square bastion, which would also serve the same purpose.³⁷

The gateway, which lay about 90 ft. to the east of the Dungeon Tower, is a picturesque structure of three stories, consisting of two semi-octagonal towers with machicolations and embattled parapets flanking a wide four-centred arched opening. The total width of the structure is 65 ft., the towers being each 25 ft. and the entrance 15 ft. wide. The depth is about 52 ft. from the front of the towers, and the walls are 9 ft. thick. The lower story of each tower is occupied by a guard-room commanding the approach to the castle on all sides by loopholes, originally cruciform in shape but now altered, in each face of the wall. The upper floor is divided into three rooms of about equal size and very lofty, but scantily lighted by small square-headed openings facing east. 'The middle room was a chapel, but has no ornament beyond an arch in the wall at the east end.'³⁸ Like the other rooms it is quite bare, but all retain their original ceilings, which have massively framed oak beams carried on stone corbels. Above the roof, which is flat and leaded, rise four square embattled turrets, two at the rear of each of the towers, the height to the top of the parapets of which is 66 ft. The evidence of the approximate date of the rebuilding of the gatehouse, apart from that of the architecture itself, lies in two shields over the gateway bearing the arms of France (modern) quartering England, that on the north side having also a label of three points, and being presumably the shield of King Henry V when Prince of Wales³⁹; but portions of the structure, as already stated, are of early 13th-century date. These are the inner pointed

²⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 109.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 110.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ This wall is often called 'Roman.' Mr. Cox describes its construction as follows: 'Its inner and outer faces are a single thickness of good ashlar masonry, tooled in the mediaeval manner, and having masons' marks corresponding with those of the tower. The interval between

these walls is filled with rough stones and boulders, embedded in very hard mortar, so hard that it took six weeks to cut this passage through it. . . . It is manifest that the ashlar facing with the twelfth or thirteenth-century tooling and marks was built together with the grouting of rough stone and mortar intervening. There is no refacing; the whole wall is of one period, that of the tower, and it is not Roman. Indeed it is probable that the Roman station was pulled down to supply the material for the castle, as two or three Roman ashlar facing stones were

found mixed up with the interior grouting'; *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii, (new ser.), 111-12. The reference to the passage is to an opening cut through the wall in 1892-3, which gave an excellent section.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 114.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.* 115.

³⁹ See Roper, *Churches, Castles and Halls of North Lancs.* i, 23-4, note, where the heraldic evidence is discussed at length. Quoted by Cox, *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xii, 106.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

archway and part of the vaulted passage, where the junction of the earlier and later work is very noticeable. The cross ribs of the vault are carried on corbels, the undersides of which are rounded and ornamented with foliage in low relief. The corbels are continued up the wall as short round shafts, but the original capitals have disappeared, and their place is occupied by large octagonal ones of early 15th-century date wrought in stone, corresponding to the vaulting ribs. The outer archway is of two moulded orders with hood mould, and above it, between the shields, is a niche occupied by a modern statue of John of Gaunt placed there in 1822. The groove for the portcullis may still be seen, but the old oak doors were replaced by new ones about 1813, an inner iron gate having been previously erected. On the south side facing the courtyard a vice in the thickness of the wall leads to the upper rooms. The iron vane on the north turret is dated 1688; it was restored in 1830.

The Well Tower, which is about 75 ft. to the north of the gatehouse, measures externally 40 ft. by 30 ft., the greater dimensions being from north to south. It derives its name from the existence within, at the north-west corner, of a deep well. The tower is two stories in height, the ground floor consisting of a vault below which, reached by a long flight of rough steps, is a lower vault, without light or ventilation, rudely arched with unwrought stone set with wide joints of hard mortar.⁴⁰ The lower part of the tower appears to be Norman work, but the upper part is probably of the same date as the gatehouse. The lower vault, which is popularly ascribed to Constantius Chlorus (A.D. 309), is slightly pointed, but it is without architectural features, the fashion of the masonry being the only evidence of its age.⁴¹ This basement room, originally probably meant for storing purposes, was used in the 17th century as a prison, the rings and staples in the walls being still in place.

The Crown Hall and County Hall and the other buildings erected at the end of the 18th century are architecturally interesting only as early examples of the Gothic revival, being somewhat ornate in character and following rather the fashion of Strawberry Hill than the more restrained local 18th-century Gothic of the parish church tower (1754). The detail is generally poor and thin, but has been and is still greatly admired by popular taste.

The castle, as the residence, real or supposed, of the lord of the honour, was outside the parish, township and borough, belonging to the county to the present day. It was no doubt intended to be a safeguard against the Scots, and was a strong prison also.⁴²

It is noteworthy that for a short time, 1139 to 1153, David King of Scots was lord of Lancaster by grant of King Stephen, and in company with Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II, he visited the place in 1149.⁴³ King John stayed there for a few days in 1206,⁴⁴ while at a later time John of Gaunt is known to have been at Lancaster from 21 to 23 September 1385 and on a few days in the summer of 1393.⁴⁵ Apart from these incidents there is very little to connect the castle and town with the lords and kings who had a title from the place. Queen Victoria once paid it a visit. On 8 October 1851 she made a pause of two hours on her way from Balmoral



SEAL OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER
First seal of Henry VIII

southwards; she saw the castle and received addresses from the county magistrates and the corporation.

The office of constable of the castle⁴⁶ has in recent times become an honorary one, held for life by one of the more distinguished gentlemen of the county, as the following list of the constables of the last hundred and twenty years will show⁴⁷ :—

1787	Thomas Butterworth Bayley
1803	Alexander Butler
1811	Sir Richard Clayton
1829	William Hulton
1860	Edmund George Hornby
1865	Thomas Greene

⁴⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xii, 116.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* The vault was constructed on a framework of wattle or wickerwork, which was covered over with very hard mortar both externally and internally, which when set formed an excellent centering for the stone vault. The marks of the wattle are still visible.

⁴² In the Pipe Roll of 1196-7 appears a sum of 10 marks for the repair of the castle and gaol of Lancaster; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 97. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 530 (1401). The gaol is frequently mentioned, e.g. Close, 67, m. 18 (37 Hen. III); *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 21, &c.

It is as court-house and prison that the

castle is still used. Under the system of imprisonment for debt insolvent debtors from all parts of the county used to be sent to it.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 185-7.

⁴⁴ Itinerary of John in introduction to *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, pp. xxxv, xli; the king was at Carlisle on 18 Feb. 1205-6, at Lancaster 26 Feb. and at Nottingham 9 Mar. He seems to have taken special notice of this place even before he was king, for he granted the earliest charters extant and had the castle repaired; *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 191-2; Farrer, *op. cit.* 112, 164.

⁴⁵ These notices are due to Mr. Sydney Armitage Smith, who refers to Duchy

of Lanc. Chan. Warrants, no. 53, 60, 61; ii, 8, 9, 11, 170. The duke was at St. Michael's on 25 Sept. 1385 and at Preston on 27 Sept. He was present at Lancaster again on 14 May, 20 June, 28 July, 10 and 13 Aug. 1393.

⁴⁶ Christopher Barton was in 1442 appointed constable of the castle for life in succession to William Rigmaiden (constable in 1401); *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 530, 537. William Farington was appointed in 1597; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 398. There were disputes about the office between Farington and Anderton.

⁴⁷ There is a list of the constables from 1401 in W. R. Williams' *Lancaster Official Lists*, 108-12.

- 1872 Thomas Batty Addison
- 1874 Robert Townley Parker
- 1879 Lord Winmarleigh
- 1892 Sir William Wilbraham Blethyn Hulton
- 1907 Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert
- 1908 Edward Bousfield Dawson ⁴⁸

As the chief town of the county the assizes were in the mediaeval period regularly held at Lancaster,⁴⁹ though at times, particularly when there was danger or plague, the courts were held at Preston.⁵⁰ Charters were granted, renewed and extended from time to time, giving privileges of markets and fairs, gild merchant and statute merchant.⁵¹ The surnames used in the town show the usual trades; there was a goldsmith in 1330.⁵² On the religious side, in addition to the priory of monks at the parish church at the west side of the town, there were at the east side a house of Black Friars and a leper hospital; later a charitable gild, that of the Holy Trinity, was founded.

The ancient topography is open to discussion. The Roman settlement has left traces on the castle hill and its inner slope, but the later English town, the Old Lancaster of various charters, seems to have occupied a site to the east and south-east, where also Roman remains are stated to have been found. Domesday Book distinguishes between Lancaster and Kirk-Lancaster—the latter no doubt lying around the church—and Leland, repeating a local tradition,

states that Old Lancaster was near the Dominican Priory⁵³ and was deserted only after its destruction by the Scots. Camden repeats this tradition, and gives the date as 1322. The Cockersand Chartulary⁵⁴ associates Old Lancaster with Bolron or Bowerham; and it was Ralph de Bolron who granted the monks of the priory land in the town fields of Old Lancaster on the north side of the well of Old Lancaster and following its brook northward to the common pasture of Lancaster and then going up to Swartmoor.⁵⁵

The available evidence shows that the mediaeval town had much the same formation as that recorded in plans of the 18th century. Then as later the principal thoroughfares were St. Mary-gate,⁵⁶ now Church Street, Market-gate or street,⁵⁷ St. Leonard-gate, which still retains its old name unaltered,⁵⁸ and Penny Street,⁵⁹ this last being the only one uniformly entitled a 'street.'⁶⁰ Penny Stone, which may have been in or near the street, is named in one of the priory deeds, William son of Roger de Croft granting the monks a piece of land extending in one direction as far as the road to Penny Stone and in the other towards Deep Carr.⁶¹ The Fishstones were in St. Mary-gate,⁶² near which also was Caldeld,⁶³ a name preserved by Calkeld Lane, a steep passage leading down from Church Street, at the bottom of which, to the east, there used to be a well. These 'gates' or streets were in the 'borough,' for burgages existed in them; there were also burgages by the castle.⁶⁴ At

⁴⁸ To Mr. Dawson the editors owe much information.

⁴⁹ By a charter of 1362, granted at the request of John of Gaunt, the king ordered that all pleas and sessions were to be held in the town and nowhere else in the county; Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 124.

Henry VIII in 1546 ordered quarter sessions to be held at Lancaster, Preston, Ormskirk and Wigan, and Manchester; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 91. Clitheroe was afterwards added to the list. In 1556-7, however, the corporation obtained an order from the Crown that assizes and quarter sessions were to be held at Lancaster only; Roper, *op. cit.* 153.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 233. See also *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 130-67, covering most of the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster; iii, 140, plague in 1466.

⁵¹ See the account of the borough.

⁵² De Banco R. 283, m. 74 d.

⁵³ Dalton Square indicates the site.

⁵⁴ *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 819, 821.

⁵⁵ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 307. From later pleadings it is known that Swartmoor, where there was a windmill, lay between Fenharn Carr and the town; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 188.

⁵⁶ The English name seems to have been St. Mary-gate; Kuerden fol. MS. pp. 87, 244, 385. In 1312-13 William son of William son of Juliana de Lancaster demised to Adam son of Richard de Cockerham for life a burgage in St. Mary-gate occupied by William de Ashton; *ibid.* 245. In the following year the same grantor gave to Adam the Purser of Lancaster and Joan his wife another burgage in the street, situate between the burgages of Adam son of Simon and Thomas the Leather-dresser, to hold to farm of the chief lords at 12d. rent; *ibid.* 247.

⁵⁷ Before 1288 William son of Alan de Catherton gave to Earl Edmund son of

Henry III all his land in Lancaster, including burgages in St. Mary-gate, Market-gate and St. Leonard-gate; Duchy of Lanc. Grest Coucher, i, fol. 64, no. 25. In 1338 John de Lancaster and Alice his wife demised a burgage in Market-gate on lease at a rent of 10s., the tenant to find a man for reaping for one day each year and to build a new stable within three years; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 245. Katherine Haybergh, daughter of John Lambert, in 1448 gave three burgages in the Market-gate to Lambert Stodagh; *ibid.* 188.

It must be noticed that the name Market Street occurs in a Cockersand charter which may be dated between 1200 and 1240; it relates to a toft on the east side of Market Street by the booths; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 823. The unusual word 'street' may be an error for 'stead.'

⁵⁸ The street led out to St. Leonard's Hospital in Bulk. Robert son of Iva gave to the priory a burgage in St. Leonard-gate from which 1d. rent was due to the chief lord; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 329. Gilbert Vivian gave 6d. rent from a burgage in the same street; *ibid.* 330.

Spital Brook was probably the boundary stream at the north end. In 1488-9 the mayor and corporation gave lands at Spital Brook, St. Leonard-gate, to Christopher Leeming; they had been held by Margaret Duckett; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 118.

⁵⁹ In 1299 William son of William son of Juliana de Lancaster gave part of a burgage in Penny Street (bought by his father from Orm de Kellet) to Walter son of Grimbald in free marriage with Alice daughter of Simon the Goldsmith by Emmota, grantor's sister; Towneley MS. HH, no. 350, 372. To the burgesses of Preston Henry de Pecford in 1315-16 granted a burgage in Penny Street; Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 118.

Among the Furness Abbey deeds is one by which Alice daughter of William

son of Hawise released a burgage in Penny Street to William Scot, and another by which the fcoffees gave to William son of William Scot and Anabel his wife a burgage in Penny Street and an acre of land on Lousibrok (Lucy Brook); Add. MS. 33244, fol. 78, 78b. This seems to be the burgage and land demised by Furness Abbey in 1424 to John Stodagh; Towneley MS. HH, no. 385.

⁶⁰ A rental of Lancaster Priory, dated 1360, names all these streets, giving names of occupiers of the priory burgages and lands. Peter de Bolron held a burgage with 2 acres in the field of Old Lancaster, also 4 acres and the site of a grange in Lancaster in the street called Betwixbarns. 'Galgorken' is named; Rentals and Surv. portf. 9, no. 78.

Galgorken (cf. Gargorham below) is perhaps the present Golgotha.

⁶¹ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 321.

⁶² Land in St. Mary-gate is in an old deed stated to lie to the south of the Fishergate stands; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 212. These may be the Stones mentioned in a Furness charter; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 163. In 1495 James Kellet released all his right in land in the Seylgarths in St. Mary-gate by the Fishstones; Towneley MS. HH, no. 323.

⁶³ John Lawrence of Ashton in 1347 gave to John the Frereson and Joan his wife—they had sons named Edmund and John—a burgage in St. Mary-gate upon Caldeld Bank; *ibid.* no. 430. William son of William son of Oger de Lancaster granted a burgage on Caldeld to William son of Matthew the gardener; it had formerly been given by his grandfather Oger to the Matthew named in free marriage with Maud his daughter. A rent of 4s. was payable to Furness Abbey; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 76b.

⁶⁴ William de Parles, with the consent of his wife Maud daughter of Nicholas, granted land by the castle to William

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a somewhat later time there are named St. Patrick's Lane, Pudding Lane and St. Nicholas Street, these occurring in the Cockersand rental of 1451; Chene (later China) Lane is named in that of 1501.⁶⁵ As there was a bridge over the Lune, a road to it, the present Bridge Lane probably, must have existed, though it is not named. The first mention of the bridge is in 1215 when the king allowed the Abbot of Furness to have timber from the forest to repair the bridge so far as he was liable,⁶⁶ while from 1291 onwards there were various grants of pontage for the repair and maintenance of this bridge.⁶⁷ Moor Lane⁶⁸ no doubt led up to the moors where the burgesses had various rights. The Townfields seem to have bordered the place on the southern side; in some cases, as Haverbrecks and Edenfield, the positions are known, but in others all traces of the names have vanished.⁶⁹

The earlier history of the town has but little connexion with the general history of the country, though it sent burgesses to the Parliaments from 1295 to 1331.⁷⁰ The Black Friars of Lancaster, who had settled there about 1260, were in 1291 ordered to preach the crusade in the town itself, and at the chief meeting-places in Kendal and Lonsdale.⁷¹ The port of Lancaster is mentioned in 1297 and later.⁷² In 1322 at a Saturday's market Sir Edmund de

Nevill caused proclamation to be made of Earl Thomas's fatal intention to march against the king; those willing to take part in the strife were to go for their wages to the Friars' house, where Sir Edmund showed the earl's commission.⁷³ In the same year was the devastating raid by the Scots already alluded to, during which the town was burnt and the surrounding country laid waste.⁷⁴ There were internal troubles also; thus to the summer fair in 1347 came a band of evil-doers who maimed and stole and in various ways ill-treated the townsmen and traders.⁷⁵ The Black Death visited the district in 1349, and in a claim for probate fees the Archdeacon of Richmond alleged that the church of Lancaster had been vacant between 3 September 1349 and 11 January following, and that in the parish 3,000 persons had died. The number in the town itself is not defined. The figures were no doubt greatly exaggerated, for the jury allowed less than a fourth of the amount claimed.⁷⁶ A minor incident may be recorded—an examination of witnesses in the Scrope-Grosvenor trial as to the right to bear the bend or; it took place at Lancaster 19 September 1386, and one of those who supported the Grosvenor claim was a local man, William de Slene, who said he had seen Sir Robert bearing the disputed coat in Gascony and at Roche-sur-Yon, about 1369.⁷⁷

Ortolan at the rent of an iron arrow; Towneley MS. HH, no. 310. This may have been the messuage near the castle owned by Lambert de Bulk in 1363; *ibid.* no. 413. Nicholas de Lea about 1280 released to Earl Edmund a messuage and land on the west side of Lambert the Dispenser's burgrave by the castle, receiving 100s.; Duchy of Lanc. Great Couch. i, fol. 77, no. 68. Simon Davidson gave to feoffees in 1373 a burgrave by the castle between the burgages of Lambert the Cook and William the Marshal; Add. MS. 32104, no. 410, and Brockholes D.

⁶⁵ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1284-5. St. Nicholas-gate is named also in a Conishead rental, c. 1520.

St. Patrick's Lane disappears later; it may be the same as China Lane. In 1508 a toft abutting on St. Patrick's Lane was granted by Richard Curwen to Lambert Stodagh; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), C 237.

⁶⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 225. Again in 1251-2 thirty oaks from the forest were ordered for its repair; Close, 66, m. 8. This bridge would probably be of timber; the later stone bridge had three piers, one standing in the middle of the river, and four arches.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 430—to Edmund the king's brother; 1324-7, p. 41—to the burgesses; and many others.

⁶⁸ No early references to it by name have occurred. In 1521 Ralph Standish of Standish granted four messuages or burgages between Moor Lane and St. Leonard-gate to William Standish of Kendal; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 132, m. 10.

⁶⁹ The following notes may be of use:—

In 1457-8 trustees of the Bolron family made a transfer of lands on Haverbrecks in the town fields, other land near the road from Lancaster to Aldcliffe by Monsehalgh Green, and another parcel by Deepcarr Side; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 385. Richard son and heir of Thomas Frere in 1490 released to Christopher

Leeming parcels of land, one of which extended from the Lancaster meadow pertaining to the almshouse west to the wall of the Friars' house, and another lay on Haverbrecks on the north side of Estihite; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1091.

Lancaster Priory received land in Highfield, also other land in the town fields in the Millfield, adjoining the highway to Gargorham; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 315, 320. Twenty acres called the Millfield were in 1343 occupied by ten free tenants, who paid 5s. rent to the earl; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 119. Furness Abbey also had land in the Millfield, and Robert de Roos gave it a burgrave at the Stones with half an acre in Etenbreck (Edenbreck) by the green way towards Aldcliffe; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 77, 78. This 'green way' seems to be the present foot-path (by Kendal Padfields) from the west end of the town to Aldcliffe.

A 'gare' between Millfield and Hungerhill is named in a deed c. 1280; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 246, 189. Lands on Stonebreck, Hungerhill and Mawdale (Maheudale) were in 1309-10 granted by Lambert the Dispenser; *ibid.* 92. The butts in Mawdale were described as in the townfield of Lancaster in 1345; *ibid.* 190. Mawdale lies a little distance south-west of the castle.

Three perches on the east side of the vill within Oatlands were given to Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.* iii, 823. Two acres near Sourholme also were given; *ibid.* 822.

In 1313 Robert de Berde granted William de Hambleton $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the town fields by the Headhond and 3 roods in Arnewyscoles; Towneley MS. HH, no. 339. About the same time John son of Thomas son of William de Aldcliffe gave land in the town fields (Wolstrecharve and Jurdanheld) to John de Lancaster and Alice his wife; *ibid.* no. 354. Jurdanheld is named in an earlier deed (*ibid.* no. 388); it may be

the Jurdanhead adjoining Longlands of a grant by James Kellet to John Hubersty in 1490; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 69, m. 6.

Land in the fields at 'Burghmangallies' was in 1315 given by Lawrence Oliver to Ralph the Chanter, Joan his wife and William their son; Towneley MS. HH, no. 477. Land by the 'Bourngallighes' was two years later given by Ralph the Chanter to William de Slene; *ibid.* no. 454.

Two burgages in St. Mary Street, an acre and grange on Swartmoor, a croft and three selions near the Friary were in 1452 granted to Robert Lea and Joan his wife; Brockholes of Claughton Deeds.

⁷⁰ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr.* of *Lancs.* 103, &c. The borough did not again send representatives until 1529.

⁷¹ *Letters from the Northern Reg.* (Rolls Series), 95.

⁷² *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, pp. 82, 122. In 1398 corn and provisions imported into Lancaster and other ports of the county were exempted from customs; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 329. The port is again mentioned in 1401; *ibid.* 1401-5, p. 6. In 1431 it was a port for shipment to Ireland; *ibid.* 1429-36, p. 153. In 1566-7 the ships of Lancaster were enumerated with those of Chester; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 441.

⁷³ *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 56.

⁷⁴ From the account of the church it will be seen that the value of the tithes was seriously diminished, and the tithes afford an index to the cultivation of the soil. Certain tenements escheated to the earl were in 1323 found to have fallen in value owing to 'the burning by the Scots'; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 116.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 382. In the same year a cottage at Calais was granted to Adam de Birle of Lancaster; *ibid.* 565. Probably he had fought in the French war.

⁷⁶ *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526, 528.

⁷⁷ Nicolas, *Scrope-Grosvenor R.* 300.



LANCASTER : FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE



LANCASTER : OLD HOUSES IN BRIDGE LANE

The priory, as alien, was suppressed in 1415 and its possessions, like much of the lands of the other alien priories in this country, were afterwards granted to the distant abbey of Syon at Isleworth.⁷⁸ The 15th century was probably a period of decay at Lancaster as elsewhere, but the latter part of it was distinguished by John Gardiner's endowments for chantry, almshouses and school.

The fisheries of the Lune led to disputes between the Abbots of Furness and the Priors of Lancaster and their tenants. By the foundation charter the priory had a third of the fishery, and the fishing rights of the lord of the honour were afterwards given to the abbey. The rule then was that the abbot was to have two draws with his net and the prior the third. The limits extended from Holgill or Howgill, at the boundary of Halton and Skerton, to Priestwath

about 1535-40, gives a comparatively full account of it, as follows :—

From Cockersand Abbey I rode over the sands, marking the saltcotes, and a mile off over Conder riveret trilling by the sands to the sea. So to a mean place called Ashton, of the king's land, where Master Leyburne knight useth to lie, and from thence a two or three miles to Lancaster. Lancaster Castle, on a hill, [is] strongly builded and well repaired. Ruins of an old place (as I remember, of the Catfields) by the Castle Hill. The New Town, as they there say, [is] builded hard by in the descent from the castle, having one parish church, where sometime the priory of monks aliens was put down by king Henry V and given to Syon Abbey. The old wall of the circuit of the priory cometh almost to Lune bridge. Some have thereby supposed that it was a piece of a wall of the town, but indeed I espied in no place that the town was ever walled. The Old Town, as they say there, was almost all burned, and stood partly beyond the Black Friars'; in those parts in the fields and foundations hath been found much Roman coin. The soil about Lancaster is very fair, plentiful of wood, pasture, meadow and corn.⁸⁵

Lancaster was a place of sanctuary.⁸⁶

The religious changes of the 16th century found the townsmen at first on the side of the Pilgrimage of Grace. The malcontents came from Kendal to Lancaster at the end of 1536, after mustering on Kellet Moor, and induced the mayor and others to make common cause with them.⁸⁷ The general pardon was proclaimed on 31 December by Clarenceux, Sir Marmaduke Tunstall being present,⁸⁸ and about two months later the Earls of Sussex and Derby arrived at Lancaster on their punitive expedition. Doubtless as a warning the Abbot of Whalley, John Paslew, and one of the monks of Sawley were executed at Lancaster with all the penalties of high treason on 10 March 1536-7,⁸⁹ and the Abbot of Sawley, William Trafford, followed in 1537 or 1538; his crime was that he had retaken possession of his monastery.⁹⁰ The successive confiscations of the estates of Syon Abbey, the house of the Black Friars and the endowments of gild, chantries and hospital seem to have aroused no opposition, but the townsmen were able to keep alive the school and Gardiner's almshouses.

One of the mayors at that time is said to have been a 'favourer of the gospel,' in the Protestant sense of the phrase, and to have befriended George Marsh of Deane while he was for six months or more confined in the castle in 1554 on a charge of heresy.⁹¹ Another Protestant, named Warburton, was imprisoned with him. Marsh was confined in 'the highest prison.' Many came to see him, some to encourage, some to argue, as well gentry and priests as others. The justices threatened him for 'preaching to the people out of the prison,' and for 'praying and reading so loud that the people in the streets might hear.' He and Warburton said Morning and Evening Prayer, with the English Litany, and certain chapters of the Bible every day, and many of



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER—1 3/4 in. in diam.
Probably of the time of Henry III

or Priesta, now Scale Ford,⁷⁹ and from St. Mary's Well to Priestwath. There was also a special fishery in St. Mary's Pot or Pool.⁸⁰ The Abbess of Syon, who had entered upon possession of the lands of the late alien prior, in 1460 granted a lease of her fishery rights to the Abbot of Furness.⁸¹ A number of Skerton men were prosecuted by the abbot in 1476 for trespassing on his fishery,⁸² and in 1482 a summons was issued against certain men who had captured twelve salmon called 'kepers' in the Lune at Lancaster.⁸³

There were at least two 'Lune mills,' one at Skerton belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and the other in Bulk belonging to the Priory of Lancaster, and then, after the dissolution of that house, to Syon Abbey.⁸⁴

Leland the antiquary, who visited the district

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 171.

⁷⁹ About 500 yds. below Carlisle railway bridge.

⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 170; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 307; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 162.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 45, m. 2 d.

⁸³ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* file 22 Edw. IVb.

⁸⁴ See the accounts of the townships. The king's mill of Lancaster is named in 1251-2, when timber from the forest was

ordered for its repair; *Close*, 66, m. 1. In 1314 the earl had two mills—both in Skerton—called Lune Mill and Brook Mill, which yielded £13 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 23.

⁸⁵ *Iitin.* v, 99. The 'old place' may be what was afterwards (1610) named the Old Hall. Nothing is known of any Catfield family; perhaps it is an error for Cansfield.

⁸⁶ It is named as such in the Act 32 Hen. VIII, cap. 12.

⁸⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), p. 416.

The mayor was John Standish, a servant of Lord Derby's (*ibid.* xi, 947), who some time afterwards (1539) was arrested and sent up to the king; *ibid.* xiv (2), 417.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* xii (1), 519, 522.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 138. Several canons of Cartmel were also executed, perhaps at the same time; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), 632.

⁹⁰ Gasquet, *Hen. VIII and the Monasteries* (ed. 5), ii, 154-5.

⁹¹ Foxe, *Acts and Monsts.* (ed. Cattley), vi, 565.

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the townspeople in the evenings assembled outside the castle to hear them. The Bishop of Chester afterwards censured the gaoler for his favourable treatment of them, and the schoolmaster and others for speaking to Marsh.⁹⁷

The latter part of Elizabeth's reign often found the castle occupied by prisoners for religion, their stories providing almost the only heroic episodes in the history of the little town. Some probably conformed and were released; others died in confinement, like Richard Hatton, a Marian priest, about 1586,⁹⁸ and Richard Blundell of Little Crosby in 1592⁹⁴; while others were put to death nominally as traitors, but really, as the whole proceedings demonstrated, for religion. Those who persevered met their penalty at the place of execution on the hill overlooking the town on the east.⁹⁵ The first to suffer the extreme penalty, and the only one against whom the charge of treason had any plausibility, was James Leyburne of Cunswick in 1583; he not only rejected the queen's ecclesiastical supremacy and the established religion, but denied her right to the throne both for her illegitimacy and her excommunication by Pius V. He suffered 'with marvellous cheerfulness and gentleness, declaring on the scaffold that he died for the profession of the Catholic faith.' His quarters were displayed at Lancaster, Preston and other towns.⁹⁶ The next victims were two Lancashire men, James Bell and John Finch, both in 1584. The former was a Marian priest, who, after conforming for many years to the Elizabethan changes, was reconciled to the Roman Church and restored to his priestly office; he was sentenced for acknowledging the pope's ecclesiastical supremacy and rejecting the queen's, and, hearing his sentence with 'great content,' desired the judge to add to it that his lips and finger tips might be cut off for 'having sworn and subscribed to the articles of heretics, contrary both to my conscience and to God's truth.' He was sixty years old and suffered 'with great joy' on 20 April.⁹⁷ Finch was a layman and was condemned for the same cause—the acknowledgement of the pope's supremacy in England.⁹⁸ On 26 July 1600 two seminary priests were executed for their priesthood only, viz. Robert Nutter of Burnley and Edward Thwing, a Yorkshireman; of the former it is recorded that he 'rather despised than conquered death,' going to the gallows 'with as much cheerfulness and joy as if he had been going to a feast, to the astonishment of the spectators.' For the same cause two others—one of Douay and the other

of Seville—were executed in March 1601; they were Thurstan Hunt and Robert Middleton, both Yorkshiremen.⁹⁹ In 1598 the Bishop of Chester seems to have been much disturbed as to the lightness of the punishment inflicted upon his religious opponents, and complained that the recusants in Lancaster prison had 'liberty to go when and whither they list to hunt, hawk, and go to horse races at their pleasure; which notorious abuse of law and justice should speedily be reformed.'¹⁰⁰

In 1597 there was a late instance of an execution for witchcraft. In this case a man named Edward Hartley was hanged for bewitching, as it was said, some members of the Starkie family.¹⁰¹



SIXTEENTH CENTURY SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF
LANCASTER

1½ in. in diam.

The shield with the arms of the town appears to be suggested by the device on the earlier seal.

Apart from its prominence as the assize town, Lancaster seems to have been then of little moment in the county, notwithstanding that its charters were from time to time renewed.

Camden, writing c. 1600, says: 'The town at this day is not very well peopled nor much frequented, and all the inhabitants thereof are given to husbandry, for the territory all round about is well manured, lying open, fresh and fair, and not void of woods.'¹⁰² The earliest plan is that of Speed, published in 1610. It shows no perceptible addition to the streets above recorded. Entering the town from the south the visitor would see Penny Street before him, with Aldcliffe Lane leading away west; at this corner stood the pinfold, while in the centre of the road was the White Cross. From this point Chennell Lane, afterwards Back Lane,¹⁰³ led north-west to the castle and church; it and Penny Street had houses on both

⁹² Foxe, op. cit. vii, 45-7. For Marsh's history see *V.C.H. Lancs.* v, 13, 14, 19.

⁹³ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 165-6.

⁹⁴ His offence was the harbouring of seminary priests; see the account of Little Crosby.

⁹⁵ Accounts of most of those named, usually drawn from contemporaries, will be found in Challoner's *Missionary Priests* and other works cited in these notes.

According to the county map of Yates and Billinge, 1786, the gallows stood between the roads to Wyresdale and Quernmore, to the east of the present workhouse.

⁹⁶ Gillow, op. cit. iv, 229-32; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 212-21; *Engl. Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 66, &c.

⁹⁷ *Engl. Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 74-8. See Challoner and Gillow. It is stated that two other priests were found guilty at the same time as Bell, but the judge having had orders to execute only one, sentenced the others, Richard Hatton (see text) and Thomas Williamson, to perpetual imprisonment.

⁹⁸ See the account of Eccleston and *Engl. Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 78-88.

⁹⁹ See *ibid.* 385 and the account of Preston. There is *ibid.* 389-90 an account, dated April 1601, of the execution of Hunt and Middleton: 'They asked benediction one of another and embraced each other before they went up to the gallows. Mr. Hunt was first executed and having the cord about

his neck he gave his blessing to all catholics there present, which were a great number. Both [were] executed in their cassocks. Mr. Hunt hanged till he was dead. Mr. Middleton . . . was cut down alive—by error, as some think. For as soon as the rope was cut and he began to stir in the butcher's hands the sheriff bade straightways cut off his head, and so it was; and thus he being last hanged was first quartered.'

¹⁰⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 14. The terms of the complaint show something of the quality of the prisoners.

¹⁰¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 443; Roper, op. cit. ii, 214.

¹⁰² *Britannia* (ed. 1695), 754.

¹⁰³ Now King Street. The name on the plan may be an error.

sides for most of their length.¹⁰⁴ Crossing Penny Street at right angles, Market Street, on the left, led up the hill to the castle, with continuations towards the marsh beyond it.¹⁰⁵ In the centre of Market Street stood the cross, on the north side of which the houses stood back to form the quadrangular market-place; at the west side of this was the toll booth or town hall.¹⁰⁶ Further west Kiln Lane¹⁰⁷ went across to Church Street and was continued down to the river side¹⁰⁸ to communicate with the bridge over the Lune.

From its junction with Market Street Penny Street was continued as Butchers' Street¹⁰⁹ to meet Church Street, which led up the hill to the church or down towards Stone Well,¹¹⁰ round which there was an open space. The lower continuation of Market Street, called St. Nicholas Street, also led to

and St. Leonard-gate; while a little brook carried the overflow of the well down to the mill stream. Between the mill stream and the Lune was an open meadow called Green Ayre; the mill itself¹¹² stood opposite the end of Calkeld Lane, which is shown but not named on the plan. On the south side of Church Street, near the top, was a house called the New Hall¹¹³; higher up was a cross in the centre of the street and behind it the Old Hall.¹¹⁴ The fish market was at the lower end of Church Street on the north side.¹¹⁵ Some of the old streets were called wints. Bars were fixed at all the entrances of the town to facilitate the collection of the tolls or town dues on traffic. The stocks and whipping post were placed in the market-place by the toll booth, and the pillory was near the castle.¹¹⁶ The school



CABLE STREET, LANCASTER

Stone Well. From this point two roads went east—Moor Lane, past the site of the Black Friars' House,¹¹¹

stood on the castle hill slope just below the west end of the church.

¹⁰⁴ At the outer end of Penny Street almshouses were built about 1650 by George Toulson; they were afterwards known as Tomlinson's almshouses.

¹⁰⁵ The present Meeting-house Lane and Long Marsh Lane.

¹⁰⁶ A shop underneath the toll booth is mentioned in a lease of 1667; W. Farrer's D. At a later time, perhaps then also, the chancery of the duchy stood in a little passage leading from the Market Place to Church Street, still called Chancery Lane.

¹⁰⁷ This name for the present China Street does not occur elsewhere and may be an engraver's mistake. As Cheyney Lane it occurs in the by-laws of 1572. The little cross passage from Market Street to Church Street, called Sun Street, may then have existed but is not drawn on the plan. New Street, formerly Charles Street, was not made till 1748.

¹⁰⁸ The present Bridge Lane.

¹⁰⁹ Previously and afterwards it was Pudding Lane, e.g. about 1700 in Stout's *Autobiog.* 137. It is now called Cheapside.

¹¹⁰ This is mentioned in a Conishead rental about 1530.

¹¹¹ Near the gallows, at the upper end of Moor Lane (outside the 1610 plan), was a mineral spring or spa well; *Time-honoured Lanc.* 425, 446.

¹¹² In 1574 the mayor and corporation granted to Robert Dalton of Thurnham a lease of a suitable plot in the waste of the town of Lancaster, commonly called the Green Ayre, on which plot he was to build a large house for a water-mill, or two mills, at the point he considered most suitable; he was allowed to make a mill stream and dam; Roper, *op. cit.* i, 161. This mill seems to have superseded the old priory mill in Bulk, which had, through John Gardiner's benefaction, provided the schoolmaster's salary.

¹¹³ According to Binns' map the town

house of the Earls of Derby stood at the western corner of China Lane, but this may have been much later than 1610. The residence of the Shireburnes was called the New Hall in 1596.

¹¹⁴ The present Judges' Lodgings stand on the site. The Old Hall may have been the house built in 1314 (at a cost of £91 to the earl's revenue) for Sir Robert de Holland, perhaps in his capacity as the earl's representative; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 27. Early in the 17th century it was the residence of Thomas Covell (d. 1639). He probably rebuilt it, for in 1662, then the property of Thomas Cole, it was called the New Hall; *Lanc. Ch.* 603.

¹¹⁵ Later the fish-stones were placed in the market square.

¹¹⁶ Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 320. See also L. G. Legg, *Survey of Twenty-six Counties*, for the town in 1634.

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The county lay, fixed in 1624 on the basis of the ancient 'fifteenth,' affords some evidence of the relative position of the parish, which had to pay about £23 when £100 was demanded from Lonsdale Hundred. The separate townships contributed thus: Lancaster, £6 1s. 8½d.; Bulk and Aldcliffe together, £1 12s. 3½d.; Scotforth, £2 4s.; Ashton with Stodday, £1 10s. 3½d.; Skerton, 6s. 10½d.; Overton, £1 4s. 11½d.; Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme, £2 9s. 10½d.; Heaton and Oxcliffe, 15s. 4½d.; Middleton, 13s. 2½d.; Gressingham, £1 os. 9½d. The forest districts of Quernmore and Wyresdale were assessed at £1 13s. 4½d. and £2 10s. 2½d. respectively; and Caton was then joined with Cloughton for this tax.¹¹⁷

Nothing is known of the trade of the town at that time, but there was a Society of Skinners and Whittawers and Glovers which in 1633 and 1635 complained of breaches of its monopoly by outsiders.¹¹⁸ In 1637 the borough was called upon to pay £30 for ship-money.¹¹⁹

Returning to the general history of the district, the reign of James I is noteworthy for a royal progress through the parish, though the town of Lancaster does not seem to have been visited. The king on his way from Scotland to London by Carlisle in 1617 arrived at Hornby, and thence went to Ashton Hall, where he knighted two gentlemen on 11 August; the next day or the day after he left for Myerscough.¹²⁰ During his reign and that of Charles I the executions for religion and for witchcraft still went on. Lawrence Baily, a Lancashire yeoman, was in 1604 hanged as a felon for aiding a priest who had escaped from the pursuivants. John Thewlis of Upholland, a seminary priest, suffered as a traitor in 1616, and his head was fixed up on the castle walls.¹²¹ Roger Wrennall of Kirkham, who had assisted him in an attempt to escape, was hanged therefor at the same time.

The great trial of the Lancashire Witches took place on 17–19 August 1612. Five men and fifteen women from Pendle Forest were accused; some of them professed to have had dealings with the devil, but others asserted their innocence. One of them died in prison, eight were acquitted, and the rest

found guilty. Of these one was sentenced to the pillory at Clitheroe and other towns, and the other ten were hanged on the Moor gallows on 20 August. Their names were Anne Whittle or Chattox, Elizabeth Device and her children James (deaf and dumb) and Alizon, Anne Redfern, Alice Nutter, Katherine Hewitt or 'Mouldheels,' Jane Bulcock and her son John, and Isabel Roby.¹²² There were later trials and executions for the same cause.¹²³

Edmund Arrowsmith, a Jesuit missionary, was executed for treason on 28 August 1628, after being, as usual, offered his life if he would conform to the established religion. 'He was suffered to hang till he was dead. The last words which were heard out of his mouth were, *Bone Jesu!* Being dead he was cut down, bowelled and quartered. His head was set upon a stake or pole amongst the pinnacles of the castle, and his quarters were hanged on four several places thereof.'¹²⁴ On the following day was hanged Richard Hurst, a Preston yeoman, nominally for murder but really for his recusancy.¹²⁵ One of the most famous victims of the persecution, the saintly Ambrose Barlow,¹²⁶ suffered at Lancaster on 10 September 1641. He was as usual drawn from the castle to the place of execution on a hurdle, 'carrying all the way in his hand a cross of wood which he had made. When he was come to the place, being taken off the hurdle he went three times round the gallows, carrying the cross before his breast and reciting the penitent psalm *Miserere*. . . . He suffered with great constancy according to sentence.' So did three other Lancashire missionaries on 7 August 1646, under the Commonwealth, viz. John Woodcock, a Franciscan, Thomas Whittaker and Edward Bamber, seculars.¹²⁷ Of them it is related that the sentence was executed on Woodcock and Bamber in all its ferocity before the eyes of Whittaker, who was a man naturally timid and would, it was hoped, renounce his religion on the offer of his life. These were the last to suffer expressly for their priesthood,¹²⁸ but others were imprisoned,¹²⁹ sometimes dying in confinement,¹³⁰ and one at least was executed indirectly for his office.¹³¹ The Puritan Henry Burton was confined here in 1637.¹³²

The Civil War brought various troubles to the town and district. By that time the place seems to

¹¹⁷ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

¹¹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1633–4, p. 330. A similar complaint was made by various trade companies in 1690, and they were formally incorporated; *ibid.* 1690–1, p. 61; 1691–2, p. 541. This affair seems to have been merely a party 'job,' and had no beneficial results; Stout, *Autobiog.* 31.

¹¹⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637–8, p. 146; the charge on Liverpool was £25.

¹²⁰ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 171; Nichols, *Progresses of Jas. I.* iii, 389.

¹²¹ See the account of Upholland.

¹²² There is a full account of the trial in Potts' *Discovery of Witches* (Chet. Soc.).

¹²³ In 1630 a reputed wizard named Utley was hanged for the death (by his art) of Richard Assheton of Middleton; Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 152 (from a 17th-century pedigree). In 1633 seventeen more were found guilty but reprieved. An execution for the same offence is mentioned in 1634; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1634–5, p. 152. In 1635 Bishop Bridgeman visited Lancaster to examine

four women alleged to be witches; he found that two had died, and though he did not absolutely reject the charge in the case of the survivors, he took care to point out that the accusers deserved little credence; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. ii, 80. Two more witches are said to have been put to death at Lancaster about 1655; *Display of Witchcraft* (1673) quoted in *Lancs. Folk-lore*, 206.

¹²⁴ See the account of Haydock. Challoner, citing contemporary accounts, gives a long account of the trial and death from which the words in the text are quoted. It is added that the judge (Yelverton) on his departure ordered the head to be set up higher to be more conspicuous.

¹²⁵ See the account of Preston.

¹²⁶ See the account of Chorlton with Hardy.

¹²⁷ Accounts of them have been given elsewhere.

¹²⁸ Of those mentioned in the text the cause of beatification was allowed to be introduced in the following cases by Leo XIII in 1886: E. Arrowsmith,

L. Baily, E. Bamber, A. Barlow, J. Bell, J. Finch, T. Hunt, R. Hurst, R. Middleton, R. Nutter, J. Thewlis, E. Thwing, T. Whittaker, J. Woodcock, R. Wrennall. They were all Lancashire men except two. They are entitled Venerable.

¹²⁹ In 1627 Thomas Metcalfe, taken at Lancaster on suspicion of being a seminary priest, complained that he had been kept in prison for more than two years without trial; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1627–8, p. 405. He was removed to the Marshalsea; *ibid.* 1628–9, p. 136. A Douay priest of this name was ordained and sent on the mission in 1613; *Douay Diaries*, 20, 35.

¹³⁰ Henry Ash, 'a prisoner charged to be a Romish priest,' was buried 11 Apr. 1648. Francis Sherington of Booths is said to have died in the castle about 1679 while a prisoner for recusancy; *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 168. On 25 Dec. 1680 'Mr. Birket, a prisoner,' was buried; he was a priest confined and sentenced through the Oates plot.

¹³¹ John Smith in 1650; see the account of Rixton.

¹³² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

have become distinctly Puritan, and so took the Parliament's side. At the outbreak of the war the castle was in the king's hands, and was used as a prison for some of his opponents.^{132a} The Royalists, however, perhaps relying too much on the support of the local gentry, did not garrison either castle or town, and the other side, no doubt on information from friends in the town, suddenly fell upon it from Preston, liberating the prisoners and placing Captain William Shuttleworth in charge.¹³³ Some defence works were raised, and when on Saturday 18 March 1642-3 the Earl of Derby in the king's name summoned the place to surrender he was courageously refused. After two hours' hot fighting, by attacking from several sides, the town was captured, Shuttleworth being slain. The castle, however, held out, and a siege was begun. On the Monday the earl, hearing that the Parliamentary troops had left Preston in order to attack him, slipped away to that town, ordering Lancaster to be burnt.¹³⁴ All Penny Street was destroyed, some ninety houses being burnt, and there was a good deal of plundering. The town's charters and records suffered from fire. The castle was attacked by the Royalists again in April and June, but without result.¹³⁵ On the advance of Prince Rupert into South Lancashire in 1644 Colonel Rigby retreated to Lancaster, carrying with him the prisoners kept at Preston, and Colonel Dodding raised works for the town's defence.¹³⁶ Rupert, however, did not come to this part of the county. In 1645 Parliament made an order for the payment of compensation to the town to the amount of £8,000, to be taken from the estates of 'Papists and delinquents' when the war should be ended.¹³⁷

The townsmen were next to suffer from their friends, for at the end of 1645 the whole country round was troubled by a 'rude company of Yorkshire troopers' appointed to guard the castle for the Parliament. 'They were the cruellest persons that ever this county was pestered with . . . an unmeasurable torment to the hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounders-

ness,' says the Parliamentary chronicler.¹³⁸ Hence it was proposed to destroy the castle, reserving no more than would suffice for a prison, and the walls of the quadrangle were actually demolished.¹³⁹ The order for its destruction was renewed in 1649,¹⁴⁰ as related already.

In August 1648 the Duke of Hamilton at the head of the Scottish Covenanters, now on the king's side, reached Hornby, and finding that all the ministers of the district had fled to Lancaster for safety, sent thither to ask them to return to their charges,¹⁴¹ but without result. The duke marched through the town and stayed a night at Ashton Hall,¹⁴² which was in later years to become the inheritance of his family. Sir Thomas Tyldesley laid siege to the castle, though he had to retire north on hearing of the duke's defeat on 17-19 August.¹⁴³ Yet another experience of the war came in 1651. Charles II, as 'King of Scots,' on his march from Scotland to Worcester reached Lancaster on 12 August and was proclaimed King of England at the market cross. He lodged that night at Ashton Hall.¹⁴⁴ Some of the inhabitants who had taken sides with the king, at least in the earlier stages, had to compound for their estates with the Parliament.¹⁴⁵

The Restoration does not seem to have affected the town in any marked degree, though a purging of the corporation was probably made in October 1661, when the commission for regulating corporations met in the town.¹⁴⁶ The appearance of Nonconformity may be noticed, but with the exception of the Quakers Lancashire Dissenters seem to have been left with little molestation, and the castle was seldom occupied by them.¹⁴⁷ George Fox had preached in the town in 1652 and later, and though roughly opposed, as usual, had secured a number of adherents.¹⁴⁸ He was imprisoned in the castle in 1660 and again in 1663-5,¹⁴⁹ and others of the Friends were confined there, the cause being, in part at least, their refusal to take any oath of allegiance.¹⁵⁰ One room is still known as the Quakers' Room. The heralds in their

^{132a} *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 20.

¹³³ *Ibid.* 24.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* 28-9; the writer says that in the town there were 'not many enemies' to the Royalists, but the evidence appears to be the other way, and Lord Derby's action in burning the town shows what he thought of its politics. In the *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.) there are Royalist accounts (85) and a Parliamentary one (87, 130-1). Nehemiah Barnett, then in charge of the parish church, greatly encouraged the resistance to Lord Derby.

¹³⁵ About the end of Apr. 1643 'the Manchester men' relieved the town, the castle being found safe and well garrisoned; *ibid.* 136. They again succoured it at the beginning of June, after it had been besieged by the Westmorland Royalists for twenty days; *ibid.* 139.

¹³⁶ *War in Lancs.* 49.

¹³⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 785. Of the twenty-eight names given (*ibid.* 21) of those present at the burning of the town at least two are those of Protestants.

¹³⁸ *War in Lancs.* 63.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.* 64.

¹⁴⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1649-50, p. 191.

¹⁴¹ *Civil War Tracts*, 253.

¹⁴² *War in Lancs.* 65.

¹⁴³ *Civil War Tracts*, 273. ¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 287.

¹⁴⁵ Edward Brand in 1649 compounded by a fine of £9 for having served the

king in the first war; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1950.

Elizabeth Higham, widow, who had always been 'well affected,' compounded for the 'delinquency' of her late husband, Thomas Higham (who had land at Torrisholme), by a fine of £17 10s.; *ibid.* 2111.

James Hardman's estate was seized in 1654 for arrears of £720; *ibid.* i, 707.

William Massie, a 'delinquent'—involuntarily, according to his own story—petitioned in 1650 to be allowed to compound; *ibid.* iii, 1650.

Richard Parkinson, who served for the king in the first war, paid a fine of £20 in 1649; *ibid.* 1950.

Further particulars of some of these cases will be found in the *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.). Other cases are mentioned in the accounts of the different townships.

The estate of Anne Preston of Holker having been sequestered in 1643 the poor of Cartmel and Lancaster lost, or were in danger of losing, the bequest she had intended for them; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3098.

¹⁴⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661-2, p. 517.

¹⁴⁷ From his controversy with the Quakers it is known that 'Major' Wigan, the Manchester Anabaptist, was imprisoned about 1662; Fox, *Journ.* (ed.

1852), ii, 22. Thomas Jollie of Wymondhouses was imprisoned in 1665 and 1669; on the former occasion he 'found favour and had much liberty'; *Jollie's Note-bk.* (Chet. Soc.), 133. John Bailey of Blackburn, another Nonconformist divine who afterwards went to New England, is said to have been imprisoned about 1670; Abram, *Blackburn*, 359. Charles Sagar, the leading Blackburn Nonconformist, was sent to prison in 1683 and while in the castle preached every week to the prisoners and others; *ibid.* 519.

In 1881 the Rev. Sidney Faithorne Green, incumbent of St. John's, Miles Platting, was imprisoned for ritualism.

¹⁴⁸ Fox, *Journ.* (ed. 1852), i, 129.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.* i, 367; ii, 16, 37.

¹⁵⁰ Among the prisoners in 1662 was one John Seddon, who refused the oaths and was considered a 'dangerous fanatic.' William Booth, a preacher, was another. Both had lived in Warrington; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661-2, pp. 580, 585.

A letter written by Daniel Fleming in 1664 states that the justices 'proceeded smartly' against the Quakers. George Fox and ten more were sent to close gaol for refusing the oath of allegiance and sixty others were fined; *ibid.* 1663-4, pp. 444, 523. In 1684 and again in 1687-8 John Ecroyd of Folds House, seventh

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visitation of the county came to Lancaster in September 1664.¹⁵¹ A number of tradesmen's tokens, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, $\frac{1}{4}d.$ and $1d.$ in value, were issued about that time. One of them bears the name of John Lawson, Fox's friend.¹⁵² The busy seasons for the town were the assizes and county elections.¹⁵³ From the church registers it appears that Isabel Rigby was executed for witchcraft in 1666 and Peter Lathom for treason in 1683.

The approach of the Revolution was marked by several incidents showing the Whig temper of the townsmen. An election for a borough member in the time of James II proved this in the case of the 'common freemen,' though the mayor and council and neighbouring gentry contrived to override them by bringing in as freemen 'the country gentlemen's servants and attendants—six for one shilling—who were thereafter called "Twopenny freemen."'¹⁵⁴ In 1687 the king desired the opinions of the corporation as to the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholic religion and of the Test Act. Of the thirty-six members thirty-one appeared, of whom eighteen were opposed to any alteration, six or seven were doubtful, and only the small minority left were in favour of repeal.¹⁵⁵ A bonfire to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Wales in June 1688 was obviously unwelcome to the inhabitants. The chief officer of the customs caused it to be lighted, but few of the people came. The use of some gunpowder brought out the mayor's opposition; he 'cut one of the drums and broke the drummer's head, and so it ended.'¹⁵⁶ About the same time John Greenwood was elected mayor of Lancaster, and the mace was carried before him, with inferior officers attending him, to the Presbyterian place of worship.¹⁵⁷ Lancaster was thus prepared for the Revolution. In December 1688 a muster of the county force was made on Green Ayre, 4,600 assembling.¹⁵⁸ There was a disturbance at the castle, the prisoners for debt claiming freedom and locking the officers out.¹⁵⁹

Dr. Kuerden, writing about 1690, says: 'Going [north] through Scotforth town a mile short of Lancaster, half a mile further you come to the moor, leaving on the right above the gallows an ancient seat called the Highfield. Here is a fair prospect of the town and castle.'¹⁶⁰ It was from this fact that the high ground at the south entrance to the town gained its title of Weeping Hill,¹⁶¹ for there prisoners had their first near view of the place of confinement and trial, and perhaps of execution also. Celia Fiennes a few years later gives a more ample account. Going north from Garstang she reached it in less than three hours,

passing through 'abundance of villages, almost at the end of every mile, [and going] mostly all along lanes, being an inclosed country.' She continues:—

They have one good thing in most parts of this principality (or county palatine it's rather called), that at all crossways there are posts with hands pointing to each road with the names of the great town or market towns that it leads to, which does make up for the length of the miles that strangers may not lose their road and have it to go back again. You have a great diversion in this road, having a pleasing prospect of the countries a great distance round, and see it full of inclosures and some woods. Three miles off the town you see it very plain, and the sea—even the main ocean; in one place an arm of it comes up within two miles of the town. The river Lune runs by the town and so into the sea.

The situation of Lancaster town is very good. The church neatly built of stone; the castle, which is just by; both on a very great ascent from the rest of the town, and so is in open view, the town and river lying round it beneath. On the castle tower walking quite round by the battlements I saw the whole town and river at a view, which runs almost quite round and returns again by the town, and saw the sea beyond, and the great high hills beyond that part of the sea, which are in Wales; and also in Westmorland, to the great hills there called Furness Fells or hills, being a string of vast high hills together; also into Cumberland, to the great hill called Black Combe, whence they dig their black lead and nowhere else; I saw also into Yorkshire. There is lead, copper, gold and silver in some of those hills, and marble and crystal also.

Lancaster town is old and much decayed. There has been a monastery; the walls of part of it remain and some of the carved stones and figures. There is in it a good garden and a pond in it with a little island on which an apple-tree grows—a *Jentini*; and strawberries all round its roots and the banks of the little isle. There are two pretty wells and a vault that leads a great way underground up as far as the castle, which is a good distance. In the river there are great weirs or falls of water made for salmon fishing, where they hang their nets and catch great quantities of fish, which is near the bridge. The town seems not to be much in trade as some others, but the great store of fish makes them live plentifully as also the great plenty of all provisions. The streets are some of them well pitched and of a good size. When I came into the town the stones were so slippery, crossing some channels, that my horse was quite down on his nose, but did at length recover himself and so I was not thrown off or injured; which I desire to bless God for, as for the many preservations I met with. I cannot say the town seems a lazy town, and there are trades of all sorts. There is a large meeting-house, but their minister was but a mean preacher.¹⁶²

There was a destructive fire in the town in 1698.¹⁶³

The Scottish Jacobites in 1715 on reaching Kirkby Lonsdale were informed that Lancaster was quite unprepared for an attack, and they thereupon determined to march upon it.¹⁶⁴ The advance was made on Monday, 7 November. Colonel Charteris of Hornby and another advised the blowing up of the bridge to check their progress, but the townsmen pointed out that its destruction would be of no avail, because the river at low water was passable¹⁶⁵ by horse or foot;

in ascent from W. Farrer, co-editor of this history, was imprisoned here for refusing to answer upon oath in a suit for tithes; Samuel Routh's MS.

¹⁵¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.). Dugdale was admitted a freeman.

¹⁵² Eight are described in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 79.

¹⁵³ Oliver Heywood says that 30,000 assembled for an election in Feb. 1678–9 and that two men were trodden to death in the crush; *Diaries*, ii, 259.

¹⁵⁴ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 30. Charles Lord Brandon was thus defeated, Roger Kirkby and Henry Crispe being returned. Two Whigs were returned to the Convention Parliament of 1688–9; later a Whig and a Tory or two Tories.

¹⁵⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 206.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 211. This was the prince proclaimed at the cross as James III in 1715.

¹⁵⁷ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 23. The election was a forced one, the town records showing that the king interfered with the corporation.

¹⁵⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. R.p.* xii, App. vii, 229.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 224.

¹⁶⁰ *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 218. About the same time Ogilby in the *Britannia* stated that the town had a great market on Saturdays for corn, cattle, fish (especially salmon), and other provisions.

¹⁶¹ As in Wordsworth's sonnet.

¹⁶² *Throug England on a Side-saddle*, 157. The account is undated, but about 1700, though her concluding sentence raises a difficulty: 'There are two churches in the town which are pretty near each other,' for St. John's was not built till 1754 and is not 'near' the parish church. She may have mistaken some other building for a church—perhaps the school.

¹⁶³ Stout, *Autobiog.* 47; *Lanc. Observer*, July 1886.

¹⁶⁴ The account in the text is derived from Patten's *Hist.* and Clarke's *Journ.*; see *Lancs. Memorials of 1715* (Chet. Soc.), 85–99.

¹⁶⁵ At Scale Ford, mentioned above.

The North-East Prospect of Lancaster



LANCASTER: NORTH-EAST VIEW IN 1728
(From S. & N. Buck's drawing)



so the officers had to be content with seeing that a shopkeeper's stock of gunpowder¹⁶⁶ was thrown into a well in the market-place. A ship at Sunderland had six cannon,¹⁶⁷ which it was proposed to bring up to the town and use in resisting the Jacobites, but Sir Henry Houghton, in command of some 600 militiamen, judged it best to withdraw to Preston on being disappointed in his expectation of support from the dragoons stationed at Preston, and the town was therefore left open. The Jacobite forces marched into the town in good order, with swords drawn, drums beating, colours flying and bagpipes sounding, and going straight to the market-place proclaimed James III king. They were joined by five of the neighbouring gentry, all Roman Catholics,¹⁶⁸ and by two of the townsmen of the same religion. The Crown prisoners in the castle were set free, including the Manchester Jacobite Siddall, who joined the invaders. The troops were billeted in the town. Their chronicler¹⁶⁹ describes Lancaster as 'of very good trade, very pleasantly situated,' and regrets that they made no stand there, as the castle and seaport would have been of great assistance. On the Tuesday morning the six guns were brought up from Sunderland, and at a service held in the parish church, to which 'abundance of persons went,' King James was prayed for instead of King George. The afternoon was devoted to recreation; 'the gentlemen soldiers dressed and trimmed themselves up in their best clothes, for to drink a dish of tea with the ladies of this town. The ladies also here appeared in their best rigging and had their tea tables richly furnished for to entertain their new suitors.' In the evening 'a discourse about religion happened between the minister of this town and two Romish priests.' It is acknowledged that the invaders paid for what they took, and that none of the townspeople were injured. Next morning, Wednesday the 9th, they left for Preston. After their defeat and surrender at this place the following Monday about 400 were brought back as prisoners to Lancaster Castle, and the church registers record a number of deaths among them.¹⁷⁰ Five were executed 18 February 1715-16 and five more

2 October 1716.¹⁷¹ For some years after this soldiers were stationed in Lancaster.

Defoe, visiting the town about fifteen years later, was not favourably impressed; it had 'little to recommend it but a decayed castle and a more decayed port, not capable of receiving ships of any considerable burden.' The bridge he thought 'handsome and strong,' but there was 'little or no trade and few people.'¹⁷² The Bucks' views of the town from the Skerton side and of the castle are dated 1728. The *Autobiography* of a local tradesman, William Stout, has been preserved and printed¹⁷³; it affords information of the town and its trade during more than fifty years, 1690-1740. John Hodgson, whom he calls 'the greatest and most respectable merchant of my time,' established a sugar refinery at Lancaster.¹⁷⁴ Stout himself was grocer, ironmonger and tobacconist, and gives accounts of his various shipping ventures, some prosperous, others adverse. Ships in 1692 and later brought tobacco and other goods from Virginia and the West Indies¹⁷⁵; other vessels traded to the Baltic.¹⁷⁶ A watchmaker was buried in 1684.

In the advance of the Young Pretender into England in 1745 his cavalry reached Lancaster from the north on 24 November and left for Preston next day, making way for the infantry, who arrived that day and left on the 26th. Prince Charles Edward came with the latter part of his forces, and lodged for the night at a house in Church Street, now the Conservative Club. No recruits seem to have been attracted in the town. On its retreat north the army was here on 13-14 December; General Oglethorpe was a day behind them, and the Duke of Cumberland arrived on the 16th.¹⁷⁷ James Ray, the Whig historian of the event, stayed at the 'Sun,' and thus describes the town: 'It is at present a populous thriving corporation, trading to the West Indies with hardware and woollen manufactures, and in return import sugars, rum, cotton, &c.'¹⁷⁸ Later travellers, Dr. Pococke¹⁷⁹ and Thomas Pennant,¹⁸⁰ were also favourably impressed.

From that time its story is mainly that of its trade. Acts were obtained for improving the navigation of

¹⁶⁶ It belonged to Samuel Satterthwaite, and was thrown into the well by Christopher Hopkins, a bookseller; note by Mr. Hewitson.

¹⁶⁷ The owners were Mr. Heysham and a wealthy Quaker named Lawson.

¹⁶⁸ They were Albert Hodshon of Leigh-ton, John Dalton of Thurnham, John Tyldesley of Myerscough Lodge, Henry Butler of Rawcliffe and Thomas Walton of Cartmel.

¹⁶⁹ Patten, *Hist.*

¹⁷⁰ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 674-5. Two missionary priests were captured and imprisoned, one of them, James Swarbrick, dying in the castle in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 355.

¹⁷¹ Stout, *Autobiog.* 93; Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 74, 78; *Lancs. Memorials*, 194, 201, 240-2. Three or four of them, judging from their names, were Lancashire men. The lists are: (1) John and Robert Crow of Aberdeen, Hercules Durham, George Macintosh, and Donald Robinson, sen.; (2) Capt. John Bruce, — Charnley, George Hodgson, Thomas Shuttleworth, and John Winckley.

¹⁷² *Tour through Great Britain* (ed. 1738), iii, 183. The port was still in 1722-3 a member of Chester; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 340. A survey of it was made in 1745-6; *ibid.* 349.

¹⁷³ Ed. John Harland, 1851, with portrait.

¹⁷⁴ Stout, *Autobiog.* 67. Probably it was at the east end of Damside, where a passage preserved the name. In the plans of 1778 and 1821 a sugar house is marked close by, in St. Leonard's-gate. There was a brewery in Moor Lane in 1778.

¹⁷⁵ Stout, *Autobiog.* 26.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 117.

¹⁷⁷ C. S. Terry, *Last Jacobite Rising*, 91, 100, from Chev. Johnstone; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 296.

¹⁷⁸ Ray, *Rebellion* (ed. 1750), 129, 192-4.

¹⁷⁹ Pococke (1750) thought it 'pleasantly situated'; he saw the castle and church, but would not admit the Wery Wall to be Roman. Lancaster had 'of late become a very thriving town, much improved in trade and buildings.' The salmon, for which the river was famous, were salted for export and pickled for

home consumption; Dr. Pococke's *Travels* (Camd. Soc.), i, 13, 14.

¹⁸⁰ Pennant in 1769 called it 'a large and well-built town'; he was pleased with the castle and the custom house, but the view from the churchyard, though extensive, was not pleasing; *Tour in Scotland* (ed. 1771), 220. In his tour of 1772 he took more notice of it, and says 'the inhabitants are also fortunate in having some very ingenious cabinet-makers settled here, who fabricate most excellent and neat goods at remarkably cheap rates, which they export to London and the plantations. Mr. Gillow's warehouse of these manufactures merits a visit.' Sail-cloth and candles also were made. The quays were fine, and he seems to have been specially pleased with the shambles, built in the form of a street, each butcher having his shop with his name painted over the door; *ibid.* (1776), i, 23-5.

The poet Gray visited the town in 1769 and notices the castle and the view. He went out to Poulton and there heard a pathetic story illustrating the danger of crossing the sands; Gray, *Poetical Works* (ed. 1814), i, 463-5.

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the river from 1749 onward.¹⁸¹ A pleasing idea of Lancaster is afforded by a description penned about 1775:—

The new houses are peculiarly neat and handsome; the streets are well paved, and thronged with inhabitants, busied in a prosperous trade to the West Indies and other places. Along a fine quay noble warehouses are built. And when it shall please those concerned to deepen the shoals in the river, ships of great burthen may lie before them; for at present we only see in that part of the river such as do not exceed 250 tons. The air of Lancaster is salubrious, the environs pleasant, the inhabitants wealthy, courteous, hospitable and polite.¹⁸²

The West India trade here, as at Liverpool, embraced the African slave trade.¹⁸³

This time of prosperity had various accompaniments. A race meeting was held as far back as 1758¹⁸⁴; after declining the races were for a time revived in 1809 on a course at the north-east border of the town, partly in Quernmore. The printing press appeared about 1768.¹⁸⁵ The public buildings which sprang up include the Custom House, built in 1764 from a design by Richard Gillow, founder of the great cabinet-making house¹⁸⁶; the Town Hall, 1781–3¹⁸⁷; the Skerton Bridge, 1788, from the plan of Thomas Harrison, afterwards of Chester¹⁸⁸; and the poor-house, about the same time.¹⁸⁹ Churches were built also and various charities founded. An agricultural society, offering prizes to farmers, was established about 1798.¹⁹⁰ The first newspaper, the *Lancaster Gazetteer*, was founded in 1801, and appeared weekly till 1894.¹⁹¹

There was a considerable over-sea trade by local vessels,¹⁹² some of them privateers, able to meet force by force. The *Thetis* of Lancaster, Captain John Charnley, 16 guns, sailed from Cork for Barbadoes in September 1804 in company with the *Ceres* and *Penelope*, and when near their destination they were

(8 November) attacked by the *Bonaparte*, a French privateer of 20 guns, which first gave the *Ceres* a broadside, and then after an exchange of broadsides with the *Thetis* ran alongside the latter vessel and lashed herself to her. The boarders attacked four times and were repulsed as often; then the vessels broke loose, and after again exchanging broadsides the Frenchman stood away.¹⁹³ The West India traffic, with its imports of mahogany, probably led to the development of the furniture manufacture, which has long been noteworthy. A century ago there were two shipbuilding yards, sail-cloth was made to a considerable extent, and the cotton manufacture had been introduced.¹⁹⁴ There were a number of minor trades.¹⁹⁵ Stone was quarried on the moor. The Lune afforded salmon, trout and other fish; a further supply was obtained from the sea fisheries off the mouth of the river and in Morecambe Bay.¹⁹⁶ There were daily coaches north and south,¹⁹⁷ and a packet boat conveyed passengers as well as goods by the canal, which was formed 1793–7.¹⁹⁸ A number of penny, halfpenny and farthing tokens were issued in 1791 and 1794.¹⁹⁹ A volunteer corps was formed in 1795²⁰⁰ and disbanded in 1802, but another was embodied in 1803.²⁰¹ The Duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, accompanied by his son Prince William, visited the town on 25–6 September 1804, and inspected the corps in the Friarage.

Among the extinct institutions are the Savings Bank, established in 1823²⁰² and taken over by the Post Office in 1889; the Amicable Society, a book club, established in 1769 and dissolved in 1906, when its library was sold; and the Fine Arts Institution, 1820. The Philippi Club, a social club, was founded in 1797 and continued to meet until 1852.²⁰³ A society called the Athenæum, for the maintenance

¹⁸¹ An Act for improving the navigation of the River Loyne and building a quay or wharf, 1749 (23 Geo. II, cap. 12); another was passed in 1789.

¹⁸² West, *Guide to the Lakes* (ed. 1799), 22.

¹⁸³ Thomas Clarkson gives the following account of his visit to the town in 1787: 'I determined now to go to Lancaster to make some inquiries about the slave trade there. I had a letter of introduction to William Jepson, one of the religious society of Quakers, for this purpose. I found from him that though there were slave merchants at Lancaster they made their outfits at Liverpool as a more convenient port. I learnt too, from others, that the captain of the last vessel which had sailed out of Lancaster to the coast of Africa for slaves had taken off so many of the slaves treacherously that any other vessel known to come from it would be cut off. There were only now one or two superannuated captains living in the place. Finding I could get no oral testimony I was introduced into the custom house. Here I looked over the muster rolls of such slave vessels as had formerly sailed from this port, and having found that the loss of seamen was precisely in the same proportion as elsewhere, I gave myself no further trouble, but left the place'; *Abolition of the African Slave Trade*, i, 410–11.

¹⁸⁴ A notice of them occurs in the *Manch. Mercury* of July 1758; note by Mr. Hewitson. The site of the course as shown on Yates and Billinge's map 1786 was on the Marsh.

¹⁸⁵ A list of officials of that year is supposed to have been printed locally; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 31. A *Collection of Hymns for Public Worship* was printed at Lancaster by Henry Walmsley in 1780. A sermon by Mr. Housman was printed in 1786; *Local Glean.* ii, 58.

¹⁸⁶ *Time-honoured Lanc.* 329.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 193–5.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 113. Passage across the old bridge was finally stopped in 1802, the structure having long been in a dangerous condition. The arch next Skerton was then taken down for the convenience of the shipbuilders; the others were afterwards destroyed or fell of themselves, the last giving way in 1845. The foundations may still be seen at low water.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 399.

¹⁹⁰ *Lonsdale Mag.* i, 423.

¹⁹¹ The name was altered to *Gazette* three years later.

¹⁹² A code of 'Signals on the Steeple' was printed in 1788 to give notice of ships arriving in the river. In 1800 a *List of the Signals* of each vessel belonging to the port was published; the ship *Hope*, e.g., showed an ensign at the main and broad blue pendant at fore topgallant masthead; the ensign was struck at the outer buoy for five minutes, and four guns were fired.

¹⁹³ *Lanc. Rec.* 1801–50, pp. 21, 23. Captain Charnley was thanked by his fellow-townsmen on returning to Lancaster.

¹⁹⁴ The first cotton mill was at White Cross, opened in 1802. There was a silk mill in Bulk.

¹⁹⁵ There is a list of clockmakers in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 10), ix, 487.

¹⁹⁶ See the *Account of Lancaster*, published by C. Clark, 1807 and 1811. A map of the town is prefixed.

There is an earlier plan, issued in 1778 by Stephen Mackreth; it has views of church and castle. A small reproduction of it is given in *Churches, Castles, &c., of North Lancs.* 1880. A very useful plan is that made by Jonathan Binns in 1821. A small one was issued with Baines' *Lancs. Dir.* 1826.

¹⁹⁷ The first mail coach from London is said to have arrived in 1786. See articles in *Lanc. Observer* of Feb. 1886.

¹⁹⁸ The Preston to Lancaster section was opened in 1792, the extensions northward in 1797 and 1819. The canal in later times was leased and then sold to the London and North-Western Railway Co., and the company owning it was dissolved in 1885.

¹⁹⁹ A catalogue by Mr. R. Stanton shows about seventy distinct dies.

²⁰⁰ The earliest notice in the *Lond. Gaz.* is dated 16 May 1797; note by Mr. Hewitson. The minute books and rules are dated 1797. See also *Lanc. Observer*, 17 Mar. 1911.

²⁰¹ C. Clark, *Acct. of Lanc.* (ed. 1811), 96–8.

²⁰² There was an earlier Provident Bank, 1816.

A Penny Bank was opened at the Mechanics' Institute in 1850.

²⁰³ *Time-honoured Lanc.* 480. The chairman's hat and the punch ladle have been preserved.

of lectures, &c., was founded in 1849 and lasted till 1880. The Literary, Scientific and Natural History Society, established in 1835, had a museum.

Trade began to decline in the early part of last century, and, though an Act for the improvement of the port was obtained in 1807,²⁰⁴ the Lune became more and more obstructed. Lancaster could not afford the facilities and advantages of Liverpool, and its foreign trade was gradually drawn from it. There were serious bank failures in 1822 and 1826, both the old banks stopping payment.²⁰⁵

The more recent transformation of the town has been due to the establishment and prosperity of an entirely new trade, the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum, which began about 1845, and has given Lancaster a distinctive place among the industrial centres of the county and the kingdom. Its founders were the late James Williamson and Sir Thomas Storey. The former, born in Cumberland in 1816, became a tradesman in Lancaster, and gradually built up the great business which has been further developed by his son, Lord Ashton; he was a liberal benefactor of the town, and served as alderman and mayor. He died in 1879. Thomas Storey was a native of Bardsea who founded a similar business. He also was a benefactor of the town and served as mayor; he was made a knight in 1887. He died in 1898, being seventy-three years of age. A change of another kind has taken place at Morecambe, which has by degrees become a popular seaside resort. Two smaller industries were represented by the Iron Ship-building Co., founded about 1860 and dissolved in 1870, and the Wagon Works, founded in 1863 and afterwards amalgamated with Manchester and Birmingham Works, the local factory being closed in 1908.

In the rural districts of the parish the greater part of the agricultural land is in grass, though there is a certain amount of arable, as the following figures^{205a} will show:—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Lancaster . . .	47	442	—
Aldcliffe . . .	24½	630½	3½
Bulk . . .	221	817	29
Ashton with Stodday	78½	1,146	118
Scotforth . . .	150½	2,510½	58
Skerton . . .	26½	561½	—
Overton . . .	266	685	—
Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme . .	176	1,053½	—
Heaton with Oxcliffe	478½	1,133	—
Middleton . . .	362	873	—
Quernmore . . .	292	4,424	450
Over Wyresdale .	304½	6,517½	362
Caton . . .	185½	4,252	654
Gressingham . .	39	1,473½	38½
	<u>2,651½</u>	<u>26,519</u>	<u>1,713</u>

The original railway, that from Preston, planned in 1836, was opened in 1840; the station and end of the line were at the Greaves, where the sidings are still used for goods traffic. Soon afterwards (1846) the line was continued north by a deviation through the west side of the town, the station being fixed below the castle; the present enlarged station was completed in 1902. The river was crossed by the Carlisle Bridge—of wood, on stone piers—replaced by the present iron structure in 1866; it has a foot-bridge for passengers at one side. The railway in 1864 became amalgamated with the London and North-Western system, and is part of the western route to Scotland. The second railway, once known as the old or little North-Western, comes west from Yorkshire through Caton and Lancaster (Green Ayre) to Morecambe; it was opened in 1848,²⁰⁶ and is now part of the Midland Company's system. A branch line was made to connect the two railways. The London and North-Western Company afterwards formed a line to Morecambe, opened in 1861; a new loop line to Lancaster was made in 1888. The same company constructed a single-line railway from Lancaster to Glasson Dock, opened in 1883.

Among the worthies of the town a leading place may fitly be granted to some of its benefactors—John Gardiner, who endowed the grammar school and founded almshouses towards the end of the 15th century; William Penny (d. 1716), also a founder of almshouses still at work²⁰⁷; Robert and William Heysham, the former (d. 1723) M.P. for



GARDINER. *Sable a chevron between three bugle-horns argent garnished or.*



HEYSHAM. *Gules an anchor in pale or, on a chief of the second three torteaux.*

Lancaster 1698–1715, and the latter also M.P. from 1716 till his death in 1727²⁰⁸; Thomas Ripley, commemorated by the orphanages; and James Brunton, through whose gift in 1864 the Albert Institution arose. Notices of most of the following natives of the town will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*:—Henry Bracken, M.D., 1697–1764, wrote on farriery²⁰⁹; Elizabeth Daye, a minor poet, 1733–1829²¹⁰; Henry Cort, 1740–1800, invented the method of refining iron by puddling; John Heysham, 1753–1834, settled as a physician in Carlisle, where he founded a dispensary and did

²⁰⁴ Stat. 47 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 37.

²⁰⁵ The former bank was that of Worswick & Co. in Church Street; it was the older of the two. The other was that of Dilworth & Co. in Penny Street.

^{205a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²⁰⁶ The Lancaster and Morecambe section only was opened in 1848, that

east from Lancaster to Wennington in 1849 and to Clapham in 1850. The doubling of the line was not completed till 1889. Electric traction has been adopted on the Lancaster-Morecambe section.

²⁰⁷ Stout, *Autobiog.* 92.
²⁰⁸ Ibid. 102, 109; Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 269; for pedigree (1723), *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (new ser.),

iv, 373. It was William Heysham who gave the estate at Greaves.

²⁰⁹ An autobiographical letter of his (1748) is printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 169.

²¹⁰ She was daughter of the Rev. James Daye, at one time minister of the Presbyterian Chapel, and published a volume of poems in 1798; note by Mr. Hewitson.

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useful work in compiling mortality statistics²¹¹; Thomas Hill, 1760–1840, a book collector, is stated to have been the original of 'Paul Pry'²¹²; James Lonsdale, 1777–1839, had a high reputation as a portrait painter; Thomas Edmondson, 1792–1851, a Quaker, invented the method of printing railway tickets; William Higgin, D.D., 1793–1867, son of John Higgin of Greenfield, became Bishop of Limerick in 1849 and of Derry in 1853²¹³; William Whewell, D.D., 1794–1866, the famous master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a voluminous writer on scientific and philosophical subjects and took a leading part in the University reforms of his time; he founded the professorship of International Law which bears

Lancaster in 1832 and was twice mayor; he was the physician to the county asylum, and took a large part in founding the Royal Albert Institution.²¹⁸ John Shadrach Slinger, 1828–1901, born at Clapham, was a useful local antiquary. Joseph Rowley, incumbent of Stalmine, was chaplain of the castle for fifty-four years, 1804–58.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN*²¹⁹ stands in a fine situation on the north-west side of the town immediately north of the castle, with the towers and battlements of which it groups in picturesque fashion in all distant prospects of the town, and consists of a chancel²²⁰ and nave, each with clearstory and north and south aisles, south porch, west tower, and a modern north chapel and vestries. The site is an ancient one, occupying with the castle the summit of the hill on and round which the ancient town was built, and is about 110 ft. above the River Lune, which curves past it at a distance of about 250 yds. to the north and north-west. The view from the west end of the churchyard is a very fine and extensive one, embracing the whole of Morecambe Bay, with the estuary of the Lune in the foreground, the fells of Lancashire and Cumberland and the more lofty Lake Mountains beyond.

Of the building which preceded the present church on the same site little or nothing can be said, but a number of sculptured stones of pre-Conquest date which have been found from time to time in different parts of the fabric seem to prove that some kind of stone structure stood here in Anglo-Saxon times,²²¹ and part of the west wall of the nave may possibly belong to this pre-Conquest period. The whole of the chancel and nave, however, with the exception of the west wall and a portion of the south wall as far as and including the south entrance, are of 15th-century date, and were probably built some time subsequent to the transference of the priory to the nuns of Syon in 1431. Apart from the tower and the modern additions, the building forms a parallelogram measuring internally 145 ft. in length by 58 ft. 6 in. in width, the chancel and nave being of nearly equal length, each consisting of four bays with continuous north and south aisles. The south-west doorway with the wall on either side is of late 12th-century date, and indicates a church of considerable importance at that time, though its extent can only be surmised. A moulded base stone found during the rebuilding of the vestry in 1872 was until recently the only other evidence of the building of that period; but in 1903, on taking down the north wall of the nave, another moulded base stone with foot ornament and four moulded jamb stones were discovered in the wall, all of transitional character and seeming to point to the



HIGGIN. *Vert three cranes' heads erased argent.*



WHEWELL. *Argent on a bend azure three Diana's heads of the field crined and horned or.*

his name²¹⁴; George Edmondson, brother of Thomas, 1798–1863, gained honour as an educationist; George Danson, 1799–1881, landscape and scene painter; William Sanderson, 1803–48, wrote poems published after his death; Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., 1804–92, attained world-wide renown as a naturalist²¹⁵; William Swainson, 1809–83, took a leading part in New Zealand affairs; John Chippindall Montesquieu Bellew, originally Higgin, 1823–74, was an author and elocutionist²¹⁶; James Mansergh, F.R.S., 1834–1905, attained eminence as a civil engineer, carrying out the Birmingham Waterworks and other great schemes; Richard Preston, D.D., 1856–1905, became coadjutor Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, with the title of Bishop of Phocæa; William Oliver Roper, 1856–1908, a solicitor who was town clerk 1892–6, was a diligent student of the history of his native town, issuing many occasional essays and editing the chartulary of Lancaster Priory for the Chetham Society.

Others who were not natives of the town have rendered useful service in various ways. Matthew Talbot Baines, son of Edward Baines and a politician of note, was sometime Chancellor of the Duchy; he long resided in Lancaster, where he died in 1860.²¹⁷ Edward Denis de Vitre, M.D., 1806–78, settled in

²¹¹ A *Life* of him by Henry Lonsdale, M.D., was issued in 1870. There is a bust in the Carlisle Museum.

²¹² *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 1293, 1307.

²¹³ M.I. in church.

²¹⁴ His sister Martha (1799–1863), wife of the Rev. James Statter, wrote poems.

²¹⁵ Commemorative tablets have been placed on the birthplaces of Whewell and Owen.

²¹⁶ *Time-honoured Lanc.* 249.

²¹⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

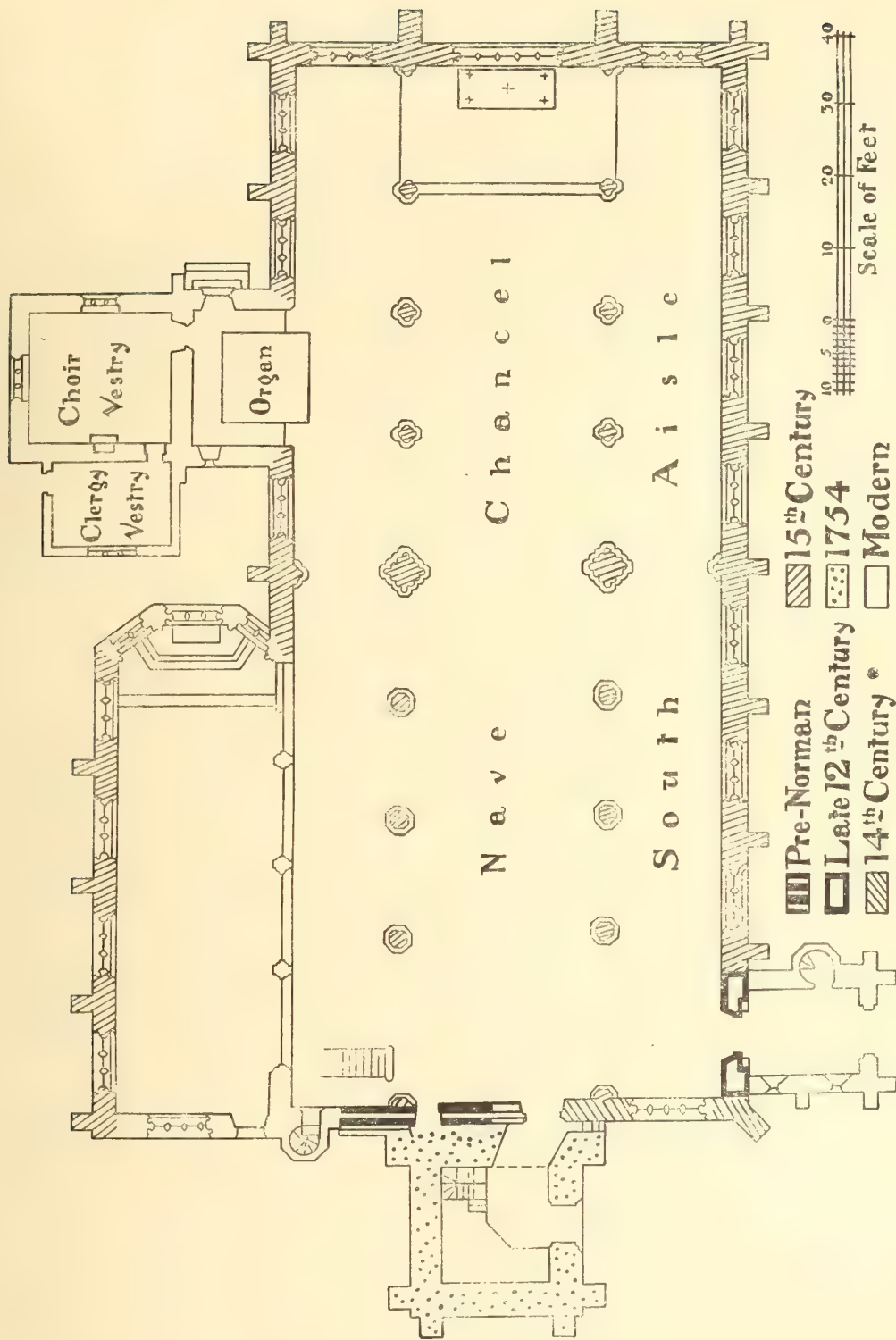
²¹⁸ *Time-honoured Lanc.* 315, with portrait.

²¹⁹ The original authority for this invocation is the charter of Roger of Poitou, 1094.

²²⁰ There are measured drawings of Lancaster Church in *John o'Gaunt Sketch Book*, vol. iii, plates 57–61. Cf. Glynn, *Churches of Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 87; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iv, 683.

²²¹ The cross dug up in the churchyard in 1807 and now in the British Museum

is described and illustrated in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 266 and more fully by Mr. H. Taylor, *Anct. Crosses of Lancs.* 338. A number of other sculptured fragments found in the north wall of the nave in 1903 when it was pulled down prior to the building of the new chapel are now preserved in the church tower. They are fully described and illustrated by Prof. W. G. Collingwood, *Reliquary*, Oct. 1903; see also *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 266 and *Trans. Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 44–55.



PLAN OF LANCASTER CHURCH

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existence of a north doorway in the early building. It is unlikely, however, that these stones were in their original position, the probability being that they were used up in the 15th-century wall at the rebuilding, and that the original early church was much less in width. Down to the year 1898 the west wall was internally covered with plaster, but on this being stripped in July of that year two doorways were discovered, one 9 ft. to the north and the other 2 ft. 6 in.²²² to the south of the centre line of the present nave, the northernmost of which appears to be of even more ancient date than the south-west entrance. The evidence of the masonry, however, is not conclusive, as the south jamb has been entirely rebuilt in one stone and the north jamb has been much encroached on by the 15th-century respond. The opening is 3 ft. wide and 6 ft. 3 in. high, with a square head in one stone supported by rough corbels, and the sill is 1 ft. 5 in. above the present floor. This door, if it belongs to a building earlier than the 12th century, is of great interest, as it has not been an external opening, and may therefore have been the door between an early nave and a west tower. The other doorway is of 14th-century date, and was originally an external opening, being moulded on the west side, and to this period the whole of the south part of the west wall of the nave, including the south-west diagonal buttress, may be assigned. There are also evidences of some building having taken place in the 13th century²²³ in a moulded base placed upside down, built into the wall near the floor at the west end of the nave; and a respond cap of the same date, now in the church tower, was discovered in the north wall in 1903. But as neither of these fragments is in its original position they afford little help in tracing the development of the plan between the 12th century, or earlier, and its completion in the 15th century. Whatever the earliest church may have been, it seems clear that the 12th-century building was one of some importance and that work was in progress at various times in the three centuries following. Before the final rebuilding after 1431 the church seems to have been only about

49 ft. in width, made up probably of a nave 21 ft. 6 in. and aisles about 11 ft. wide, but whether this represents the extent of the Norman or even the 13th-century building is uncertain. The Norman structure may have been of even less width than this, being extended northwards perhaps in the 14th century, when the present west door and wall were erected. However that may be, at the time of the rebuilding of the nave and chancel the north wall was pushed out another 10 ft., increasing the width of the building to its present dimensions. The whole of the earlier structure having practically perished in the 15th century, the size and extent of the mediæval church must remain more or less a matter of conjecture.

Externally the chancel and nave have undergone little or no change since the building was completed,²²⁴ but many alterations have taken place in the interior during the 18th and 19th centuries. The first half of the 18th century saw the erection of galleries on the north and south sides and at the west end,²²⁵ and in 1718 the east end of the church behind the altar was made into a registry and consistory court, the east end of the north chancel aisle being used as a vestry.²²⁶ New seats were erected in the chancel in 1731, and the roof was repaired in the year following. In 1743, consequent on the recasting of the old bells, the then existing tower was raised 10 yds., being covered with rough-cast four years later.²²⁷ The tower seems to have stood somewhat to the north of the present one, but no record of it, other than the evidence of old prints, remains, these showing it to have had originally a plain parapet and a projecting vice in the north-west corner.²²⁸ In 1753 the tower, being unsafe, was taken down and the present structure was erected in the following year, it being agreed that 'the steeple be a distinct building of itself and not to be built upon any part of the church wall,' and that it should front to the south.²²⁹ In 1761 a battlement 'equal and like to that upon the chancel' was raised upon the 'north side of the upper leads,' but little further work seems to have been done to the exterior of the church till 1816,

²²² These measurements are to the jambs of the respective doorways.

²²³ See also *Wickwane's Reg.* (Surtees Soc. cxiv), 123, where it is noted that the dedication of the church of Lancaster was postponed 'so that within two years from the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1281, the chancel be lengthened 30 ft.'

²²⁴ In 1511, however, 'the chancel of the parish church of Lancaster had need to be amended as well in glazing as in led and specially the great window above the High Altar'; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 587.

²²⁵ In 1709 (Dec. 28) the corporation 'ordered that a gallery be builded on the south side of the church at the cost of the corporation from the great door to Mr. Hodgson's gallery; in 1724 a new gallery was ordered at the charge of the parish from the back of the west end gallery to the west end wall and from the end of Mrs. Myers' seat to the south wall'; in 1730 there was a proposal for a 'new gallery' and in the following year the 'council seats in the north gallery' were sold.

²²⁶ The east end of the chancel south aisle was used as a lumber room, from

which the old sanctus bell, which hung over the east wall of the aisle, was rung.

²²⁷ It was agreed in 1744 that 'the base and battlement of the tower or steeple shall be of hewn freestone on the outside and that there shall be four pyramidical pinnacles at the corners and four weather-cocks of copper suitable to the said four corners'; in 1748 it was agreed to rough-cast the steeple 'with lime and sand or good mortar' at a cost of £8.

²²⁸ See Buck's view of Lancaster 1728. The illustration of Lancaster in Britton's *Beauties of England and Wales* (1807), from a painting by Ibbetson, shows the tower as raised in 1744.

²²⁹ The story of the building of the tower is interesting. Mr. Sephton, a Liverpool architect and surveyor, reported on and condemned the old tower, and it was agreed in June 1753 that it be 'wholly taken down and rebuilt and that Mr. Sephton do prepare a plan and estimate.' An assessment was made of £500 and the contract was let to William Kirkby, mason, of Lancaster in July. Mr. Sephton was to be paid £7 17s. 6d. for his professional services and expenses and an

Alderman Barber of Lancaster was appointed 'to superintend the work and to be paid £20 a year while it proceeded.' As might have been expected under the circumstances the building did not make satisfactory progress and in November a meeting was held 'to consult upon urgent affairs relating to the fabric and to discourse with the workmen engaged to build the steeple,' when it was agreed that unless Wm. Kirkby proceeded with the work according to agreement 'so as to secure the west end of the church and to prevent the same from falling through, the damage done thereto by the said Kirkby's taking down the steeple by undermining or otherwise' contrary to the articles of agreement, an action be immediately commenced against him. This, however, does not seem to have been necessary, but in Feb. 1754 Mr. Sephton had to be sent for 'to view and examine so much of the steeple as was already built,' for which he charged a fee of 3 guineas and expenses. The tower was not finished till 1755, the total amount paid to the mason being £572 18s. 3½d. See *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 626.



LANCASTER CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



when the old south porch was taken down²³⁰ and a new one erected, which stood till 1903. The roof was found to be in a dangerous condition in 1821, but owing to a lengthy dispute in the following year, as to whether the corporation was under obligation to repair the chancel, the work of restoration was not begun till 1823, when the chancel and nave roofs were stripped, and the former being found in a ruinous state was renewed in 1824. Great changes took place in the interior of the building during the early part of the 19th century. In 1812 a gallery was erected for the accommodation of the charity children 'in lieu of the gallery removed lately on the erection of the new organ,' and in 1825-6, the consistory court being abolished, the altar was moved to the east end of the church and a new vestry and registry built on the north side of the aisle in 1828. Prior to this period the communion rails had crossed the chancel between the second pillars from the east, and the extra space thus gained in the chancel was used for the erection of 168 free seats. These alterations were in progress for some years after 1826, and included the removal of all the stalls to the east wall, where they were placed facing west, two on each side of the altar in the chancel and four at the end of each aisle. The communion rails were moved to between the first piers with returns north and south to the east responds, and the east ends of both aisles were filled with children's seats. The north and south galleries were extended eastward, a screen and partition erected at the west end, some alterations made in the seating of the nave²³¹ and the floor of the chancel levelled and flagged. The alterations then made subsisted till 1864, the interior of the building during the first half of the century being filled with square pews, which extended to the middle of the second bay of the chancel. A long gallery extended from the second pillar on the south side of the chancel till it joined the wide west gallery containing the organ, which returned along the north side as far as the second pier from the west. The two easternmost bays of the nave on the north side were free from galleries, the pulpit and reading desk standing against the pier, but another and smaller gallery occupied the two westernmost bays of the north side of the chancel corresponding to that opposite. The Duke of Hamilton's pew was at the east end of the nave on the north side and the seats of the corporation at the west end of the chancel on the south side. There were staircases midway in the chancel aisles against the north and south walls and at the north-west and south-west corners of the nave, and a separate staircase to the singers' seats in the west gallery near the westernmost pier of the south side. Access to the Record Room over the north vestry was gained from the gallery staircase.

In 1864 a complete restoration of the interior was begun, when the north and south galleries were taken down, the old square pews removed and oak benches substituted, the pulpit removed to its present

position at the north-east corner of the nave and the chancel entirely rearranged. The west gallery alone was retained, but those portions of it which extended over the aisles were removed in 1903. In 1872 the organ was removed from the west end and rebuilt in an organ chamber on the north side of the chancel on the site of the old vestry, a new vestry being built beyond it further north. In 1903 a chapel was erected on the north side of the nave in memory of the officers and men of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment who fell in the South African campaign of 1899-1902, in the building of which the whole of the north nave wall was taken down and rebuilt 24 ft. to the north, forming the outer wall of the new chapel; the south porch was taken down and a new one built in the same year.

The church is constructed throughout of wrought stone, except in the older portions at the west end, the 15th-century structure being of local gritstone, and is of rather remarkable regularity of design, all the windows except the east window of the chancel being alike in detail, and without external distinction of nave and chancel. The roofs are of very flat pitch, and are hidden behind embattled parapets, and there were originally no windows at the west end. The chancel is 69 ft. 3 in.²³² by 24 ft., and of four bays with north and south arcades having piers of four engaged shafts 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter with moulded caps and bases, 16 ft. in height to the springing of the arches, which are of two moulded orders with label over. The east window is a pointed one of five cinquefoiled lights and perpendicular tracery in the head with hollow moulded jambs and internal hood mould, and is flanked on the outside by heavy square set buttresses, the wall finishing above in an embattled parapet slightly raised in the middle. The roof, which is 41 ft. 6 in. in height, is a modern reconstruction of the old flat panelled roof divided into four bays, the principals being carried for about 3 ft. down the wall on to stone brackets and the panels sparred and boarded. The aisles are 14 ft. in width, and have similar flat lean-to roofs, a three-light window at the east end, and similar windows to each bay north and south, except on the north side, where the third bay is occupied by the organ. These windows, like those in the nave and clearstory, have four-centred arched heads with external and internal labels and hollow-moulded jambs, external and internal, splayed sills and hollow-chamfered mullions, the lights, which go up to the heads, being cinquefoiled. The sills of the chancel aisle windows are slightly lower than those in the nave, and there is a doorway below the second window in the south aisle.²³³ At the east end of the south wall of this aisle is a small piscina with four-centred moulded head and jambs, but otherwise no trace of the ancient ritual arrangements remains. The walls of the chancel and the greater part of the nave are, however, still covered with plaster, the removal of which might bring further original detail to light. There are four clearstory windows, each of three lights, to the

²³⁰ The illustration of the church on Mackreth's plan of Lancaster, 1778, shows a low south porch, with pointed arch and gable and diagonal buttresses. This porch is also figured in Freebairn's view, 1802.

²³¹ In 1824 a seat or pew known as Noah's Ark, which had stood for many years near the pulpit on the north side, was removed to near the vestry door, 'where a possibility of hearing the service is nearly excluded.' The owners claimed in 1825 that it be replaced.

²³² 70 ft. 9 in. if measured to middle of chancel arch or pier.

²³³ The doorway is a modern one, taking the place, about 1828, of a small south doorway which then stood in the third bay from the east.

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chancel, which is separated from the nave by a pointed arch similar in detail to those of the chancel arcades, springing from clustered piers of twelve engaged shafts 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with moulded caps and bases. There are similar but smaller pointed arches dividing the chancel and nave aisles. The floor of the chancel is on the same level as that of the nave, the sanctuary alone, which occupies the easternmost bay, being raised two steps. The altar rails are modern and of iron, but the 14th-century canopied stalls are retained, five on each side and two on either side of the altar, above which the canopy work is continued in front of the window. The stalls are of great interest and excellent workmanship and probably date from c. 1340. The detail is rich and the tracery in the canopies of a very flamboyant character, but the work is nevertheless unmistakably English. There is a tradition that the stalls, which retain their misericorde carvings, were brought from Cockersand Abbey in 1543. The rest of the chancel fittings are modern.

The nave is 72 ft. by 24 ft., with aisles 14 ft. wide, and consists of four bays with north and south arcades having octagonal piers, 2 ft. in diameter, with moulded caps and bases, equal in height with those of the chancel and chancel arch, but the arches, which are 26 ft. 6 in. in height, are of two plain chamfered orders. The westernmost bay is 6 ft. 6 in. wider than the others, which are 13 ft. 6 in.—the same width as those of the chancel—and is occupied by the gallery, access to which is gained by a wooden staircase with 18th-century turned balusters at the end of the north aisle. The clearstory and aisles are a continuation of and similar in detail to those of the chancel, but externally the parapet above the clearstory is differentiated from that of the aisles by the buttresses being carried up as pinnacles above the parapet; otherwise the external detail is of a somewhat monotonous uniformity, the walls having a good moulded plinth and buttresses of four stages square at the bottom and v-shaped above, continued in a slight projection up the merlon of the embattled parapet of the aisle. The south aisle has three windows in the south wall and a modern one of four lights at the west. The north aisle is now open by a modern arcade of four arches to the memorial chapel, which is 67 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft., with an apsidal east end. The height of the aisles is 26 ft. to the outer wall-plate, the roofs rising about 3 ft. higher towards the nave, which is the same height as the chancel.

The late 12th-century south doorway has moulded inner jambs and outer angle shafts with bases and capitals, carrying a pointed arch of two moulded orders. The shafts and bases have been renewed, but the rest of the work is original and in a tolerably good state of preservation. Internally the doorway has a lofty splayed elliptical arch, and the walling on each side, as well as at the west end of the nave and aisles, has been stripped of plaster. The 14th-century wall at the west end of the south aisle is of

rough rubble masonry with a diagonal buttress projecting 4 ft. at the angle, having three sets off in its upper half and built of mixed sandstone and gritstone. The 14th-century pointed door, which now opens into the tower, is built of gritstone, and is 5 ft. wide, with continuous wave-moulded jambs and head and hood mould over, the jambs on the inner (east) side having a plain splay. The east wall of the 18th-century tower was built at a distance of 18 in. from the old west wall of the nave, entirely hiding the doorway, but not in any way injuring it. After its discovery in 1898 an oblique passage-way was cut through the east wall of the tower, and the 14th-century doorway is now once again used, in conjunction with the south tower door, as an entrance to the building.

The modern two-storied porch measures internally 15 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft., and is built of wrought stone, access to the chamber over being by a vice in the east wall. The former porch, built in 1816, was a low structure, slightly less in size, with a flat embattled gable and pointed outer arch, and square buttresses at the angles. The present porch was built in memory of James Pearson Langshaw and his wife by their daughter Fanny Austin.

The tower measures 16 ft. by 15 ft. internally, the greater length being from west to east, with walls 4 ft. 6 in. thick, and is of four stages with square buttresses, moulded plinth and embattled parapet with angle pinnacles, the total height to the top of the parapet being 96 ft.²³⁴ It is faced throughout with wrought stone, and is a rather interesting example of Georgian Gothic harmonizing quite successfully with the 15th-century building to which it is attached, and at a distance giving little indication of its late date. Its detail, however, shows unmistakably its 18th-century origin, especially in the elliptical-headed belfry windows, the heads of which between the two principal openings are filled with ornament characteristic of the time. The west side is blank below the belfry, except for a modern clock dial which is repeated on all four sides, the doorway being on the south with a pointed traceried window of four lights above. There is also a round window in the third stage north and south, originally perhaps intended for a clock, but now glazed. The strings marking the stages are carried round the buttresses as gablets. There is no vice in the tower, access to the lower stages being by a built-up stone staircase in the north-east corner and by wooden stairs above. Externally, between the north-east angle of the tower and the modern walling of the memorial chapel, and 12 in. in front of it, a short portion of rubble walling about 6 ft. in length, with quoins at the angle, marks the extent northwards of the pre-15th-century building.

On the south side of the church there was formerly an altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury.²³⁵ There was also a chapel of St. Patrick.²³⁶ In 1204 land was given for the maintenance of St. Mary's light,²³⁷ and St. Nicholas's light is also mentioned.²³⁸

²³⁴ In proportion to the height of the church it is perhaps too lofty, the height of the nave parapet being only 45 ft. In distant views of the town, however, the tower is very effective, grouping well with the castle and buildings adjoining.

²³⁵ John Gardiner, the benefactor (1472), desired to be buried near it,

and provided vestments, chalice, &c., for the priest. A stone of marble was to be placed over his grave; *End. Char. Rep.*

²³⁶ See a later note (310).

²³⁷ The land was half an acre close to the castle. The light was burning daily; *Lanc. Ch. ii*, 311.

²³⁸ *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 171.

There may have been a veneration of St. Nicholas in the town from an early time. In 1292 Pope Nicholas IV granted an indulgence of a year and forty days to those who should visit the church on the Nativity, Annunciation, Purification and Assumption of St. Mary, the feasts of St. Nicholas and the dedication feast; *Lanc. Ch. i*, 105.

The font is modern, but has a carved oak pyramidal cover dated 1631. The bowl of an old plain octagonal stone font, 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter and 2 ft. high, was recovered some years ago from the vicarage garden, and is now in a recess at the west end of the nave.

The pulpit is of oak, of 17th-century date—a good specimen of Jacobean work, and there are three brass chandeliers, suspended by ornamental iron rods—two in the chancel and one in the nave—given in 1717 by William Heysham.

An organ erected in 1728 in the west gallery was removed to Whalley Church in 1811, and was replaced by a new one which stood in the gallery till 1872, when it was removed and rebuilt on a larger scale in its present position. It was restored and enlarged in 1898.

There are some 17th and 18th-century brasses, one in the floor of the chancel being to the memory of Thomas Covell, '6 tymes maior of this towne, 48 yeares keeper of this castle, 46 yeares one of y^e coroners of y^e county palatine of Lancaster, capitaine of y^e freehold band of this hundred of Loinsdale on this side y^e sands and justice of peace and quorum throughout this said county palatine of Lancaster who dyed y^e 1 of August 1639, ætatis suæ 78.' The figure²³⁹ which accompanied the inscription is now attached to a modern screen below the tower, together with a number of later brasses and name-plates from the old pews. In the chancel are memorials to Richard Adams (d. 1662), Seth Bushell (d. 1684), and Samuel Eyre (d. 1689), and one by Roubiliac to Dr. William Stratford, who died in 1751. At the west end of the north aisle is a modern tablet in memory of Henry Cort, who was born at Lancaster in 1740, 'to whom the world is indebted for the arts of refining iron by puddling with mineral coal and of rolling metals in grooved rolls.'²⁴⁰ On the south aisle wall is a memorial bust of Archdeacon Bonsey, vicar 1893–1909.

NOTE.—The above description refers to the state of the church in 1910. Some changes have since been made and others are in progress or planned. The pulpit has been moved to the south side of the nave, and the Covell brass has been fixed in the porch. New oak roofs are to be placed on nave and chancel, of higher pitch than the present. The chancel is to be raised two steps above the nave and other steps will lead up to the communion table, which is to be brought forward so as to leave an ambulatory behind. The seats and ancient stalls in the chancel will also be rearranged. The floors of the church are to be taken up and asphalted. A new heating chamber will be provided.

On the east wall of the vestry are some strips of wood, probably from old pews, on which are carved the names of James Fenton vicar, Tho. Sherson esq. mayor, John Tarleton 1693, Richard Simpson 1693, and R. T. Westmore 1693.

Built into the south wall of the vestry are preserved two stone grave slabs, one bearing a floreated cross and the other a sword and shield, and there is a

smaller stone with cross and sword in the west wail. There are also preserved in the vestry some pieces of Samian ware and a coin of Constantine II found below the foundations of the porch in 1903 and fragments of ancient glass obtained from the plaster of the old west wall.²⁴¹ Besides these fragments there is no ancient stained glass, but in 1738 the corporation received 8s. 'for a parcel of old glass taken out of the old window belonging to the chancel.'²⁴²

There is a ring of eight bells by Taylor of Loughborough, 1885–6, given by Mr. James Williamson, now Lord Ashton.²⁴³ He gave the clock at the same time.

The silver plate consists of four flagons of 1678–9 with the maker's mark W S; a chalice of 1691 with the maker's mark W S with bow and arrow between; two breadholders of 1697–8 with the maker's mark F A; a small visiting chalice inscribed 'Given for the use of the sick Communicants of the Parish of Lancaster 1728,' the marks on which are very much worn, and a small breadholder apparently for use with it, the marks also much worn but a year or two later in date; a cup of 1757 of Newcastle make with the maker's mark R M; two cups of Sheffield make of 1848–9; a chalice and paten inscribed 'To the glory of God and in memory of Lieutenant Charles Gibson Michaelson, R.N. Presented in affectionate remembrance by some of his brother officers 1883,' the chalice being of 1881–2 and the paten of 1882–3 date; and a chalice and paten of 1908–9, both inscribed 'A.M.D.G. The gift of S. Mary's Guild in dear loving memory of their warden and vicar the Venerable Archdeacon Bonsey. R.I.P. 13 January 1909.' There is also a set of plated vessels, consisting of chalice, paten, breadholder and flagon, originally given to Carnforth Church in 1870, and presented in November 1902 to the vicar of Lancaster as chaplain to the Lancaster Workhouse for use in that institution.

The registers begin in 1599. The earliest volume (1599–1690) has been printed.²⁴⁴

The records of 'the Twenty-four' who superintended the affairs of the parish begin in 1641.²⁴⁵ From these it appears that the church had a clock in 1652, and that a bell was rung at 4 a.m. and 7 p.m. from 1 November to 2 February.²⁴⁶ The Twenty-four, sometimes called sidesmen,²⁴⁷ were chosen thus: For Lancaster, the mayor and five others; Scotforth, Skerton and Over Wyresdale, two each; Aldcliffe, Ashton, Stodday, Thurnham, Poulton, Bare, Torrisholme, Heaton, Overton, Middleton, Bulk and Quernmore, one each. There were also nine churchwardens.²⁴⁸

To the south-west of the church opposite the tower door is a sundial on a high stepped base, the plate of which is inscribed 'Sic umbra vertit, sic vita fugit.' It is undated, but probably belongs to the late 18th century. It was restored by Joseph Fenton in 1894.

²³⁹ It is illustrated in Thornely's *Monumental Brasses of Lancs. and Ches.* 282.

²⁴⁰ A full list of the monuments and inscriptions inside the church is given in *Lanc. Ch.* iv, 688–715.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.* 721.

²⁴² *Ibid.* 623. For some arms formerly in the church windows see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 271.

²⁴³ They replaced a ring of eight bells, three of which were cast by A. Rudhall of Gloucester in 1744 and one in 1747,

one by Wm. Mears of London in 1786, and three recast by C. & G. Mears in 1846. The inscriptions are given in *Lanc. Ch.* 720. In 1665 there were four bells in the steeple and a 'little bell at the east end of the church.' In 1693 two bells were recast by Wm. Scott of Wigan, and in 1722 the great bell being broken it was agreed to 'be cast into two smaller and a new one added to make the number six.' The bells were unsatisfactory in

1743 and were recast by Abel Rudhall in the following year.

²⁴⁴ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc.* xxxii (1908). Transcribed by Henry Brierley. There is an old piece of a register book beginning in Nov. 1538 with baptisms down to Feb. 1553, weddings to Jan. 1555 and burials to Feb. 1546.

²⁴⁵ *Lanc. Ch.* iii, 602.

²⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 604.

²⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 614.

²⁴⁸ *Ibid.* iv, 781–92, for lists.

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The churchyard was enlarged in 1818. The oldest dated stone is 1671.²⁴⁹

The church is approached from the town on the south-east by a wide and picturesque flight of steps leading from the top of Church Street. The steps were 'new laid' in 1761²⁵⁰ with 15-in. treads and 6-in. rise, 'the flats to be proportioned as the ground will admit of, not having above two steps together between each flat,' a disposition which has since been maintained. The present steps were laid in 1884.

The old vicarage-house²⁵¹ was pulled down in 1848 and the present one erected. Over the door was a stone inscribed

A. W. 1636

The existence of a church before *ADVOWSON* the Conquest is implied in the name of Kirk-Lancaster in Domesday Book; the ancient inscribed crosses lend support to the belief that it existed in the 7th or 8th century.²⁵² Whatever may have been its earlier history, the church was in 1094 given by Count Roger of Poitou to the Norman abbey of St. Martin at Sées, and in return a prior with some fellow monks was placed in charge.²⁵³ No vicarage was to be ordained,²⁵⁴⁻⁵ but when the priory had been finally suppressed by Henry V and its endowments conferred upon Syon Abbey,²⁵⁶ a resident vicar was deemed necessary. Hence in 1430-1 a vicarage was ordained by the Archdeacon of Richmond,²⁵⁷ the Abbess of Syon of course having the presentation. The vicar was to occupy the house which had been the priory, reserving a chamber and stable for the use of the abbess's representatives whenever they might have to visit Lancaster. He was to reside and show hospitality according to his means. His endow-

ment consisted of the tithes of corn of Lancaster township, Thurnham and Glasson, Ribby, Wrea and Badgerburgh; the oblations of the three principal feasts—Christmas, Easter and the Assumption—and various offerings and small tithes, including all sums given to the high altar. His total income was then estimated at £76 19s. 7½d.; out of it he had to maintain divine worship as if rector, and pay various dues, such as Peter pence, the tenth to the Crown, whenever granted, &c.²⁵⁸

After the dissolution of Syon the advowson was granted out by the Crown,²⁵⁹ and after several transfers was acquired by Edward Marton of Capernwray, elder brother of the Oliver Marton who was vicar from 1767 to 1794.²⁶⁰ It has since descended with Capernwray, the present patron being Mr. George Henry Powys Marton.

The rectory was in 1291 assessed at £80 a year, but after the invasions of the Scots thirty years later the value was reduced to £26 13s. 4d.²⁶¹ In 1341 the value of the ninth was given as £26 18s. 9d., but this did not include the borough of Lancaster, 47s. 11d., and the small tithes and altarage, £22. The loss resulting from the devastation made by the Scots was estimated at 43 marks.²⁶² In 1527 the rectory was said to be worth £100 a year,²⁶³ and this was also the return made in 1535²⁶⁴; the vicarage in those years being valued at £80 and £40 19s. 10d. respectively.²⁶⁵ In 1650 the vicar was said to receive £280 a year,²⁶⁶ but in 1717 only about £200.²⁶⁷ In 1824 an Act was passed commuting the vicar's tithes for a corn rent to produce £1,358 a year at least.²⁶⁸ The net value of the vicarage is now stated to be £1,500.²⁶⁹

The following have been vicars:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
27 Aug. 1431	Richard Chester, D.D. ²⁷⁰	Syon Abbey	—
oc. 1466-84	Richard Burton ²⁷¹	—	—

²⁴⁹ A full list of the churchyard monuments and inscriptions is given *Lanc. Ch.* iv, 723-70. Amongst the graves is that of John and Betty Whewell, parents of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity. They died in 1816 and 1807 respectively.

²⁵⁰ The old steps were made use of in the new embattled parapet on the north side of the church. The cost of the new steps and repairing the flags was £36.

²⁵¹ A sketch of it made in 1845 by Capt. E. Jones is in W. Farrer's collection. Another was given in *Lanc. Guard.* 14 Jan. 1911.

²⁵² References have been given above.

²⁵³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 167.

²⁵⁴⁻⁵ *Lanc. Ch.* i, 123 (in 1246), 139, 145. In 1246 it was asserted that the prior was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate in the castle; Assize R. 404, m. 25.

²⁵⁶ Madox, *Formulare*, 271. Lancaster is not named in the confirmation of the foundation of Syon by Martin V in 1418; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 543. Giles Lovell, the last prior, seems to have died in 1429; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 30. It was not till then that Syon Abbey had possession of the church.

²⁵⁷ *Lanc. Ch.* iii, 576; Simpson, *Lanc.* 334-41.

²⁵⁸ Before fixing the vicar's stipend, a

survey of the revenues was made; Rentals and Surv. R. 378.

²⁵⁹ Elizabeth in 1559 granted the advowson to Nicholas Leyburne of Cuns- wick; it was to be held by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Lanc. Ch.* iii, 595, quoting Pat. 1 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 16. The grantee died the next year, having granted the next presentation to his younger son William. The heir was his elder son James, aged eight years; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 52. An agreement was made by the brothers in 1576, by which William appears to have secured the advowson entirely; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 38, m. 43.

²⁶⁰ The changes can be traced by the list of vicars. It appears from the papers of Littledale Chapel (at Chester Dioc. Reg.) that Edward Marton was patron of the vicarage in 1751.

²⁶¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307, 327. To aid the church Popes Alexander and Nicholas granted indulgences to those who should frequent it at the feasts of St. Mary, &c.; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 104, 105.

²⁶² *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35. The various townships were estimated to contribute thus: Overton, 63s. 4d.; Middleton, 60s.; Heaton with Oxcliffe, 44s. 10d.; Skerton, 44s. 5d.; Scotforth, 43s. 4d.; Ashton with the Lancaster portion of Thurnham, 52s. 2d.; Bulk with Ald-

cliffe, 23s. 4d.; Caton, 55s.; Gressingham, 26s. 8d.; Poulton with Bare and Torrisholme, 43s. 4d.; Stalmine with Staynall, 35s. 8d.; Preesall with Hackinsall, 46s. 8d.

²⁶³ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 15, for both rectory and vicarage.

²⁶⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 425.

²⁶⁵ *Ibid.* v, 263. The glebe was worth £1 a year; corn tithes £13 6s. 8d.; other tithes £15 14s. 8d.; Easter roll £11 10s. The vicar had to pay 11s. 6d. for synodals and procurations.

²⁶⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 126.

²⁶⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 429.

²⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 432. Priv. Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 28.

²⁶⁹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

²⁷⁰ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 407, from the Richmond Register. This vicar is named in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 33. He was vicar in 1440; Exch. K.R. Eccl. 3/13 (4/47). He was perhaps the Richard Chester who resigned a prebend at Hereford for one at St. Paul's in 1449; Le Neve, *Fasti*, i, 522; ii, 442.

²⁷¹ This vicar had a dispute with the Abbess of Syon as to certain tithes, and a decision was given in 1467 by the Archdeacon of Richmond as arbitrator; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 1854. He was vicar as

LONSDALE HUNDRED

LANCASTER

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1525-40	William Green, D.D. ²⁷²	Syon Abbey	_____
oc. 1554-62	Francis Mallet, D.D. ²⁷³	_____	_____
— 1566	John Wainhouse ²⁷⁴	_____	_____
29 Dec. 1575	Hugh Conway, M.A. ²⁷⁵	William Leyburne	d. last vicar
25 Jan. 1581-2	Henry Porter ²⁷⁶	_____	_____
18 Feb. 1608-9	Geoffrey King, M.A. ²⁷⁷	[T. Farington, jun.]	d. H. Porter
8 Nov. 1630	Augustine Wildbore, D.D. ²⁷⁸	{Thos. Farington	} d. Geoff. King
30 June 1631		{The king	
— June 1654	William Marshall, M.A. ²⁷⁹	George Toulson	d. A. Wildbore
6 Sept. 1660	Hugh Barrow, M.A. ²⁸⁰	The king	d. A. Wildbore
10 Dec. 1672	Edmund Garforth, M.A. ²⁸¹	George Toulson	d. H. Barrow
19 June 1682	Seth Bushell, D.D. ²⁸²	„	d. E. Garforth
17 Mar. 1684-5	James Fenton, D.D. ²⁸³	„	d. S. Bushell
29 Oct. 1714	James Fenton, D.C.L. ²⁸⁴	Robert Gibson	d. J. Fenton
8 June 1767	Oliver Marton, LL.B. ²⁸⁵	Sir Thomas Hesketh	d. J. Fenton
17 Sept. 1794	William White, M.A. ²⁸⁶	Trustees of O. Marton	d. O. Marton
13 Sept. 1806	John Manby, M.A. ²⁸⁷	The king	d. W. White

early as Sept. 1466, and occurs again in 1470 in connexion with the dispute with Syon; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 6 Edw. IV b, file 10 Edw. IV. He was vicar in 1482 and 1484; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1028; Towneley MS. HH, no. 351. One Richard Burton was Archdeacon of Worcester 1479-83; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 75.

²⁷² In 1527 it was stated that he had been vicar for two years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdlc. 5, no. 15. He was vicar in 1535 (*Valor*) and till his death in 1540. He had the rectories of Kettering and Northchurch also, and was a prebendary of St. Paul's from 1534 till his death; Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 393. A drawing of his memorial brass is in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*. By his will (P.C.C. 24 Alenger) he left £100 to Lancaster, directing that £40 of it should be spent on the high altar, 'in ornaments about the Sacrament' and £20 on the bridge; note by Mr. T. Price.

²⁷³ Mallet's name is given in the visitation list of 1554. He had been educated at Cambridge (M.A. 1524-5, D.D. 1534-5) and became master of Michael House (1533) and vice-chancellor (1536); he held various benefices, being promoted to the deanery of Lincoln in 1554 and nominated to the bishopric of Salisbury in 1558. Queen Elizabeth succeeding, he lost this preferment, but retained the deanery till his death in 1570. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Athen. Cantab.* i, 290; *Grace Book B* (Luard Mem.), ii, 122, 188; Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 34, 135, 606. For pedigree see *Visit. of Yorks.* (Harl. Soc.), 194.

On Mallet's nomination to Salisbury a William Baines was presented to the vicarage of Lancaster; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 110. This probably never took effect, for Mallet was still vicar in 1562, though he did not appear at the visitation; Chester Dioc. Reg.

²⁷⁴ Compounded for first-fruits 18 Oct. 1566; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 409.

²⁷⁵ Church P. at Chester Dioc. Reg. Conway was educated at Oxford; M.A. 1575; Foster, *Alumni*. Accounts of the vicars from this time are given in *Lanc. Ch. iv*, 772-80, and Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 471-3.

²⁷⁶ Act Bks. at Chester. In 1590 he was resident and was a painful preacher; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, no. 47. He was buried at Lancaster 21 July 1608. For

his descendants see Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 234.

²⁷⁷ Act Bks. at Chester. Educated at Cambridge, where he was a fellow of King's College; M.A. 1591. In 1619 it was presented that Mr. King the vicar had preached but four times that year, and that the chancel was ruinous; *Visit. Rec.* at Chester. Mr. King occurs as vicar in the story of Richard Hurst, 1628; Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 161.

²⁷⁸ At this vacancy there was a dispute as to the patronage. A. Wildbore, D.D., was nominated on 7 Nov. by T. Farington (and instituted next day), Richard Routh on 9 Nov. by Tobias Knipe and Arthur Gardner, and William Brudenell, M.A., on 17 Jan. by John Kellet the elder and John Kellet the younger; Church Papers at Chester. At last Wildbore was instituted a second time on the king's presentation; Act Bks. at Chester. The dispute was brought before the House of Lords in 1641, Knipe and others alleging injustice and trickery on the part of the bishop, who was a kinsman of Wildbore, and asking for inquiry; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, 77.

Dr. Wildbore was also vicar of Garstang from 1621, but was expelled from both benefices as a Royalist during the Civil War in 1643. He died in or before 1654. His place at Lancaster during the sequestration was supplied by Nehemiah Barnett and then by William Marshall. The former entered by an order of the House of Commons, in which he was described as 'a godly, learned, and orthodox divine'; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 472, citing House of Commons' Journals. As 'minister of Lancaster' he was a member of the classis in 1646. Little is known of him. He matriculated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, in 1636, but did not graduate; Foster, *Alumni*. He died in 1647, being buried on 28 Oct., and was described in the register as 'vicar of Lancaster.'

Among the lay members of the classis were George Toulson (patron), Thomas Toulson, Thomas Rippon and Henry Porter.

²⁷⁹ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 40. Marshall was placed in charge after Barnett's death; in 1650 he was described as 'a godly and painful minister'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 126. He had the degree of M.D. Though his marriage is recorded at Lancaster and Aldingham he is not styled

'vicar' in either entry. The Lancaster registers give no sign of his presence in the town after that event, but he occurs regularly in the Freemen's Roll down to 1676 or later.

His appointment as vicar was considered invalid at the Restoration, and he is stated to have then entered into practice as a physician in London; Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 97.

²⁸⁰ The king presented 'by lapse,' Marshall being ignored; Pat. 12 Chas. II, pt. ii, no. 133. Hugh Barrow was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1642; Foster, *Alumni*.

²⁸¹ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., where he entered in 1648; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 88. M.A. 1660. He was buried at Lancaster 8 Jan. 1681-2.

²⁸² Act Bks. at Chester. Dr. Bushell was vicar of Preston 1663-82. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was buried at Lancaster 8 Nov. 1684. An inscription to his memory was fixed up behind the communion table, but in 1691 was ordered to be removed; Enrolment Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

²⁸³ Act Bks. at Chester. James Fenton was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. and D.D. 1697; Foster, *Alumni*. He and his curate were 'conformable' in 1689. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

²⁸⁴ Church Papers at Chester. There was again a dispute as to the patronage. William Lindley was nominated by George Toulson and Elizabeth Toulson, widow, but on inquiry Robert Gibson's right was established; *ibid.* Dr. Fenton was son of his predecessor and was educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf.; D.C.L. 1721. He was vicar during the Jacobite occupations of the town in 1715 and 1745. He was also rector of Heysham 1738-56.

²⁸⁵ Educated at Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B. 1743.

²⁸⁶ Educated at Clare Hall, Camb.; M.A. 1796. He was kept prisoner for four years by the French Government, dying at Verdun 14 June 1806; M.I. The obituary notice at the time stated that 'being one of the persons detained at the commencement of hostilities, numbers of his unfortunate countrymen have experienced his benevolence'; *Lanc. Gaz.* 19 July 1806.

²⁸⁷ The king presented because of the lunacy of the patron, Oliver Marton. Manby was educated at Merton Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1789; Foster, *Alumni*. He had another benefice near Bristol.

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
24 Apr. 1844	Joseph Turner, M.A. ²⁸⁸	George Marton	d. J. Manby
7 Feb. 1871	John Allen, D.D. ²⁸⁹	George B. H. Marton	d. J. Turner
20 Oct. 1893	William Bonsey, M.A. ²⁹⁰	R. A. Yerburch	res. J. Allen
5 June 1909	Joseph Udell Norman Bardsley, M.A. ²⁹¹	G. H. P. Marton	d. W. Bonsey

An account of 1324-5, when the priory was in the king's hands, shows the staff employed, viz. the prior, five monks and two chaplains.²⁸⁷ In 1430 it was recorded that by ancient usage there were daily said matins and two masses by note—one of St. Mary (*de Domina*) and one of the day; a mass of Requiem each Monday for benefactors; also an early mass each morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. On Sundays and festivals another mass was celebrated, with priest, deacon and subdeacon. A lamp was kept burning continually. Six wax candles were lighted at masses, matins and vespers *diebus ferialibus* and twelve double feasts, and six torches at the high altar at the elevation of the Body of Christ.²⁹³

By the ordination of the vicarage in 1430 the vicar was bound not only to reside himself but also to provide six chaplains—three for Lancaster and one each for the outlying chapels of Gressingham, Caton and Stalmine. A sacrist or clerk was necessary also. Though the income assigned was £77, it was found insufficient for so great a charge, and in 1440 the vicar complained that his expenses amounted to more than £160 a year, of which £50 had to be paid to the chaplains and clerk, about £60 was estimated to be requisite for hospitality, the repairs of chancels, house and books took £26, and various other expenses the remainder. Among the minor charges may be noted one for incense for incensing the ploughs at the Epiphany.²⁹⁴ The vicars may on this account have been excused from residence; some of the later ones certainly had other benefices.

The services of the church, chapels and chantries would require a resident staff of eight or ten priests, and before the Reformation there were probably others, paid by private persons or living on the casual offerings for masses, &c.; there were also the friars.²⁹⁵ The visitation list of 1554, after much destruction

had been wrought by the Reformation, records eleven names in all, two being at Caton and Gressingham, and the list of 1562 records ten, of which two were inserted perhaps a little later; five of the clergy appeared at the visitation. Bishop Coates visited this part of his diocese about the end of 1554 and restored the ancient ceremonial and worship; he administered confirmation to the children.²⁹⁶

There appears to be no evidence of the general disposition of the clergy and people of the town towards Elizabeth's establishment of religion. Dr. Mallet, the vicar in 1559, was notoriously hostile, but, while resigning some of his preferments, willingly or unwillingly, he retained the deanery of Lincoln, and must therefore have renounced communion with the Roman Church and accepted the queen's ecclesiastical supremacy.²⁹⁷ Though he did not reside at Lancaster, it may be assumed that the legal services were duly performed at the parish church and the dependent chapels of Gressingham, Caton and Stalmine, Overton and Over Wyresdale being more doubtful. A staff of four ministers would be required, and this is in the 17th century found to be the normal one. Of Mallet's immediate successors nothing is known; but Henry Porter was a zealous preacher, probably of the Puritan school, and his twenty-seven years' labour would have a powerful influence on the new generation which had sprung up since Elizabeth's accession, and would know little or nothing of the old religion.

In 1610 the clergy were the vicar and the chaplains of Gressingham, Wyresdale and Stalmine.²⁹⁸ In 1622 the vicar, curate and schoolmaster of Lancaster and the lecturer at Stalmine contributed to a levy on the clergy, so that some of the chapels were neglected or served by lay 'readers.'²⁹⁹ Sir John Harrison gave £10 to secure a lecturer or special preacher in the town, and continued this in 1647.³⁰⁰ During the

²⁸⁸ Educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1828. He had been rector of Fen Ditton 1842-4, and was made hon. canon of Manchester in 1853.

²⁸⁹ Educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1861, D.D. 1876. He was made hon. canon of Manchester in 1878, and died in 1907.

²⁹⁰ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1871. Vicar of Corfe 1871-80, and Northaw 1880-93. He was presented by his brother-in-law, the patron for that turn. He was made hon. canon of Manchester in 1898 and Archdeacon of Lancaster in 1905. He died at the vicarage 13 Jan. 1909; *Eagle*, xxx, 207.

²⁹¹ Previously rector of Ulverston (q.v.).

²⁹² Mins. Accts. bdle. 1125, no. 21.

²⁹³ Rentals and Surv. R. 378. Mr. Richard Chester, vicar of St. Mary's, in 1431 gave a receipt for a mass book worth 200s., two antiphoners worth 16s. 4d. and 10s. 4d., and a grail worth 33s. 4d.; which books, or their value, he was to deliver on demand, apparently to the representatives of Syon Abbey; Add. MS. 32107, no. 790.

²⁹⁴ Exch. K. R. Eccl. 3/13 (4/47); printed in R. N. Billington, *St. Peter's, Lanc.*, 197-9. The vicar was obliged to

keep three horses ready in his stable so that the chaplains might ride off at any time to minister the sacraments in different parts of the extensive parish; it often happened that all three were in use on the same day. For Peter's pence he paid 26s. and to the collector for the apostolic see 7s. 2d. Bringing the holy oil and chrism from York cost 16d. The vicar complained that he and not the parishioners had to provide books and other ornaments, estimating his charge at £10 a year on that account. Chalices and books were sometimes stolen, and vestments, books, &c., were soon worn out by constant use.

²⁹⁵ These were Dominicans, but are called Austin Friars by mistake in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 93. The house is named in 1416 and later; *Durham Obit. R.* (Surtees Soc.), 39, 65.

Sir Richard (son of Sir James) Harrington in 1462 left his body for burial in the Friars' church in the chapel where his father lay; Norris D. (B.M.), no. 1000.

Their church is named in 1491-2; *Hist. MSS. Rep.* xii, App. iv, 227. The will of Brian Tunstall in 1513 contains a bequest of 40s. to the Friars of Lancaster for 100 masses for his soul and all Christian souls; Duchy of Lanc. Inq.

p.m. iv, no. 3. That of Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor, &c., 1521-2 (P.C.C.), contains one for prayers; he had spent £20 on repairing and making up the Friars' house and the schoolhouse in Lancaster. Such bequests show that there were priests there.

The Friars' house is named in an episcopal visitation in 1535, when the route taken was by Sawley, Whalley, Cockersand, Lancaster, Cartmel, Conishead and Furness to Calder in Cumberland; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ix, 1173 (2).

²⁹⁶ Foxe, *Acts and Mon.* (ed. Cattle), vii, 47. ²⁹⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁹⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8. There was no service at Bleasdale; Caton and Overton are not named, but the former would be served with Gressingham and the latter from the parish church. At the visitation of 1605 presentments had been made by the vicar and curate of Lancaster and the curate of Wyresdale.

²⁹⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68-9.

³⁰⁰ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 47. Dr. Wildbore, vicar of Garstang and Lancaster, had resided but little and kept no hospitality; *Lanc. Ch.* iv, 773, from S. P. Dom. Chas. I, cclx, 467.

Commonwealth period there was some improvement here as elsewhere; there were five or six ministers in 1650, and each of the chapels, except Admarsh and perhaps Overton, seems to have been supplied.³⁰¹

Though Dr. Wildbore, the vicar, compounded in 1649 for his 'delinquency' in adhering to and assisting the king's forces during the war,³⁰² he was not restored to either of his benefices. He was perhaps too strict an Episcopalian to accept the Presbyterian discipline then established. Marshall, his intruding successor, had to contend with George Fox, who designated him by the (with him) opprobrious epithet of 'priest' when brought before the justices in 1652. Fox had entered 'the steeple-house and declared the truth to the priest and people, laying open before them the deceit they lived in and directing them to the power and Spirit of God, which they wanted. But,' he confesses, 'they haled me out and stoned me along the street till I came to John Lawson's house.'³⁰³

At the Restoration Marshall's title was for some reason ignored. Probably he neglected to secure the royal confirmation, and this may have been deliberate, for he did not proceed with his ministerial work. The king therefore appointed a successor to Dr. Wildbore, who had died several years before. There is little to call for comment in the later history of the church. Nonconformists and Quakers were numerous. Dr. Bushell, who was vicar for two years only, is said to have treated them with great tenderness, in marked contrast to his predecessor and successors, who were 'severe' in exacting their dues.³⁰⁴ In August 1687 Bishop Cartwright visited the church and confirmed 500 persons, 'most of them aged people.'³⁰⁵

During the Jacobite occupation in 1715 prayers were read on 8 November by a chaplain, William Paul, who substituted King James's name for that of Anne, which he found in the printed book. 'The vicar of Lancaster was asked to preach, but it seems

that he was not so averse to it any more than some of his brethren, but he wanted to see how the scales would turn before he would think of venturing so far.'³⁰⁶ The same vicar in 1745 took a vigorous part on the Hanoverian side, and the Jacobites in their retreat north sacked the vicarage and demanded £20 for leaving it unburnt; they told his servants they would shoot him if they met him, being the greatest enemy they had, alike as a preacher and a justice of the peace.³⁰⁷

The visitation returns have few details of interest. In 1724 it was stated that the vicar read prayers twice every Sunday and once every week-day; in 1737 he celebrated the Lord's Supper at least twelve times in every year. A second church was built in the town in 1754.³⁰⁸ The recent history has been marked by a dispute between the vicar and some of the parishioners respecting tithes in 1897 to 1900; the agitation arose from a reassessment and subdivision of the tithes. It was at last agreed that the dues should be redeemed by the corporation on behalf of the town, and a single payment is now made yearly out of the poor rate.

The mayor and burgesses in 1546 maintained two priests at the parish church, one out of Gardiner's grammar school endowment³⁰⁹ and the other out of an estate called St. Patrick's Lands, which had been left for charitable uses.³¹⁰ The priest of the former had £4 a year and of the latter £4 13s. 4d. One of them celebrated the 'Jesus Mass.'³¹¹ There was a Gild of Jesus at the parish church.³¹² At Gardiner's almshouse by the church there was a chapel of St. Mary, with a chantry priest 'to celebrate mass daily and four bedemen to pray for the souls' of the founder and his ancestors. The endowment was £11 6s. 8d. a year, and the chapel was furnished with chalice, two vestments, mass book and bell.³¹³ At the Dominican house a chantry had been founded by one of the Lawrence family³¹⁴; there was an endowment of

³⁰¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.*, 126-8.

³⁰² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1966. His fine was £132 2s. 6d.

³⁰³ Fox, *Journals* (ed. 1765), 74, 81.

³⁰⁴ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 12, 93.

³⁰⁵ *Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 72.

³⁰⁶ *Lanc. Ch.* iv, 777-8; from Patten.

³⁰⁷ Letter in Ray's *Hist. of the Rebellion* (ed. 1750), 192. In this vicar's time (1731) a faculty was obtained for the erection of a gallery in the church. In the deed is named 'Stoop Hall in St. Mary's Street.'

³⁰⁸ Ret. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁰⁹ Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 228. John Gardiner had in 1469 obtained a lease of the Abbess of Syon's mill for 200 years at a nominal rent, his intention being to devote the profits to a chaplain ministering in the parish church and teaching boys in grammar. His will was made in 1472 and proved in 1483, and the surviving trustee in 1500 made the Mayor of Lancaster and the almshouse chantry priest the perpetual trustees of the school fund. Though the altar of St. Thomas is named in the will, afterwards (1485) it is called the altar of St. Mary and the priest 'the Lady Priest and Schoolmaster'; *End. Char. Rep.* 1903, pp. 28-9.

William Baxtonden seems to have been master in 1472, and Ralph Elcock, one of the original trustees, was probably the next in charge, according to the

founder's express desire; Simpson, *Lanc.* 253, where the will is printed in full. The school chantry is not mentioned again until 1547, when John Lund, aged fifty-four, was the priest; Raines, loc. cit.

Gardiner's will (Latin) is copied in the old Lancaster charter book and in Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxv, 19; licences of mortmain (1484-5); *ibid.* xx, 32 d. 54.

³¹⁰ Raines, op. cit. 229; John Yates was the incumbent. His name occurs in the visitation list of 1554.

The corporation in 1504 let the lands of Herberhouse to John Standish for twenty years; he was to provide a missal, chalice and set of vestments, &c., for St. Patrick's chapel for the use of the priest there; Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 150-1. In the chantry return the stipendiary was said to be 'in the parish church,' so that this chapel must have been there.

³¹¹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 88.

³¹² Lord Mounteagle, who died in 1523, left 40s. to this gild for prayers for his soul; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64.

³¹³ Raines, op. cit. 221. This almshouse was founded under the will of John Gardiner above mentioned, his manor of Bailrigg and other estates being assigned to trustees to secure the endowment. The foundation deed, dated 1485, is printed in full by Simpson, op. cit. 256.

The mayor and corporation were to appoint the chaplain; in default the Abbot of Cockersand or the Abbot of Furness was to appoint.

Nicholas Green was made the priest of it; he was to celebrate in the parish church, but might do so in the almshouse if the poor people there were not able to go to the church, and this appears to have become the rule. Green is named as the priest at Our Lady's altar in 1485; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iii, 247. Green was still there in 1500 (*End. Char. Rep.*), but about 1519 Nicholas Forton was appointed and was there in 1527; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 15. Edward Baines was the priest in 1535 and remained in charge till the Suppression; *Valor Eccl.* v, 263; Raines, loc. cit.

The endowments were derived from lands, &c., in Scotforth, Hutton, Gressingham, Preston and other places. The whole was sold by the Crown in 1588 to Miles Finch and John Audley; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 37.

³¹⁴ In 1527 Sir Thomas Lawrence was stated to be the founder; Geoffrey Hesketh was then cantarist, having been nominated by Sir William Molyneux the year before; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 15. Hesketh was still acting in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 263. In 1547 the ancestors of Sir Thomas Lawrence were said to have founded it; Raines, op. cit. 225.

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£4 12s., and after the suppression of the friars and dismantling of their house the cantarist continued 'at his pleasure to celebrate mass in other places.'³¹⁵ A fraternity of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard was founded in or before 1377; it was a burial gild.³¹⁶ A chantry called 'St. Loyes Chapel' had land in Deep Carr; it may have been one of those already mentioned.³¹⁷ There is some evidence of the existence of a Franciscan house,³¹⁸ but it may not have survived long.

The grammar school was of ancient origin.³¹⁹ A master was endowed, as already stated, by John Gardiner in 1472, and again by Randall Carter in 1615.³²⁰

There was an official inquiry into *CHARITIES* the charities of the parish in 1901, and the report, together with the former report of 1826, was issued in 1903. The following particulars have been taken from it. Educational and ecclesiastical endowments excepted—these including the grammar school and Ripley's Hospital—the annual income is £2,775. In addition the Lancaster Infirmary has an income from endowments of £1,073.

Lancaster Castle having been the prison for the county, funds for the relief of poor prisoners are a characteristic feature. Abigail Rigby in 1709 left a rent-charge of £2 for the prisoners for debt in the castle; she also left £100 for an 'orthodox divine' who should 'preach and read . . . divine service and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the manner and according to the usage of the Church of England to the prisoners within the Castle.' George Rogerson in 1619 left a rent-charge of £4 to relieve poor prisoners with meat and drink. Peter Lathom in 1700 left £200 to buy land, the income of which was to go to the use of poor prisoners. William Edmondson in 1735 left money with which Low Field in Scotforth was bought, and the rent according to his direction was given in bread to the prisoners at Lancaster and Preston, being equally divided between each place. Sir Thomas Gerard of Garswood gave a rent-charge of £8 for the debtors in prison. Henrietta Rigby in 1741 left £100 to provide 20s. a year for poor widows, the remainder

of the interest to be given to 'twelve of the most necessitous prisoners in the castle who should be known to be laborious sober people and who should not lavish their money and time in drinking and gambling.' These benefactions are intact. The incomes from the estates of Peter Lathom and Abigail Rigby have greatly increased, and a further augmentation was derived from money given by charitable visitors. The gross income is now about £114, but as prison conditions have entirely changed a new scheme was in 1890 made for the administration.³²¹ The net income is now given to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The various almshouse and pension charities have been consolidated under schemes of 1870 to 1900.³²² They are known as 'the Lancaster charities,' and have a gross income of £2,180. The almshouse for a chaplain and four bedemen founded by John Gardiner in 1472-85 has been mentioned above. The Crown in taking possession of the endowments allowed the £7 7s. 4d. payable to the bedemen and their attendant to continue, and the lessee was to keep the building in repair. That income, composed of small ground rents, has been lost, but fresh endowments have been provided by various benefactors between 1856 and 1900. The houses near the east end of the church were rebuilt in 1792.³²³ William Penny in 1715 left money for an almshouse with twelve apartments, each with a garden plot, for as many 'poor, ancient, indigent men and women,' and a chapel 'for prayers to be read therein to the said poor people.' Some surplus money was to provide apprenticeship fees. The houses were built accordingly in Back Lane, now King Street. In recent years several additional sums have been given to the endowment, and most of the lands have been sold, the proceeds being invested in consols.³²⁴ Anne Gillison in 1781 gave a piece of land behind her stables and abutting on Common Garden Street to the mayor and town for the erection of eight houses for the reception of as many 'destitute unmarried women of good character' belonging to the town. A widow might be chosen should there be no suitable unmarried woman. To this charity also additional gifts have been made.³²⁵ Mrs. Margaret France

³¹⁵ Raines, *op. cit.* 225; Robert Makerell was then the chantry priest. The endowment consisted of lands, houses, &c., in Lancaster, Forton and a number of other townships.

³¹⁶ Roper, *Materials for the Hist. of Lanc.* 125. The brethren were to meet four times a year and each paid 13d. towards finding two chaplains to celebrate in the town for the welfare of the realm and for all the deceased brethren and sisters of the gild. The admission of new members was entrusted to a committee of twelve, and collectors were appointed to gather the dues. All the members were to attend the requiem mass for a deceased brother or sister and to say sixty paters and sixty aves for the soul.

³¹⁷ The land was in 1591 granted to Thomas Butler; *Pat.* 33 Eliz. pt. v, m. 1.

³¹⁸ See the list in Brewer, *Mon. Francis.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 581. Tanner's reference (with a query mark) is really to the Dominican house.

³¹⁹ In 1284 Thomas the Schoolmaster of Lancaster and Emma his wife occupied a messuage in the town; *Assize R.* 1265,

m. 21. Thomas de Kirkham, master of the school at Lancaster, occurs in 1292; *ibid.* 408, m. 96 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston complained that his eldest son Adam, being at school at Lancaster, had been abducted by the master and married to his daughter; *ibid.* m. 93. The monks of the priory were bound to devote themselves to study; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 139.

³²⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* 1903; Roper, *op. cit.* 276-315; *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 562, 565.

³²¹ The fund is to be applied to help discharged prisoners of the county in various ways; preference to be given to those in Lancaster.

³²² The charities were managed by the mayor and corporation until 1835, when the creation of a new municipal corporation required the provision of new trustees. 'There was a keen contest over the question, the survivors of the old corporation being anxious to restrict the governing body to members of the Church of England as before, the new corporation insisting on the admission of

persons of other denominations.' The result was a compromise in 1837, the charities being divided into two classes, with different bodies of trustees. A further scheme was made for Penny's almshouses in 1861.

The revised scheme of 1870 gave the same body of trustees the charge of all the charities concerned—those of Gardiner, Penny and Gillison, also Heysham, France and Harrison. Persons of every religious denomination are now eligible as recipients. In 1900 the stipend of £10 payable to the 'reader' at Penny's almshouses was separated as an ecclesiastical charity. The town council appoints five of the trustees.

³²³ The four inmates must now be widows. A rent-charge of 1s. 11d. from Thornton Hall, Ingleton, is the only part left of the old endowments.

³²⁴ There are now fourteen inmates, of whom twelve at least must be men; the others may be widows.

³²⁵ The conditions remain unaltered, eight women who have never been married being chosen.

in 1818 gave £300, partly for the Dispensary and partly for Penny's and Gillison's almshouses. Sir John Harrison in 1669³²⁶ gave £100 to buy land for the benefit of the poor; this is now represented by an annual charge of £5 on the corporation funds. William Heysham in 1725 bequeathed his estate called the Greaves to the corporation for the benefit of eight poor men. The land has recently been sold and the money invested in £13,760 consols and land near Carnforth.³²⁷ Various other gifts have been made to the trustees of the combined charities,³²⁸ who administer in accordance with the different trusts.

Miss Betsy Jane Bradshaw in 1890 bequeathed £750 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Thomas's for the benefit of the poor of that parish. The income, £24 7s. 6d., is distributed in small grants of groceries and meat at Christmas time to persons of all religious denominations. John Brockbank devised the Highfield estate to his sister, who (as Dorothy Peacock, widow) in 1875 gave it with various moneys to trustees to provide annuities of £30 a year each to widows or spinsters over fifty years of age, members of the Church of England having preference. The income is £265, and there were seven annuitants in 1903. The following benefactions had not become effective in 1901: that of Charles Blades, who in 1891-3 left £2,000 to found annuities for poor men 'of the Protestant Christian faith'; and that of Mrs. Jane Greene, who in 1890-1 left the income of £160 Lancaster Corporation stock for a dole to forty poor widows every Christmas Eve, the vicar and mayor to choose the recipients.

Several other townships of the parish have special funds.

The Poor's Land in the Common Holme at Caton is supposed to have been bought by a gift of £20 by Edward Fincham for the poor of the township. Doles of about 3s. each are given at Christmas to some twenty poor men.

At Gressingham several old rent-charges, amounting in all to 31s., are distributed by the vicar and churchwardens to six poor persons each January.

For the poor of Heaton 29s. 8d. a year is available, being the interest of a sum of £50 bequeathed (before 1700) by William West.³²⁹

John Troughton in 1729 charged his estate at Colliwell (Colloway) with £3 a year for the poor of Overton. In 1826 the charity was distributed by the curate in small doles, but it has been lost since 1869 because the collection and distribution of the money remained in the hands of a representative of the benefactor, who refused to have a trust properly constituted. The persons liable for the rent-charges have become exonerated.

In Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme an annual charge of 7s. 6d. from a donation of Edward Lodge, formerly spent in gifts of wheat or money, has been lost since 1826. Another fund, of unknown origin, is now represented by £59 consols, yielding 32s. 8d. a year. It has long been utilized for apprenticing.

John Taylor in 1874 bequeathed £50 to the poor of Scotforth, but this was lost by the insolvency of the

trustee. Anne Cawson in 1660 gave a rent-charge of 3s. on Brandrigg for the poor, still paid, and William Cooke in 1640 gave a like charge, now partly lost, on an estate in Ellet; the resulting sums have been given at Christmas time to three poor persons.

For the poor of Skerton a fund of £28 was in existence in 1760, represented by two messuages and a garden. In 1826 the sidesmen received £3 a year, which they distributed on 21 December in small doles. The endowment now consists of five cottages, producing £32 10s. a year, which is still distributed in small doles to a large number of applicants—as many as 258 in 1900. The administration has become irregular through the extinction of the 'township' of Skerton. Henry Kendall in 1857 left three houses in Main Street for the poor; the net income, £12 13s. 6d. in 1900, is distributed in a manner similar to the last-named charity. Mrs. Augusta Jane Parkin in 1895 left the Quarry field to provide coal during the winter for the poorest residents, those attending St. Luke's Church and schools to have prior consideration. In practice much of the income, which is £7 5s. 4d. from £264 consols, has been given in money doles.

Thomas Thompson in 1810 bequeathed £1,400 for the benefit of poor and indigent persons in the vaccaries of Lentworth, Lee, Tarnbrook and Greenbank in Over Wyresdale. This charity was entirely lost by bankruptcy. Richard Townley in 1851 bequeathed £400 for the poor of the same township. The capital is invested in consols and produces £10 12s. 4d., which the trustees give to eight or nine poor persons.

LANCASTER

Lancastre, Chercaloncastre, Dom. Bk.; Lancastre, 1161; Lancaster, 1202; Launcastre, 1292.

The position and development of the town of Lancaster have already been described to some extent. The urban area, originally a small portion of the northern edge of the township bordering on the Lune, has extended itself to east and west, filling the gentle hollow between the Castle Hill on the west and the higher land on the east, which was formerly the moor; it has also stretched southward over the border into Scotforth, and to some degree across the river into Skerton. There are still fields and open lands to the south-west, while on the east side the park and the asylum grounds check the growth of streets. The area of the township proper is 1,491 acres, but by various extensions south, east and north it has been increased to 3,506 acres, including 62 of inland water.¹ In 1901 the population of the old township numbered 36,060, having more than doubled itself in thirty years; that of the enlarged township was 40,329 in 1901 and 41,414 in 1911.

The main streets of old time continue to be the leading thoroughfares, but have been widened and otherwise improved as opportunity has allowed. The entrance to the town from the south, after descending from 'Pointer' on the Scotforth Road and crossing the canal, is by Penny Street, which leads down to

³²⁶ For the benefactor see Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 268-9.

³²⁷ There are now to be ten pensioners, of whom eight must be men, receiving from 10s. to 12s. a week each.

³²⁸ Sir Thomas Storey in 1893 bequeathed £1,000 to the trustees, a member of the family of Christopher Johnson gave £525 as a memorial of him, Miss Elizabeth Paget £500 and others smaller sums.

³²⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 443.

¹ *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 73 acres of tidal water and 51 of foreshore.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the river-side; from it King Street turns off to the left to go directly to the Castle, which may be seen rising up in front. 'Pointer' marks the old boundary of the town. From it a road turns east to Bowerham, which contains barracks erected in 1876-80, the depôt of No. 4 Regimental District and head quarters of the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. On the right side of the main road, just before the canal is reached, may be seen the remains of the old militia barracks.

Opposite to them stands the Royal Lancaster Infirmary,² at the corner of Ashton Road. It was opened in 1896, having sprung from a dispensary established on Castle Hill in 1781, to which a house of recovery for fever patients, founded in 1815, was afterwards united. This infirmary and dispensary was accommodated in Thurnham Street, close to the new town hall, from 1833 to 1896. Ashton Road, which goes south-west, has other notable buildings. At its other corner is the old railway station; further on, at the right side, is Springfield,³ and then comes the large and well-endowed Ripley Hospital. There are 300 orphan boys and girls in it, drawn from the neighbourhood of Lancaster or of Liverpool, who are to be educated 'in useful and practical school learning, and in religion according to the doctrines and principles of the Church of England.' The institution, which was founded in 1853 by Julia widow of Thomas Ripley,⁴ a native of Lancaster, who made a large fortune in Liverpool and died in 1852, was opened in 1864; the grounds are over 50 acres in extent, and the endowments consist of about £220,000 in stocks and some small landed estates. Further along Ashton Road are Nazareth House, built in 1902, the residential district round Haverbreaks, and the Royal Albert Institution, which is within Scotforth.

Penny Street,⁵ after passing the end of Market Street, is continued as Cheapside; crossing Church Street it goes on as North Road, so reaching Skerton Bridge over the Lune. The centre of the Penny Street and Market Street crossing is marked by a horse-shoe, fixed in the pavement and renewed from time to time.⁶ As to its origin one story says that when John of Gaunt visited the town his horse dropped a shoe there, and the townsmen fixed it on the spot to commemorate the visit. Another story connects it with the Young Pretender. A third account supposes it to have been connected with the horse fair. The opening of the thoroughfare from

Cheapside to North Road was made in 1842; North Road itself was formed to lead to the bridge in 1788. It skirts Green Ayre,⁷ originally an open pasture ground between the mill stream⁸ and the Lune; before being built upon the land was used as a recreation ground or promenade.⁹ The Midland railway station there takes its name from it. From the centre of Skerton Bridge a good view of church and castle is obtained. From the Lancaster end of the bridge a short avenue called the Ladies' Walk¹⁰ extends north-east and is continued along the river-side as a footpath to Caton.

King Street, leading from the entrance to the town directly to the castle, passes Queen's Square, Penny's Hospital and the Assembly Rooms.¹¹ Market Street leads up from the Horse Shoe Corner past the old town hall, two banks,¹² King Street,¹³ the Storey Institute, the Friends' School, to the London and North-Western Company's Castle station¹⁴; it continues, rising and falling, till it becomes a footpath called Freeman's Wood, which marks the boundary between this township and Aldcliffe, and ends at the river-side. By the Storey Institute a side street leads up to the castle and parish church. Two of the Sebastopol guns are fixed on the castle plateau. Below it, on the low ground to the west, is Giant Axe Field, used for football, shows and sports. From the church tower a footpath leads down to the river-side.

Church Street, parallel to Market Street, leads from Cheapside up to the parish church. In it are the Lancaster Bank,¹⁵ the Co-operative Stores, the County and Conservative Clubs, the Inland Revenue Office and the Judges' Lodgings, in front of which stands the Covell Cross,¹⁶ re-erected in 1902. Leading across to Market Street are New Street,¹⁷ in which is the Post Office, and China Street, in which are the Young Men's Christian Association (1908) and the Marton Tower. Church Street contains houses dated 1683 and 1684 as well as some of the mansions of the 18th-century merchants—e.g. the clubs named; the gardens used to extend down to Dam Side. The County Club is conspicuous by a semicircular doorway with a fine mahogany door. The Judges' Lodgings were formerly the residence of the Coles of Beaumont Cote, purchased by the corporation and adapted for their present purpose in 1825.¹⁸

The lower end of Church Street ends at Stonewell, to which also leads St. Nicholas' Street, the continuation of Market Street down from the 'Horse Shoe.'

² *End. Char. Rep.* 1903.

³ It was built about 1790 and belongs to Ripley Hospital.

⁴ She died at Springfield in 1881.

⁵ There was a haunted house in this street; *Time-honoured Lanc.* 449.

⁶ There was formerly a public festival at the renewing of the shoe; *ibid.* 138.

⁷ Ayre is a name locally given to the river islands; Salt Ayre lies below the town on the north side of the Lune.

⁸ The course of the mill stream is marked by the street called Dam Side.

⁹ Bucks' view; W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 55, 63.

¹⁰ It is shown on Mackreth's plan, 1788.

¹¹ Built in 1714 for balls, &c. They formerly belonged to the adjacent Penny's Hospital, but were sold in 1877.

¹² The London City and Midland Bank

(formerly the Preston Bank) and the Bank of Liverpool (formerly Manchester and Salford and from 1873 Wakefield and Crewdson's).

Higher up the street are the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly called the Coffee Room or Merchants' Reading Room, founded in the 18th century.

¹³ At the west corner of King Street and Market Street stood the 'good old inn . . . in a fine old house' described by Charles Dickens in the *Lawy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices* (Christmas Books). It was taken down in 1880 to allow the street to be widened and was rebuilt.

¹⁴ To the south, by the line, is the drill shed of the Artillery Territorials, 1904. The land was formerly called Usher's Meadow, because its rent was assigned to the payment of the usher

of the grammar school. Near it, but on the other side of the railway, is Carr House, the property of Ripley Hospital; it marks the position of Deep Carr.

¹⁵ This bank was founded by the tradesmen of the town in 1826, after the failure of the older banks. Its establishment was largely due to John Coulston (d. 1866), who was its manager for forty years. In 1907 it was acquired by the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company.

¹⁶ At this point a cross is marked in the plan of 1610.

¹⁷ It was formed in 1748 and named Charles Street. New Road, leading from Church Street to the lower ground of Green Ayre, was formed in 1752-4.

¹⁸ Previously the Judges' Lodgings were in Stonewell, at the beginning of St. Leonardgate.

Though the well has been covered up, Stonewell remains an open space. It is the terminus of the Morecambe Tramway. The streets named are continued as St. Leonardgate and Moor Lane respectively, while cross streets lead to Dalton Square and to North Road. The theatre, first built in 1781, is in St. Leonardgate; it was formerly called the Athenæum, but now the Grand.

Dalton Square, just named, lies on the east side of Penny Street. It was formed about 1784, and has been used for fairs, shows, reviews and other purposes. The upper side is filled by the front of the new town hall; other sides contain the Guardians' offices and the Hippodrome. In the centre is the statue of Queen Victoria, presented to the town by Lord Ashton. From the Square a street leads eastward up the hill to Williamson Park, passing the grammar school (rebuilt here in 1851) and the workhouse. The park covers the highest land in the township, and has been formed with great skill and taste out of the old quarries on the moor. Part of the land was laid out in 1862-3 to relieve the distress caused by the Cotton Famine.¹⁹ In 1878 the late James Williamson undertook to lay it out as a park and present it to the town; he died the following year, but the work was completed by his son, now Lord Ashton, who provided a maintenance fund also.²⁰ A small observatory was opened in 1892; the instruments, &c., were given by Mr. Albert Greg. Recently (1907-9) a very graceful dome has been built by Lord Ashton as a family memorial. It stands on the highest point in the park, about 350 ft. above sea level, and rises 150 ft. to the summit, so that extensive views in all directions can be obtained from its upper galleries. It was opened in 1909. A palm-house adjoins it.

The county asylum on the slope to the east of the park was opened in 1816, and has been several times enlarged; a large supplementary building or annexe was in 1882 erected to the north-east of it on part of the former race-course. Adjoining it a fragment of the old moor remains untouched. Nearer the town is the cemetery, opened in 1855. A lane by the asylum, connecting Wyresdale and Quernmore Roads, is called Fenham Carr Lane, preserving an old name; it is the boundary of the township there.

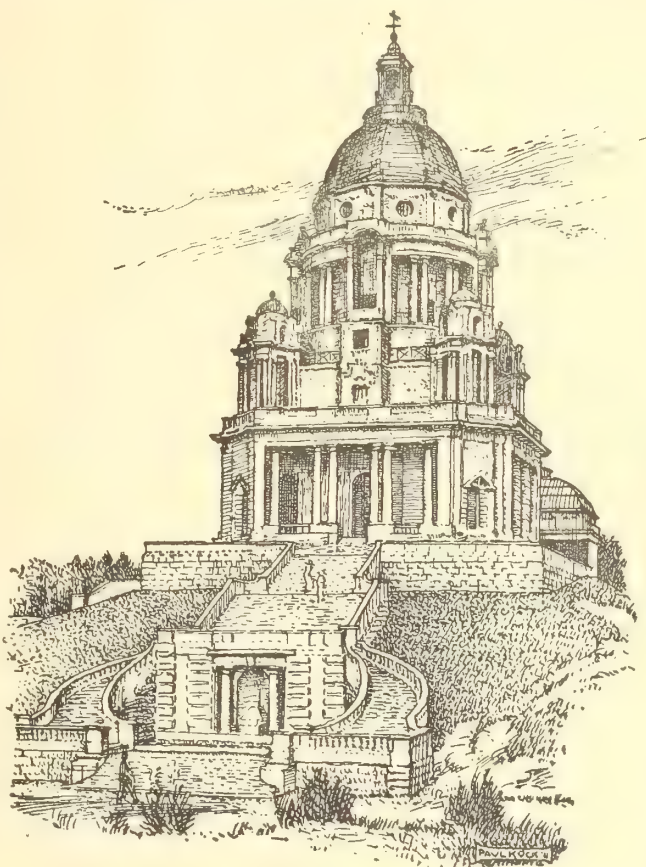
Along the river-side is a broad street, St. George's Quay, at which small vessels can discharge. The Fishery Board offices are there. One part of the quay is lined with ancient warehouses, among which stands the former custom-house, now a factory. The appearance of decay at this point affords a curious contrast to the animation of the town in general. From the quay a narrow winding lane, exhibiting the type of old Lancaster streets, leads up to Church Street; there are a number of old houses in it. The

quay and North Road are connected by Cable Street, in which are the Probate Court and the County Court.

The oilcloth industry has been mentioned above; the principal works stand on the marsh to the north-west of the town and along the canal. The chief furniture factory is near Green Ayre station. In addition the town possesses stained-glass works, picture-print works, corn-mills, brewery and other industries.

The modern Volunteer movement quickly influenced Lancaster, a rifle corps being sanctioned in May 1859. There are now a battalion of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment and a battery of the 2nd West Lancashire R.F.A. Brigade.

There are political, social and sporting clubs, as



THE ASHTON MEMORIAL

well as literary, musical and scientific societies. An Oddfellows' Hall was built in 1844; though it has long been used for other purposes, there are still many lodges of Oddfellows and other friendly societies.

Two newspapers are issued every Friday: the *Guardian*, which was founded in 1837,²¹ and the *Observer*,²² the first penny paper, 1860. Others have been started at different times, but have ceased to appear.²³

It is recorded in Domesday Book that *MANORS* in 1066 there were two manors, *LANCASTER* and *KIRK-LANCASTER*,

¹⁹ A road called Shakespeare Road or 'Hard Times Walk' was made.

²⁰ *End. Char. Rep.*

²¹ Founded by Anthony Milner, d.

1857. Dr. Lingard is said to have helped in its foundation.

²² Founded by Thomas Edmondson, d. 1904.

²³ *Gazetteer* or *Gazette*, 1801-94; *Herald*, 1831; *Examiner*, 1872; *Times*, 1892-4; *Standard*, 1893-1909; and *Mail*, 1909-11.

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members of Earl Tostig's fee or lordship of Halton. They were assessed as six and two plough-lands respectively.²⁴ They were granted to Count Roger of Poitou, who made them the head of his possessions in the neighbourhood, so forming an honour which derived its name from Lancaster. As the assessment of all or most of the manors hereabouts was reduced by half within a century from the Conquest, it is probable that the 'one plough-land' held of the lord of the honour by the burgesses was the Kirk-Lancaster of 1066. Its history is traced below.

The larger manor, Lancaster proper, seems to be the Old Lancaster of later documents, and was much subdivided. Part was probably added to Hotun to form Quernmore Forest, part was granted in alms,²⁵ but much was held in serjeanty by those responsible for the maintenance of the castle and other works.²⁶ Some of these estates perhaps escheated to the lord, as did some of the burgages,²⁷ or became subdivided or on the other hand merged in other holdings; but two of them can be traced down to the 17th century, viz. Highfield and Bolron or Bowerham.

HIGHFIELD was in 1212 held by Roger son of John, whose duty or office it was to sharpen the plough-shares for two of the lord's manors each year.²⁸ This service was afterwards commuted to a rent of 5s. About 1222 the land was held by Walter son of Walter the Smith and William son of William the Smith.²⁹ William son of William son of Juliana was the tenant in 1297, paying 5s. rent,³⁰ and was still living in 1314, when as Master William son of William son of Juliana he granted a burgage to Adam le Purser and Joan his wife at 12d. rent.³¹

Soon afterwards the estate passed to William de Slene in right of Alice his wife, he being tenant in 1323 by rendering 5s. a year in lieu of the ancient service of sharpening the lord's plough-shares.³² He died the following year, leaving a son and heir named William, only seven years old.³³ Alice as widow put forward a claim for dower in 1325.³⁴ She demised a burgage in 1329, the services required from the occupier being a rent of 9s. and the finding of two labourers to reap for one day.³⁵ For her second husband she married John de Lancaster, husband and wife and William her son being concerned in a lease of land in 1338.³⁶

William the son was still tenant in 1346,³⁷ but was dead in 1358, when Thomas de Goosnargh claimed a rent of 6s. 8d. in Lancaster from John Grelley, Isabel his wife—who, as will be seen, was the widow of William—and William son of William de Slene.³⁸ William de Slene died in 1401 holding burgages in Lancaster by a rent of 10s.; nothing is said of Highfield. A son Robert, who is mentioned, must have died before him, for no heir was known.³⁹ There appear to have been two co-heirs, Isabel and Alice, but their kinship is not recorded. Isabel was the wife of Robert Brockholes in 1427⁴⁰ and of John Gardiner, possibly the benefactor, in 1440⁴¹; she does not seem to have left issue. Alice was wife of Oliver Southworth in 1448.⁴² The descent is unclear, but in the same year various burgages formerly belonging to Oliver and Alice Southworth were transferred to Margaret wife of Matthew Southworth, with remainders to Robert, Thomas, Richard and John, brothers of Matthew, and then to the right

²⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

²⁵ A whole plough-land is stated to have been given to St. Leonard's Hospital, but there is some error in the record; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 294.

²⁶ Viz. one plough-land (Bolron) by masonry, 8 acres by carpentry, 12 acres by smith's work and a plat by gardenry. The half plough-land of the Lancaster family was held by knight's service. Roger of Poitou gave half an oxgang of land to Warine the Little; it went with him to Furness when he became a monk there, but was (about 1165) recovered for the king and added to the borough; *ibid.* 87, 89, 94. Further particulars are given below. These grants represent more than half the three plough-lands to which the assessment of 'Lancaster' was probably reduced.

The available records do not show how the later township was formed out of the two manors (or parts), nor how the 'borough' came to extend itself over Old Lancaster.

²⁷ Various burgages escheated to the king or lord of the honour from time to time. In 1195-6 Benedict Gernet accounted for 6d., the half-year's farm of a house which had been Jordan de Caton's, an outlaw; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 93, &c. This sum may be continued as 12d., farm of a house escheated, reported in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 141, 181. The extent of the escheats and the rents received from them increased as time went on; *ibid.* 169, 220. In 1297 eleven burgages were in the earl's hands, four being 'waste,' while the remainder returned 24s. a

year; *ibid.* 291. Later accounts yield further details.

The extent of 1346 describes the possessions of the earl in Lancaster. He had the castle, containing two halls of pleas, &c., with the herbage and ditch; a fishery in the Lune, under Priestwath; escheated burgages of Robert de Radcliffe and others in St. Leonardgate, Caldeld, &c., some of which, with lands appurtenant, had been let out at varying rents. One of the holders had held his tenement by the service of collecting rents. Swanholme-field is one of the places named; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 150.

²⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 89, 126. The name Highfield does not occur till much later.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 126. Two acres were granted to Adam de Kellet or his ancestor, who was in 1247-51 to pay his rent of 6d. directly to the lord of the honour, and another 2 acres to the Prior of Lancaster; *ibid.* 182. Reginald the Smith was then holder.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 291. Thomas de Lancaster in 1304 claimed 24 acres from William son of William son of Juliana de Lancaster; *De Banco R.* 149, m. 330.

³¹ Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), L 266.

³² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 117. William de Slene had married Alice, whose parentage is not recorded, by 1304, when they claimed an acre in Lancaster against Robert Oliver; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 59d. The defendant may be the Robert son of Oliver de Lancaster of a pleading of 1301; *Assize R.* 419, m. 13. Again in 1307 William de Slene and Alice called Lawrence son of Robert

Oliver to warrant them in a claim for dower put forward by Nicholas, Robert's widow; *De Banco R.* 162, m. 198.

William and Alice de Slene obtained land in 1317; C.8, 13, H 421. Thomas Lambert, son of Lambert the Dispenser, granted a grange, &c., to William de Slene in 1319; *ibid.* L 270. The names Yahendale (?), Eltenbreck, Langlands and Hungerhill occur in the charter.

³³ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 23.

³⁴ *De Banco R.* 257, m. 109.

³⁵ Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 380. In 1331 Alice was defendant to a claim by Roger son of Thomas de Lancaster of Kendal; *De Banco R.* 248, m. 292; 288, m. 309.

³⁶ Towneley MS. C.8, 13, L 258.

³⁷ *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 150.

³⁸ He failed through an error in the writ; *Assize R.* 438, m. 14. In 1378 William de Slene allowed the lease of a burgage in St. Mary's Street which the occupiers had of John Grelley and Isabel his wife, mother of the said William; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 1070.

³⁹ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1507. William's wife was named Margery. The rent may be made up of 5s. for Highfield and 5s. for the Gardener's land.

⁴⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 94. This refers to a moiety.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 105. From the will of John Gardiner the benefactor it appears that his wife was named Isabel and that she was then (1472) living; she is not named in the foundation deed of the chantry in 1485.

⁴² *Final Conc.* iii, 114. This is the other moiety.

heirs of Alice.⁴³ Matthew Southworth, Margaret his wife and Robert his son and heir in 1472 gave a lease of a burgage, &c., in Marketgate to Thomas Estaryk for twenty years.⁴⁴

The Southworths are later found to have held Highfield, but the tenure became confused with that of the other property they had in the town. Robert Southworth, who in 1494 sold the marriage of his son Robert to Thomas Lawrence,⁴⁵ died in or before 1516, when the younger Robert, the heir, was thirty years old; the estate in Lancaster, Bolton, Oxcliffe and Ellet was held by a rent of 12s. 10d. in all.⁴⁶ Robert Southworth of Highfield was defendant in 1525-6.⁴⁷



SOUTHWORTH. Argent a chevron between three crosslets sable.

George Southworth next occurs; he sold various lands between 1552 and 1576,⁴⁸ and died in 1586 holding Highfield and seven burgages in Lancaster of the queen in burgage.⁴⁹ In 1580 George Southworth, then aged sixty-eight, deposed that he had removed the mill which stood on his land to a spot on the common adjoining his house, 'because it was a fitter place for the wind,' paying 2d. a year to the mayor and bailiffs of Lancaster, because the common was part of the fee farm of the town of Lancaster. The mill was afterwards blown down and broken to pieces.⁵⁰

Thomas Southworth, the son and heir, who was twenty-four years of age, succeeded, but only for a few years; he died in 1595, his son George being but six years old.⁵¹ George Southworth of Highfield and Mary his wife were on the recusant rolls in 1622.⁵² When he died in 1636 the tenure of Highfield and other property in Lancaster was described as in free burgage by 8s. rent.⁵³ His son and heir Thomas was fourteen years of age, and as 'Mr. Thomas Southworth of the Highfield' was buried on 4 April 1673.⁵⁴ The family gradually decayed in fortune, but retained Highfield for half

a century more. William Stout thus relates the end:—

In this year (1728) Thomas Southworth of the Highfield in Lancaster died, being the last of an ancient and wealthy family of that name there, but reduced to a small estate. He left a widow but no child; was a man of weak capacity and made no will, and his widow expected the estate, seeing there was none to claim as heir. I had long ago known an uncle of his in London called Robert Southworth, who was poor; upon which I writ to my friends in London to inquire for him but found he was dead. But upon further inquiry found that there was one Francis Southworth, another uncle, at London, who was also dead but had left a son called Francis, whom my friends found out, who came here to claim the estate. Whom the widow made some scruple to admit at first, but was obliged to admit upon a composition; and he returned to London and gave me a power to sell the estate, which I did to Robert Gibson, esq., for above £300.⁵⁵

The house and land around it are now held in trust for a local charity.⁵⁶

BOLRON, assessed as one plough-land, was held by masonry—that is, the holder was to find a mason to work at the castle when required, receiving 1d. a day as wages. Vivian de Bolron is the earliest of the tenants on record; he was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey, giving the canons an acre of land and whatever pertained to the 5 oxgangs of Halewadriss.⁵⁷ His son Ralph in 1212 held Bolron by the service described,⁵⁸ and still retained possession in 1224.⁵⁹ He gave land in Old Lancaster to the priory,⁶⁰ and like his father was a benefactor to Cockersand.⁶¹ Maud the daughter and heir of Ralph paid 1 mark on succession in 1241,⁶² and her son Ralph followed her by 1245,⁶³ when he paid ½ mark as relief. It was probably about this time that the old service was commuted to an annual payment of 5s.⁶⁴

There is then a defect in the evidence. Thomas de Bolron was plaintiff in 1292,⁶⁵ and paid 5s. rent, doing suit for 4 oxgangs of land and paying 3s. 8d. for another oxgang.⁶⁶ Hawise de Bolron, widow of Thomas, was tenant in 1323,⁶⁷ and in 1346 William de Bolron was recorded as holding a messuage and 60 acres in Bolron by the ancient serjeanty.⁶⁸ Robert de Bolron was from 1338 onwards Mayor of Lancaster, the first probably to hold that office, and scattered notices of the family occur, insufficient for tracing the descent with precision.⁶⁹ Thomas Bolron

⁴³ Towneley MS. HH, no. 446.

⁴⁴ Ibid. C 8, 13, S 224.

⁴⁵ Ibid. S 217.

⁴⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 2.

⁴⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 141, m. 17.

⁴⁸ In 1552, in conjunction with Agnes his wife, messuages in Lancaster and Middleton to William Coltman; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 78. A further sale is recorded in 1561; ibid. bdle. 23, m. 79. Another, in conjunction with Anne his wife, in 1576; ibid. bdle. 38, m. 105.

⁴⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 11. He also held 3 acres of Edward Tyldesley in burgage by a rent of 12s. 10d.

⁵⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 298. He said he had heard that one James Hollinworth had a lease of the same land from the queen.

⁵¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 22; Thomas Southworth left a widow Anne. She was the daughter of Edward Braddyll, and the marriage contract was made in 1584; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, S 216.

⁵² Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 158.

⁵³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 26.

⁵⁴ Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), iii, 665. John son of Thomas Southworth of Highfield in 1667 granted land in Stodday to John Lawson; W. Farrer's D.

⁵⁵ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 114.

⁵⁶ The Brockbank annuities, founded by Dorothy Peacock, widow, in memory of her brother John Brockbank, Mayor of Lancaster in 1854 and former owner of the estate; *End. Char. Rep.* 1903, p. 91.

⁵⁷ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 816. The last name may be the Hallatrise noticed in Scotforth.

⁵⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 87.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 124.

⁶⁰ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 307.

⁶¹ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 817-18.

St. Mary's Well is named in the description of boundaries. In recent maps that name is given to Stonewell, but this cannot be the same well.

⁶² *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 346.

⁶³ Ibid. 441.

⁶⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140; ii, 121.

⁶⁵ *Assize R.* 408, m. 58 d. The field of Bolron occurs in a charter of 1287; Kuerden fol. MS. 381.

⁶⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 294. Randle le Gentyll (as trustee) gave to Thomas de Bolron and Hawise his wife in 1309 a grange and an oxgang of land on the south side of the highway from St. Mary's Well towards Lancaster, with lands in the hamlet of Bolron in the vill of Lancaster with remainder to Gilbert, father (? brother) of Thomas; Kuerden fol. MS. 153.

⁶⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 121.

⁶⁸ *Survey* (Chet. Soc.), 64.

⁶⁹ Robert de Bolron in 1401 purchased messuages from John del Carr; *Final Conc.* iii, 62. William son of Thomas Bolron made a feoffment of his land in 1448-9; Towneley MS. HH, no. 435. Margaret the widow of Thomas died in 1444; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1472. William Bolron died in 1460 holding a messuage and 60 acres in Bolron by the serjeanty of finding a man for work at Lancaster Castle, also a burgage in Penny Street by burgage and other property. His wife Katherine and one Thomas son of Peter Bolron are named. The feoffees gave to Thomas son of Nicholas (brother of William) Bolron, who married Agnes daughter of Lambert

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in 1496 made a feoffment of six messuages in Lancaster, Aldcliffe and Scotforth,⁷⁰ and probably died soon afterwards, leaving as heir a daughter Margaret, wife of Henry Duckett. She died in 1501 and her husband in 1506, and livery of the tenement in Bolron, held by masonry, was granted to their grandson Richard Duckett (son of Richard) in 1519.⁷¹ Richard died in 1525, leaving a son and heir William, eight years old.⁷² The estate at that time was called a manor.⁷³ The next steps are not clear; Bolron was probably acquired by Thomas Covell, and was in 1630 in the hands of John Brockholes.⁷⁴ It appears to have been forfeited and sold during the Civil War time with the lands of Thomas Brockholes of Heaton.⁷⁵

Three oxgangs of land in Bolron had before 1200 been given to Cockersand Abbey by Benedict Gernet, who had acquired it from Vivian father of Ralph de Bolron.⁷⁶ Benedict also gave 3 acres in the same vill, for which the brethren were to pay the chief rent of 1s.⁷⁷ They should have paid 6s. 8d. a year to the Earl of Lancaster for the 3 oxgangs, but obtained an acquittance.⁷⁸ After the Suppression the Cockersand estate was held by the Crown for a time, but was in 1609-10 sold to George Salter and others.⁷⁹ Some other early alienations were made in Bolron, and rents were fixed in 1247-51, including the following: To the brethren of St. Leonard of York, 4 acres at 12d.; to the Prior of Lancaster, 1 acre at 4d.; and to William the Gardener the same.⁸⁰ In later times Penny's almshouse had the farm called Bowrams,⁸¹ but this was sold to the War Office about 1875 for barracks. The Coulston trustees also own part of Bowerham.

William son of Matthew in 1212 held a messuage and land by gardenry⁸²; he is afterwards called William the Gardener,⁸³ and may have been an ancestor of John Gardiner the benefactor, but the surname is common in the district. The service was afterwards commuted to 5s. a year, by which the estate was held in 1297 by the heir of William the Gardener.⁸⁴ William de Slene held it in 1346,⁸⁵ and thus it may have become merged in Highfield.

Also in 1212 Roger the White (or Blundell) held 8 acres by being carpenter in the castle,⁸⁶ and Ralph de Torrisholme by grant of William de Lancaster I held half a plough-land, for which he rendered 4s. yearly.⁸⁷ Philip le Blund was carpenter in fee in 1297,⁸⁸ and still held in 1323,⁸⁹ while William son of Philip the Carpenter was a plaintiff in 1292.⁹⁰ In 1346 William Philip, possibly the same, held a messuage and 5 acres in Arnway Close by carpentry.⁹¹ The Torrisholme estate is probably that afterwards held by Parles and Gentyl,⁹² and then by Mercer.⁹³

In 1346 Amery de Hest held a burgage, &c., with land in Swanholme field, and rents of 4s. and 1s. 6d. from two burgages by charter of the lord (unnamed), being bound to acquit the lord against Sir Nicholas de Stapleton as to 4s. and against the Prior of Lancaster as to 2s. due from the tenement, and to do suit to the court of Lancaster in the manner of burgesses.⁹⁴

The Millfield rendered 5s. a year to the king in 1226,⁹⁵ and was held in 1323 by many free tenants, who in all paid 5s. a year to the earl.⁹⁶

The great Lancaster family, lords of Wyresdale and Kendal, do not appear to have held anything in the town from which they derived a surname beyond

Stodagh; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 68.

In 1463 Alice widow of Robert Bolron and their sons John and Thomas granted a burgage in Market Street to John Butler, draper; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, B. 450.

⁷⁰ *Final Conc.* iii, 146.

⁷¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 142. The tenant of Bolron did suit to county and wapentake and to Lune mill to the sixteenth measure; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 20.

⁷² *Ibid.* vi, no. 47.

⁷³ Alice widow of Richard Bolron in 1525-6 granted to feoffees a third part of the manor of Bolron, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 140, m. 13 d.

⁷⁴ Thomas Brockholes of Cloughton in 1618 held messuages, &c., in Lancaster of the king in burgage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 148. John Brockholes, esq., about 1630 held the capital messuage called Bolron Hall, with 46 acres of land in Lancaster and Scotforth, in the occupation of Mr. Covell, also three messuages, &c., in Lancaster; Add. MS. 32105, no. 887.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1910.

⁷⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 87.

⁷⁷ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 815. For some later particulars of the Cockersand lands in Bolron see *ibid.* 819-21.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 818; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 182.

⁷⁹ *Pat. 7 Jas. I.* pt. xvi. Richard Duckett and others were in possession.

⁸⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 182.

⁸¹ *End. Char. Rep.*

⁸² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 89.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 124, in 1216-26. He had

7 acres, and his duty was to provide herbs and pulse for the castle. The 'king's garden' produced 15s. in 1256-8; *ibid.* 220.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 291. The heir may have been Alice daughter of Simon the Goldsmith, who in 1299 was found to hold a messuage by serjeanty, paying 5s. to the earl; *ibid.* 303-4.

⁸⁵ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 150; the tenement was called the King's Yard, held by the commuted rent of 5s.

⁸⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 89. He still held the same in 1216-26; *ibid.* 124.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 4.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 294; he had 1d. a day when employed.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 120.

⁹⁰ *Assize R.* 408, m. 67.

⁹¹ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 150.

⁹² See the accounts of Torrisholme and Poulton.

Philip the Locksmith in 1284 claimed a messuage, &c., against John le Gentyl and Agnes his wife; *De Banco R.* 52, m. 6. In 1292 and 1302 Lawrence son of Thomas son of Roger de Lancaster complained that John and Agnes were making waste in lands of his held as Agnes's dower; *Assize R.* 408, m. 9; *De Banco R.* 144, m. 243; 146, m. 145.

The tenement of John de Parles in 1297 was held by the service of 13s. 4d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 291. He also held half the earl's mill on the Lune without paying any rent; *ibid.*

William le Gentyl in 1310 gave part of a messuage in Lancaster to Henry de Clapham and Maud his wife for life; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 8. Emma widow of William son of William Gentyl in 1323-4 claimed a

tenement in Lancaster against William le Gentyl; *Assize R.* 425, m. 5.

⁹³ John the Mercer senior and Agnes his wife in 1334 acquired from William le Gentyl seven messuages, 20 acres of land, &c.; *Final Conc.* ii, 92. The elder John died at his house at Lancaster, and before 1351 was succeeded by his brother the younger John; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 1, m. 8.

Margaret Mercer in 1353 claimed four messuages, &c., in Lancaster and Scotforth against John Mercer the younger. Plaintiff was daughter and heir of William son of the elder John, and succeeded as to two messuages in Lancaster; *Assize R.* 435, m. 8. In the same year John the younger, as executor of John the elder, claimed a debt from the mayor and commonalty of Lancaster; *ibid.* m. 17.

⁹⁴ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 150b.

⁹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140. In 1297 the Millfield was said to yield 3s., but the meadow held by Master Thomas at 2s. rent may have belonged to it; *ibid.* 291.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 119. The position of this Millfield is not known; it contained 20 acres. The tenants were William and Randle le Gentyl, John and Alice Lawrence, Alan son of the Master—apparently Master Thomas, the former schoolmaster—Simon de Balderston, Robert de Bolron, John de Heysham, John le Keu and the Prior of Lancaster. Alan son of the Master, who attested a number of local charters, also held a messuage of the earl, paying 12d. rent; *ibid.* 122. The names of the tenants in 1346 are printed in the *Survey* (Chet. Soc.), 84. See also p. 12, note 69 above.

the half plough-land already mentioned. The local surname was used by other families in the place,⁹⁷ while Caton,⁹⁸ Aldcliffe,⁹⁹ Skerton,¹⁰⁰ Wyresdale¹⁰¹ and other places¹⁰² around also afforded surnames to residents in the town. Others again used the name of their business or occupation, as Cook or Keu,¹⁰³ Purser,¹⁰⁴ Chanter,¹⁰⁵ and so on.¹⁰⁶ In some cases an ancestor's Christian name was adopted for a surname, as Lawrence¹⁰⁷ or Lambert.¹⁰⁸

Thomas Singleton, bailiff of the escheatry of the

town of Lancaster, rendered account in 1441 of £8 4s. 7d. due from ancient rents and from various burgages and plats of land which had escheated to the king as duke from various causes. Among other matters it shows that in Arnway Close was the messuage held by carpentry formerly belonging to William Philip, as above, and then to Robert Bolron. One of the escheated plats was the site for a grange in a lane called 'Between the Barns'; another was a grange left unoccupied through the burning of the

⁹⁷ William son of Thomas son of Walter de Lancaster was plaintiff in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 94. Adam son of John de Mathum of Cartmel claimed a tenement in Lancaster against Robert son of Payn de Lancaster; *ibid.* 42 d. Alice daughter of William son of Hawise de Lancaster was plaintiff in several suits; *ibid.* 76, 68. Thomas son of William son of Denise de Lancaster complained that Richard de Leyz, chaplain, was detaining goods and chattels of his, but the decision was in favour of the defendant; *ibid.* 95.

John de Lancaster was plaintiff in 1314; De Banco R. 204, m. 175 d. John son of John de Lancaster obtained a messuage, &c., from William son of John Philip and Alice his wife in 1328; *Final Conc.* ii, 71. John de Lancaster of Rainhill and Mabel his wife were claimants in Lancaster in 1367; De Banco R. 427, m. 275 d.

⁹⁸ Ingebreda widow of John Mone claimed dower against William de Caton in 1302; De Banco R. 144, m. 58 d.

⁹⁹ William son of Adam de Aldcliffe, Alice his wife, Roger son of John de Aldcliffe and Emma his wife in 1292 agreed with Robert son of Payn de Lancaster as to the moiety of a messuage, admitting his claim; *Final Conc.* i, 171.

¹⁰⁰ Robert de Skerton and Emma his wife in 1314 obtained a messuage from John son of Denise de Lancaster and Avise his wife; *ibid.* ii, 26. John son of John de Skerton died without issue in or before 1396 holding four burgages in St. Marygate and one in St. Leonardgate of the duke in burgage, and other lands, &c. The elder John made a settlement in 1375, and the feoffees in 1381 (perhaps after the death of the younger John) granted to Robert de Pleasington, who was succeeded by his son Robert and grandson Henry; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 73; Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 163, m. xiiij.

¹⁰¹ In 1301 Robert de Lancaster, clerk, claimed a messuage by purchase from a former owner, who had demised the same to William de Wyresdale for a term. William, on marrying Avise, had assigned the messuage to her at the church door; and she, as his widow, granted to William Othewende (of the Weint) and Agnes his wife. It appeared that plaintiff had never been put in seisin, and his claim failed; Assize R. 1321, m. 5, 9 d.

¹⁰² Ladarena widow of William de Catherton in 1315 claimed a messuage against Lawrence son of Lambert de Bulk; De Banco R. 212, m. 253. The Catherton family occur again in 1333 as holding two messuages; *ibid.* 296, m. 86 d.

James Oxcliffe, Thomas Culwen and Alice his wife (widow of William Oxcliffe) granted a burgage with garden, &c., in Market Street to Thomas Hardy, tailor, in 1446; Brockholes of Cloughton D. William (son and heir of Robert) Oxcliffe

in 1528 sold a burgage in Penny Street to Bartholomew Hesketh; *ibid.*

John de Middleton in 1390 acquired a messuage from Adam de Bradkirk and Olive his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 35.

John de Heysham and Christiana his wife in 1323 sold a messuage to Hugh son of Constantine; *ibid.* ii, 50. David de Heysham sold to Edmund de Washington in 1362; *ibid.* ii, 168.

Hilda widow of William de Benesty in 1316 claimed dower in a messuage held by William de Hedon (? Heaton). The defendant called Adam de Urswick to warrant him, for Adam gave it to Ellen daughter of Adam de Hest, and defendant was her cousin and heir. Adam tried to evade liability by stating that the charter did not require him to warrant, and that he was under age when it was made; De Banco R. 214, m. 176 d.

William del Ashes, in right of Joan his wife, widow of Thomas de Tunstall, claimed a messuage in 1340 against John de Lancaster and Alice his wife. Joan held by virtue of a gift from Alan de Burgh of Gressingham; De Banco R. 322, m. 237 d.; 325, m. 322 d. Richard Tunstall of Tunstall, attainted of high treason, held a messuage and four burgages in 1465; *Inq. p.m.* 5 Edw. IV, no. 45.

The Leeming family may have come from Yorkshire. Stephen Lemeys, Emma his wife and Hugh their son obtained a life grant of a burgage in St. Mary's Street in 1338; the rent was to be a mark, and the tenants were to find two men to reap one day in the autumn. A solar with garderobe and chamber of new timber was to be built by them; Kuerden fol. MS. 246. Simon Tomlinson in 1483-4 granted a burgage in Penny Street to Christopher Leeming; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 59, m. 1 d.

¹⁰³ John the Keu and Margery his wife in 1316 obtained a confirmation of their messuages, &c., in Lancaster, the remainder being to their sons Robert and John; *Final Conc.* ii, 23.

¹⁰⁴ Adam the Purser in 1323 acquired a messuage from Ralph the Chanter and Joan his wife; *ibid.* 49. Adam the Purser and Margery his wife occur in 1337-8; Assize R. 1424, m. 11; 1425, m. 6.

John the Purser and Agnes his wife in 1374 claimed dower against William son of Henry de Lancaster and Helewise his wife; De Banco R. 453, m. 151 d.

John the Purser having died without issue, his four burgages escheated to the duke, and were about 1394 granted to Philip the Saddler; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1/12, no. 16.

¹⁰⁵ Ralph the Chanter and Joan his wife in 1308 summoned Lawrence son of Robert Oliver to warrant them against Nichola the widow of Robert Oliver; De Banco R. 173, m. 161 d. They sold a messuage in 1323 to Ralph Wilson; *Final Conc.* ii, 57. Joan widow of Ralph

the Chanter granted land in 1328 to Hugh the Litster and Margery his wife; *ibid.* 71.

John son of Ralph the Chanter in 1344 claimed five messuages, &c., from Hugh the Litster and Margery his wife, alleging a grant from William Julian to Ralph the Chanter and Joan his wife; De Banco R. 340, m. 558.

In 1410 the Chanter estate was acquired by Sir John Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 9.

¹⁰⁶ The Abbot of Cockersand in 1296 claimed a messuage against Robert the Lorimer and Avis his wife; De Banco R. 113, m. 92.

John the Slater and Alice his wife (widow of William the Leadbeater) claimed dower against Ralph son of the said William in 1334; *ibid.* 300, m. 244.

In 1277 Roger son of John the Dispenser and Alice his wife held a piece of land claimed by Thomas son of Maud de Lancaster and Roger son of Alice de Lancaster; *ibid.* 21, m. 45. Aymery the Dispenser was plaintiff in 1306; *ibid.* 160, m. 95 d.

¹⁰⁷ For the Lawrence family see the accounts of Ashton and Skerton. Edmund Lawrence died in 1381 holding ten burgages, &c., of the duke in free burgage. Robert his son and heir was ten years old; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1113. Sir James Lawrence in 1490 held burgages in Lancaster, the rent being included in the 20 marks paid to the duchy by the community; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 122.

This part of the inheritance was divided among several of the heirs. John Butler of Rawcliffe held of the king in socage in 1534; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4. His heirs—Rishton and Standish of Duxbury—held in free burgage; *ibid.* x, no. 19; xvii, no. 54. Henry Halsall held of the king in socage in 1574 (*ibid.* xiii, no. 34), but the Molyneux heirs in 1548 and 1623 were said to hold in free burgage; *ibid.* ix, no. 6; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 384, 391.

Richard Skillicorne was another Lawrence heir, but his male ancestor Adam had had messuages, &c., in Lancaster in 1371; *Final Conc.* ii, 18; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 154. Evan Haughton in 1608 held two shops of the king in burgage; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 125.

Thomas Lawrence of Yealand died in 1541 holding ten messuages, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 36; x, no. 38.

¹⁰⁸ Thomas son of Lambert the Dispenser in 1317 claimed a messuage against John the Mercer; De Banco R. 220, m. 166. He was perhaps the Thomas Lambert who was in 1319 called to defend his title to a piece of land claimed by Robert de Catherton (absent on the king's service); *ibid.* 235, m. 97 d.

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town. Various allowances reduced the net receipt to £7 4s. 3d.¹⁰⁹

In Tudor times the families of Starkie¹¹⁰ and Stodagh¹¹¹ seem to have been of importance; the estates of the former were acquired by Shireburne of Stonyhurst¹¹² and those of the latter by Southworth of Highfield.¹¹³ The estates of Holland¹¹⁴ and Balderston,¹¹⁵ here as elsewhere, came to the Earl of

Derby and a number of heirs.¹¹⁶ Many of the greater families of the county occur.¹¹⁷ The inquiries of the 16th and 17th centuries afford further information as to the holders of burgages and lands in the town; in them the tenure is usually stated to be 'in burgage' or 'in socage.'¹¹⁸

The family of Toulson or Townson was once of note. George Townson died in 1638 holding a

Robert Oliver occurs in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 41 d. Nicholas Olivers was mayor in 1572. See note 105 above.

¹⁰⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 100, no. 1790. The document is unsatisfactory because it seems an imperfectly adapted copy of a much older account.

¹¹⁰ Lawrence Starkie died in 1532 holding messuages, &c., of the king in free burgage. He left two daughters as co-heirs. Margaret, the elder, died in 1542, leaving by her husband William Banastre a son Wilfrid, a minor in 1550, when he was sixteen years old. Etheldreda, the younger, was aged twenty-eight in 1550, and was then wife of Humphrey Newton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21. There was some contention as to the Starkie inheritance; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 230, 221.

For the Newton pedigree see *Visit. of Ches.* 1613 (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 188.

¹¹¹ For this family see the account of Ashton. Lambert Stodagh, who died in 1511, held his messuages in Lancaster of the king in free burgage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 1.

¹¹² From the Shireburne Abstract Book at Leagram it appears that Humphrey Newton of Fulshaw and Etheldreda his wife, daughter and sole heir of Lawrence Starkie, in 1561 sold their lands in Chipping and Lancaster to Sir Richard Shireburne. In 1596 the Shireburne residence in Lancaster was called the New Hall. No tenure is recorded in the inquiries.

¹¹³ See the account of Highfield.

¹¹⁴ Sir Robert de Holland died in 1373, having a rent of 7s. from the vill of Lancaster; Inq. p.m. 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 19.

¹¹⁵ In 1348 Robert de Balderston held an estate of five messuages, 5½ acres of land, &c., in Lancaster, and settled it with remainders to the heirs of William son of John de Nevill and of Simon de Balderston; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 256.

¹¹⁶ Sir James Harrington's forfeited lands were given to the first Earl of Derby; Pat. 4 Hen. VII. The second earl died in 1521 holding land, &c., in the town, but no tenure is recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. A rental compiled the following year (now in Lord Lathom's possession) shows that the earl had a horse mill in St. Leonard-gate, paying nothing because dilapidated; a burgage in the same street paying 3s. 4d., and a tenement in Penny Street also paying him 3s. 4d.

Other parts of the estate went to Dudley and Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, but no special tenure is recorded. The last-named family also had part of the Lawrence estate and Sir Gilbert Gerard held the same in 1593; *ibid.* xvi, no. 2.

Henry Stanley Lord Mounteagle held of the king in free burgage; *ibid.* v, no. 64.

Sir James Harrington of Brixworth also had land in Lancaster which he bequeathed (or sold) to Sir Thomas

Ashton, who married his daughter Agnes; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 167; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 80. In 1518 it was stated to be held of the heir of William de Preston in burgage; *ibid.* v, no. 2. It may be added that in 1337 Alice daughter of Adam son of Robert son of Adam de Preston claimed lands in Lancaster; De Banco R. 311, m. 18; 313, no. 165.

¹¹⁷ Quenilda widow of Roger Gernet in 1252 held a burgage and bakery of Sir Richard de Vernon; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 190.

In 1317 Edmund de Nevill purchased a messuage from Richard de Myerscough and Emma his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 24. John de Nevill in 1328 granted a messuage to John Cort and Cecily his wife, settling it on Cecily's issue; *ibid.* 71. John son of John Cort in 1454 sold burgages in St. Mary's Street to Robert Lee (or Ley) and Joan his wife, and with others these burgages were in 1488 transferred to Robert's son, also named Robert Lee; Brockholes of Claughton D. George Lee in 1525 sold to Bartholomew Hesketh, who purchased other burgages in Penny Street and lands elsewhere; *ibid.* George Hesketh of Poulton-le-Fylde died in 1571 holding burgages, &c., of the queen in free burgage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 15. This estate descended with Mains in Singleton.

Thomas de Ipres in 1323 held a burgage of the earl and paid 4d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 117. Cecily widow of Thomas in 1345 made a release of her right in Mawdale; Towneley MS. HH, no. 472. John son of Thomas de Ipres occurs in 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 2 d. In 1385 Sir John de Ipres died holding lands, &c., in Lancaster in burgage; Inq. p.m. 8 Ric. II, no. 69. He was a benefactor of Cocker-sand Abbey. He had sold a messuage in 1373; *Final Conc.* ii, 187.

John de Rigmaiden had a rent in the town in 1323; *Final Conc.* ii, 51. In the later Rigmaiden inquiries no tenure, or socage only, is recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65; xiv, no. 87. As will be seen below, the estate was in 1582 sold to Roger Dalton.

Sir William de Dacre in 1357 purchased a messuage from Thomas del Lond of Lonsdale and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 155. Randle de Dacre in 1375 had rents of 2s. 6d. and 6d. from burgages in Lancaster; Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 39.

Richard de Dinelay died in 1369 holding four burgages of the duke by a rent of 4s.; *ibid.* 43 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 32.

The Balderston holding may be evidence that the parent stock of the Singletons had an estate in Lancaster. In 1380 Richard de Singleton of Ingolhead and Katherine his wife (apparently in her right) held four messuages, &c.; *Final Conc.* iii, 7. The holding of Leyland and Tyldesley in later times may be further evidence for the Singleton family. Sir William Leyland of Morleys died in

1547 holding eight messuages, &c., of the king in free burgage, paying a rent of £4 2s. 7d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 43. The estate descended to the Tyldesleys of Myerscough, and is mentioned in W. Stout's *Autobiography*. Sir Thomas Gerard in 1523 was stated to hold of Sir William Leyland in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 52 (but see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Soc.], iii, 297).

Sir Alexander Standish of Standish held a burgage of Robert Southworth in 1507 by a rent of 2d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 141.

No tenure is recorded in the case of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton in 1580, but Richard Hoghton of Park Hall in 1622 held of the king in free burgage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 26; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 454.

Again no tenure is recorded in the inquiries of Middleton of Leighton (1600) and Hesketh of Rufford (1620); Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 51; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 352.

¹¹⁸ Robert Cansfield of Overton died in 1519 holding a messuage in Lancaster of the king as duke by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 6; v, no. 1. Part at least descended to Elizabeth Charnock; *ibid.* xii, no. 26. Robert Washington of Warton in 1517 also held by knight's service; *ibid.* v, no. 10; vi, no. 59. John Fisher in 1608 held two cottages of the king by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 96. The Charnock estate was purchased by John Eccleston, who died in 1622, leaving as heir a son Nicholas; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 403.

John Chisnall purchased burgages, &c., from William Skillicorne and Jane his wife in 1568; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 30, m. 12. Richard Chisnall died in 1587 holding four burgages in burgage by 1d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 39; xxviii, no. 8. Robert Hodgson of Torrisholme (1612) held his cottage of the king in burgage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 201. By a like tenure John Braithwaite in 1617 held a messuage lately purchased from George Southworth, 7 acres called Minfields and 5 acres more. He left two daughters as co-heirs, viz. Anne (by his first wife), aged ten, and Alice (by his second wife Frances), aged six; *ibid.* 271. A later inquiry (1632) describes the estate as a messuage, &c., in Market Street and 4 acres called the 'Height of the Haverbreaks' *alias* the Manygates; Alice, aged seventeen, was then daughter and heir; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 21. William Parkinson held his burgage of the mayor and bailiffs in 1622; Richard, his son and heir, was forty-eight years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 342.

Richard Braddyll purchased from Wilfrid Banastre in 1560; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 22, m. 75. Socage was recorded as the tenure of John Braddyll's burgage in 1578; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 85. Also of the barn, &c.,



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messuage in Highfield of the king by knight's service; his heir was a daughter Isabel, aged fourteen.¹¹⁹ He was perhaps the George Tomson of Lancaster who paid £10 in 1631 on declining knighthood.¹²⁰ Another of the family acquired the advowson of the vicarage and was probably founder of almshouses formerly standing at the south entrance of Penny Street.¹²¹ Henry Porter, a justice of the peace, recorded a pedigree in 1665.¹²² He was a member

of the Presbyterian Classis in the Commonwealth time, and was grandson of the Henry Porter who was vicar from 1582 to 1609. In more recent times the names of Fenton,¹²³ Higgin,¹²⁴ Sherson^{124a} and Whalley¹²⁵ may be recorded as those of prominent families.

In addition to the local priory,¹²⁶ friary¹²⁷ and hospital,¹²⁸ the abbey of Furness¹²⁹ and Cockersand¹³⁰ and the priories of Cartmel¹³¹ and Conishead¹³² held

of Robert Gervis of Garstang in 1617; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 270.

No tenure was recorded in the cases of Alan Penny and Thomas Covell. The former died in 1616 holding burgages and closes, and leaving a son Alan, aged fourteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 30. Covell, whose name is still remembered in the town and who held the manor of Torrisholme, died in 1639 holding nine messuages and lands; his daughter Elizabeth had left a son John Brockholes, who was the heir; *ibid.* xxx, no. 20.

¹¹⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 66.

¹²⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

¹²¹ *End. Char. Rep.* The surname has many different spellings.

¹²² *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 234. The descent is thus given: Henry Porter (vicar) —s. James, d. 1613—14 —s. Henry, J.P., aged 52 —s. Henry —s. Henry [tuition bond, 1680]. James Porter, then of Middleton, in 1614 held four burgages of the king in burgage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 3.

¹²³ See the list of vicars and the account of Ellel.

¹²⁴ This family came from the Burnley district and for a long period were governors or keepers of the castle: John Higgin, 1735–83 —s. John, 1760–1847 —s. John, 1785–1847, town clerk —s. William Housman, 1820–93, recorder of Preston and chairman of Salford Hundred quarter sessions. Thomas Housman Higgin, 1788–1861, son of the second John, was deputy-governor of the castle.

^{124a} Thomas Sherson was mayor in 1687 and later. Another of the family was constable of the castle 1736–8.

¹²⁵ Dr. Lawson Whalley (1782–1841) was the son of Joseph Whalley by a daughter of Robert Lawson of St. Leonardgate. He was the first member of the Society of Friends to qualify (1836) as a county magistrate. His grandson Col. Joseph Lawson Whalley of Skerton (d. 1908) wrote a *History of the Lancs. Militia*.

Some notes on the Metcalfe and Whalley families in the 18th century were printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 13–15, 159.

¹²⁶ In addition to the land of the vill given by Roger of Poitou, viz. 'from the old wall as far as Godfrey's orchard and as far as Priestgate' or Priestwath—probably the existing vicarage estate—the priory received various grants of land in the township; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 307–21; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 38.

A rental of 1324 shows that the priory had burgages and lands in St. Mary's Street, Fore (Market) Street, St. Leonard's Street, Penny Street, 'Bytwys the Barnes,' Longlands, Galgorken and Mawdale; also a burgage, &c., in the field of Old Lancaster. The rents amounted to about 65s. and there were certain services due; *Rentals and Surv. portf.* 9, no. 78–9.

The outlying lands were included in the grant of Aldcliffe and Bulk to Robert Dalton in 1558.

¹²⁷ The king in 1260 gave licence to the Friars Preachers to acquire a site in Lancaster and build there; *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, p. 72. In 1262 William the Marshal and Isolda his wife confirmed the grant of half an acre to the Friars Preachers; *Final Conc.* i, 137. In 1387–8 an inquiry was ordered as to their alleged acquisition of a burgage (for the use of the sacristy) without the king's licence; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.), 163, m. 13.

In 1540–1 the house of the Friars was granted to Thomas Holcroft of Holcroft, with a rood of land near Edingbrigg (Edenbreck), and a messuage, &c., called Friars' Moss near Quernmore Park; *Pat.* 32 Hen. VIII, pt. iv. Soon afterwards it was sold to Thomas Carus, who in conjunction with Thomas his son and heir in 1556 sold the 'site of the manor of the Friars' to John Rigmaiden of Wedacre the elder; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 96. The Rigmaidens' estate in Lancaster was, with other parts of their property, sold to Roger Dalton in 1582; *ibid.* bde. 44, m. 194. Robert Dalton of Thurnham had died in 1578 holding 15 acres in Lancaster lately belonging to the Friars; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 1. The whole thus came to the Daltons of Thurnham, and the names of Dalton Square, Thurnham Street and others in 'the Friarage' commemorate that ownership. A Private Act was passed in 1784 enabling John Dalton to grant leases of the Friarage, &c. The estate was laid out in the Square and adjacent streets, and much or all was enfranchised a few years later.

On the other hand in the inquisition of Richard Forster (d. 1568) it is stated that Thomas and Thomas Carus sold the Black Friars to him and Isabel his wife; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 24. Katherine Forster, the daughter, in 1572 held the house of the Friars of the queen by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* xiii, no. 12. Nicholas Forster (the heir) and Ellen his wife were in possession of the site of the late Friars, a windmill, horse-mill, &c., in 1580; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 42, m. 120. They probably sold to Dalton.

¹²⁸ The hospital lands were given to the nuns of Seaton, and in 1558 five burgages in Lancaster, the Nunfield and lands were sold by the Crown to Moyses Benestall and Forster; *Pat.* 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xii. In the above-cited inquisition of Richard Forster (1568) he is stated to have held the five burgages, windmill, Nunfield, &c., of the queen as of her manor of East Greenwich, and another acre of her by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. His daughter and heir Katherine was six years old. She died in 1572, being still a minor, and

Nicholas Forster, aged forty-six, was next of kin and heir, and as before shown was in possession in 1580.

William Newton died in 1604 holding a burgage, &c., of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, and leaving a son and heir Brian, aged two years; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 15.

¹²⁹ A number of the charters have been cited in the introductory section from the Chartulary; *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 76b–79. The abbey had land in St. Mary's Street, the Millfield, Penny Street, Edenbreck, &c. About 1247 the abbot and convent granted a toft to Thomas son of Roger de Lancaster in perpetual farm at 5s. rent; there was an oven on it; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 13b. The monks about 1350 obtained leave to acquire three more burgages in the town.

The Abbot of Furness in 1340 and 1342 claimed messuages from John de Lancaster and John son of John le Keu; *De Banco R.* 322, m. 113d.; 331, m. 338. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 339 (1359).

William de Scotson died in or before 1382–3, holding a burgage as part of the town burgages, as was alleged; but inquiry was ordered as to whether or not it belonged to Furness Abbey. The claimant was one Henry Vicars as son of Richard son of Agnes, sister of Isabel the mother of Adam de Cockerham; *Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II, no. 112.

The fate of the lands after the Suppression has not been ascertained.

¹³⁰ The Cockersand charters have been utilized above; see *Chartulary*, iii, 821–5. The abbey had lands, &c., in Market Street. After the Suppression the estate appears to have been sold to various purchasers—Thomas Holt in 1543–4 and John Trailman and others in 1623–4; *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv; 21 Jas. I, pt. viii.

¹³¹ In 1309 the Prior of Cartmel claimed a messuage in Lancaster against Richard de Pocklington, William son of Richard de Heaton and Agnes his wife; *De Banco R.* 179, m. 278.

In 1605–6 various lands of the priory, including a cowhouse in Lancaster, were granted to Edward Lord Zouch and others; *Pat.* 3 Jas. I, pt. xxii.

¹³² A Conishead rental of 1513 shows that the priory had houses in Penny Street, St. Nicholasgate, St. Leonardgate and St. Marygate, and land in Sourholme, &c. The total rent was 91s. 4d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 4, no. 4. A later rental mentions a mansion at Stonewell as in ruin; *ibid.* bde. 5, no. 8. In 1535 various burgages, yielding £2 10s. 6d. a year, belonged to the priory; *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 558.

Lands of the priory were in 1609–10 sold to Robert Angell and others; they were to be held as of the manor of Enfield; *Pat.* 7 Jas. I, pt. xiv. A further sale was made in 1611–12 to John Eldred and others; *Pat.* 9 Jas. I, pt. iv.

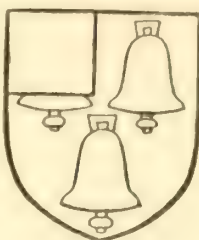
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

burgages and land in the town; so also did the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.¹³³

Lancaster Marsh, beside the Lune, was vested in the corporation from ancient times and the freemen had right of pasturage there. It became the custom to divide the area and assign portions to the senior freemen living in the town. By an Act of 1795 for embanking and draining the marsh¹³⁴ the pasture rights were extinguished, but the profits of the inclosure were to be divided among the eighty oldest freemen or their widows. By an Act of 1864 part was sold, and by a further Act of 1900 the eighty beneficiaries are to receive £13 a year each.¹³⁵

The creation of the borough of **BOROUGH LANCASTER** may have been due to Count Roger of Poitou, who would thus have his castle, monastery and borough in the place he chose to make the head of his lordship, but no charter is known earlier than that of John Count of Mortain in 1193. This charter with many others is still in the possession of the corporation; but as early as 1496-7 the mayor and burgesses, in petitioning for a confirmation of their liberties, alleged that their ancient charters had been lost or destroyed.¹³⁶

Count John gave 'his burgesses of Lancaster'—already there were burgesses and therefore a borough—all the customs he had granted to Bristol, including freedom from suit of mill, from



PORTER. *Sable three bells argent a canton or.*



BOROUGH OF LANCASTER. *Per fesse azure and gules, in chief a fleur de lis and in base a lion passant guardant or.*

ploughing, reaping and other servile customs. He also gave pasture right in the forest and liberty to take wood for burning and building by view of the foresters.¹³⁷ This charter was confirmed by John in 1199, just after he became king, but the liberties of Northampton were substituted for those of Bristol.¹³⁸ These charters do not mention or impose any fee-farm rent, but from the Pipe Roll of 1204-5 it is known that this rent was 20 marks.¹³⁹ No market or fair was appointed. In 1212 it was recorded that the burgesses held one plough-land in Lancaster of the king in free burgage, rendering 20 marks yearly. One Nicholas had granted two burgages in alms, and the burgesses held seven burgages for which they rendered no service to the king.¹⁴⁰ Henry III in 1227 confirmed the 1199 charter.¹⁴¹ A reeve was acting in 1246¹⁴²; later one or more bailiffs are found at the head of the burgesses.¹⁴³ A grant of land was attested by 'all the court of Lancaster,'¹⁴⁴ and in another charter the 'burmansmote' is named.¹⁴⁵ A common seal was used.¹⁴⁶

Edmund the king's brother in 1278 granted the burgesses a much greater liberty of common in Quernmore in return for their allowing him to make a park there.¹⁴⁷

The privileges enjoyed by prescription or by charter in 1292 are made clear by the proceedings under a writ of *quo warranto* in that year. The bailiff and commonalty claimed to be free from toll, stallage and other dues in all markets, also from suit of county and wapentake; they had a free borough, assize of bread and beer, pillory, cucking-stool, infangenthef and gallows, a weekly market on Saturday and a yearly fair at Michaelmas—viz. 28 September-12 October. The first decision was adverse to the borough, but on a further argument the claim for market and fair was allowed.¹⁴⁸ In 1297 the burgesses were recorded as holding the borough in fee, paying the earl 20 marks yearly.¹⁴⁹

An advance was made by the borough in 1337 when Edward III, after confirming the charters of 1193, 1199 and 1227, allowed an additional market

¹³³ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. There appears to be no trace of this land.

The following unidentified sales of monastic, &c., lands are recorded: 1546—to Richard Stephen and George Buck; Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. x. 1575—to John Dudley and others; Pat. 17 Eliz. pt. v. 1579—to Roger Dalton in Lancaster and Bolron; Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xi. 1604-5—to Edward Gage and others; Pat. 2 Jas. I, pt. xix.

¹³⁴ 36 Geo. III, cap. 11.

¹³⁵ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lancaster, 89. Residence is necessary to qualify for sharing in the distribution.

¹³⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 7. The corporation has the following charters: 1193, 1199, 1227, 1362, 1383, 1389, 1400, 1430, 1432 (statute merchant), 1511, 1563, 1604, 1663, 1684 and 1819. Several of the earlier ones bear endorsements to the effect that they were 'defaced' at the burning of the town in 1643.

¹³⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 417.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* The grant of the liberties of Northampton caused the townsmen to inquire as to what they were, and the bailiffs of Northampton replied in a document addressed to 'the sheriff and bailiffs of Lancaster,' giving a copy of

their charter from King John in 1200. This document, sealed with the seal of the reeves of Northampton, is still at Lancaster.

¹³⁹ Farrer, op. cit. 187, 189, &c. In the same work will be found records of various amercements and tallages paid by the men of Lancaster, viz. 69 marks and 10s. in 1200-1 (p. 133), possibly in payment for the charter; £4 tallage in 1201-2 (p. 151); £7 5s. 4d. tallage in 1205-6 (p. 202); and £2 13s. 4d. in 1213-15 for some breach of the forest laws (p. 251). In 1226 a tallage of £8 15s. 4d. was levied; in 1248-9 £12 the men of the Abbot of Furness being exempt; and in 1261 £14; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 135, 176, 227.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 93-4.

¹⁴¹ Chart. R. 18 (11 Hen. III), pt. i, m. 16; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 23.

¹⁴² Roger son of Fulk was reeve; *Assize R.* 404, m. 16.

¹⁴³ Names can be gathered from the charters already cited. Usually it seems there were two bailiffs.

¹⁴⁴ *Lanc. Ch. ii*, 313; a grant of land by Orm son of Harold. The reeves were Roger son of Fulk and Thomas son of Roger Conne. These were probably the same as the later bailiffs.

¹⁴⁵ Add. MS. 33244, fol. 76b.

¹⁴⁶ In a gift of land in Scotforth to Lancaster Priory about 1240 it is recorded that because the grantors had no seals of their own the burgesses of Lancaster set their common seal to the charter; *Lanc. Ch. ii*, 344. This seal has not been preserved, but to two deeds (1311 and 1345) attested by the bailiffs and by the mayor and bailiffs respectively were appended seals showing Our Lady and Child erect at one side and at the other side a kneeling figure with hands joined in prayer; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 313 (no. 218), 256 (no. 214).

¹⁴⁷ Charter in possession of the corporation; also Add. MS. 33244, fol. 83b.

¹⁴⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 384. The burgesses paid 16½ marks for the exercise of their liberties that year. In 1294 the liberties of Lancaster were replevied to the men of the town; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 361. An exemplification of pleadings in 1301 resulting in the recovery of their rights is printed by Roper, *Materials for the Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 115-22. The final decision in favour of the bailiffs and community was in 1302; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 514.

¹⁴⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 291.

every Wednesday and a second fair at Midsummer, and permitted the burgesses to have a gild merchant with all appurtenances.¹⁵⁰ This charter has been lost. From that time the town has had a mayor, Robert de Bolron acting in 1338 and many later years.¹⁵¹ The mayor and two bailiffs governed the community, but in course of time twelve burgesses known as the head or capital burgesses¹⁵² acted with them. The new market and fair roused in 1345 a complaint from Robert de Nevill of Hornby that they were to the injury of his ancient market and fair at Arkholme¹⁵³; but in 1348 he withdrew all actions and undertook not to disturb the mayor and commonalty of Lancaster in future.¹⁵⁴ A Preston man in 1346 complained that the bailiffs of Lancaster had in May 1343 seized two of his cloaks at the Marketstead there. The defendants said they took the goods because plaintiff would not pay the toll of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the load. The reeve and burgesses had held the town in fee-farm of the king for 20 marks a year, with right of fair, market and 'through toll' on goods in transit any day; more recently there had been a mayor and bailiffs. Judgement was given for the defendants.¹⁵⁵ The liberties of the town appear to have extended over Quernmore and Bulk.¹⁵⁶

The next privilege obtained for the town was the monopoly of sessions of the justices and assizes, which was granted in 1362 by the king at the request of his son John of Gaunt, recently created Duke of Lancaster.¹⁵⁷ This privilege did not affect the government of the borough, but was of much advantage to the townsmen, who jealously guarded it down to last century. About the same time a borough code is said to have been drawn up,¹⁵⁸ but no copy is known. The charters were confirmed by Richard II in 1383¹⁵⁹ and 1389,¹⁶⁰ by Henry IV

in 1400,¹⁶¹ Henry V in 1413 and Henry VI in 1430.¹⁶² To the charter of 1389 is appended a note stating that the fine was fixed at 40s., because the town had often been burned by mischance. No new privileges were secured, but in 1410 Henry IV ordered that the men of Lancaster were to be toll-free in Ireland if those of London, Bristol and Northampton were,¹⁶³ and this seems from later history to have been admitted. In 1416 a general pardon was granted for breaches of the statute of liveryes,¹⁶⁴ and in consequence it was obtained by the mayor (Richard Elslack), bailiffs and community of Lancaster.¹⁶⁵ At the same time the town recovered possession of Deep Carrs.¹⁶⁶

At the request of the burgesses¹⁶⁷ the king in 1432 allowed the mayor and the clerk under him authority to record recognizances of debts, or 'statute merchant,' for the convenience of traders frequenting the town.¹⁶⁸ The ancient mayor's seal, still used occasionally, probably belongs to this time.¹⁶⁹ The request may be an indication that the prosperity of the town was on the wane,¹⁷⁰ and little is known of it for the rest of the century, apart from Gardiner's foundations of 1472-85. In 1498 the burgesses were called upon to establish their liberties by a writ of *quo warranto*.¹⁷¹ About 1500 Henry VII warned the townsmen against adopting the liveryes of noblemen or gentlemen of the district, a practice which led to many disorders.¹⁷² Henry VIII in 1511 confirmed the ancient charters,¹⁷³ as did Elizabeth in 1563, while Philip and Mary in 1557 once more restricted the holding of sessions and assizes to the county town, the privilege having been broken through by Henry VIII and Edward VI.¹⁷⁴ A code of the borough customs was drawn up in 1572; it contains 142 articles.¹⁷⁵ The town possesses sets

¹⁵⁰ Chart. R. 11 Edw. III, no. 39. The contents of the charter are known also by later rentals.

From the rentals and extents of the time it is found that the £13 6s. 8d. paid by the borough to the Earl of Lancaster was supplemented by other rents and dues. Thus in 1314 from escheated burgages, &c., the earl received £6 19s. 3d., from a forge in the market-place 2s. and for the herbage in the castle ditch 2s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 23. About 1330 the annual return was from £28 to £32; *ibid.* 237.

Various grants of murage, pavage and pontage were made to the bailiffs and good men of Lancaster; e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 512; 1385-9, p. 97. Inquiries were from time to time ordered into the administration of the sums received; *ibid.* 1330-4, pp. 4, 203; 1340-3, p. 179 (the mayor mentioned, 1341).

The ninth of movables in the borough was estimated at £6 13s. 6d. in 1341; *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36.

¹⁵¹ Towneley MS. HH, no. 375; he occurs as mayor down to 1349.

¹⁵² They are named in a lease of 1504.

¹⁵³ De Banco R. 342, m. 395.

¹⁵⁴ Lanc. Corp. D.

¹⁵⁵ De Banco R. 346, m. 331. The plaintiff's name was William son of William Mirreson; the defendants (former bailiffs) were William son of Adam son of Simon de Lancaster and John de Catherton.

¹⁵⁶ The boundaries of the time of Elizabeth are much the same as those of the 18th century, and are stated to have

remained unchanged from the time of Edw. III; Roper, *op. cit.* 160, cf. 335, &c.

¹⁵⁷ Lanc. Corp. D. This charter was included in subsequent confirmations.

¹⁵⁸ Its existence is known only by the preamble of the code of Elizabeth.

¹⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, pp. 335-6.

¹⁶⁰ Chart. R. 11-13 Ric. II, m. 16-15, no. 19.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1 Hen. IV, pt. ii, no. 11; also pt. i, no. 6.

¹⁶² The charter of 1413 is known by the confirmations of 1430 and 1563. See *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 43.

¹⁶³ Lanc. Corp. D. ¹⁶⁴ *Parl. R.* iv, 40.

¹⁶⁵ Lanc. Corp. D.

¹⁶⁶ This land, more recently known as Usher's Meadow, had been withheld from the time of John of Gaunt, who alleged it belonged to the duchy; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 12; Roper, *op. cit.* 138-9. The case for the duke is in *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/3, no. 79.

¹⁶⁷ *Parl. R.* iv, 415; the town is styled 'the chief and most ancient burgh in the county.'

¹⁶⁸ Lanc. Corp. D.; *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 213. In 1436 John Stodagh was appointed clerk; *ibid.* 592.

¹⁶⁹ The device on the seal is a triple-towered castle, with lion and fleur de lis. The legend is \dagger s. HENR. DE G RE ANGLIE & FRANCE & DNS HIBL. See p. 13 above.

¹⁷⁰ Preston also declined during the 15th century.

¹⁷¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* 13 Hen. VII. The liberties were freedom from stallage, &c., the right to have a free court weekly, markets twice a week,

fairs twice a year, gild merchant, record of recognizance of debt, a free port, free passage of 'Collome' bridge, pasturage on Quernmore, and an annual election of mayor.

Collome, Collon or Cowen Bridge is in Burrow, near Kirkby Lonsdale. At one time the corporation of Lancaster had the tolls, and in 1488 the king ordered Lord Strange and others to protect them in the collection of the same; Lanc. Corp. D.

¹⁷² *Ibid.* A similar warning was issued by Philip and Mary in 1557; Lanc. Chart. Bk.

¹⁷³ This may have been in answer to a petition addressed a few years earlier to Henry VII, in which the townsmen complained that a number of 'carriers and bagiers,' also merchants and strangers resorting to the town, refused to pay the tolls, and stated that they had recently been compelled to pay 40 marks because they could not show receipts for the fee-farm rents of 1485-6 and 1501-2; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 42.

The seizure and sale of a cargo of salt in 1531 may have been due to a suspected attempt to evade tolls; *ibid.* 226.

The charter of 1511 is so dated because though the year is given as 3 Henry only (without VII or VIII), it is countersigned by 'Henrison,' and Robert Henrison was a prothonotary in 1514; Williams, *Lanc. Official Lists*, 88.

¹⁷⁴ Lanc. Corp. D.

¹⁷⁵ Printed in full by Roper, *op. cit.* 165-87. The code professes to have been

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of standard weights and measures dated 1588 and 1601.

The by-laws of 1572 begin with the mode of choosing the mayor, bailiffs and twelve men¹⁷⁶ at the head court held on the Thursday after St. Luke's Day, and describe the duties of these officials, among which was the proving of bread and ale. A second head court was held on the Thursday after Low Sunday. All the burgesses were bound to attend the head courts. A court was held every Thursday at the Tollbooth.

The choice of mayor by 'the Forty' was a somewhat complicated business. No stranger was to be present during the process. The twelve burgesses were from their own number to nominate—each by himself—a suitable man for mayor, one who had already served as mayor or bailiff. The unnominated residue of the twelve were then to choose other burgesses till the number of forty was reached, and these forty elected the new mayor. Then twelve of the forty chose one bailiff and the rest of the forty chose the other. At the next ordinary court—i.e. a week later—the twelve capital burgesses were appointed; the new mayor nominated three or four of the old twelve, and these filled up their number from the general body of burgesses.

The mayor and his brethren were to have suitable gowns, and the bailiffs were to keep their banquets at Shrovetide and Easter. The mayor was not to sell victuals during his year of office. The duties of the minor officers were prescribed: the bellman seems to have been keeper of the pound, and was forbidden to 'take away the three gates belonging to the town' at the end of his year of office; the swineherd was to keep the swine of the town upon Quernmore both summer and winter.¹⁷⁷ There were four keys to the town chest: the mayor had one, the bailiffs another, a burgess chosen by the commonalty a third and the twelve kept the fourth. The mayor and bailiffs were not to pay any bearwardens or minstrels out of the town funds without the consent of four of the head burgesses.

New burgesses were to be admitted only at a head court, and had to pay an entrance fine of 20s. to 40s.¹⁷⁸ They were to be 'of some science or craft,' and sworn to exercise it. Freedom might be lost by various offences. Stallengers were admitted to trade. 'Inmates,' vagabonds, unruly or vicious persons were to be expelled from the town. 'If any troublesome persons come to the town against the peace to vex

anybody of the town the common bell shall be rung a good while or space'; hearing which the inhabitants were to assemble 'arrayed in the best manner they may for defence of their own bodies to arrest the disturbers.' In general every inhabitant was bound to keep 'watch and ward,' and to pay 'scot and lot' as he should be assessed. Innkeepers were not to refuse to sell or to lodge 'any stranger that seemeth to be honest and able to pay his expenses.' Ovens had to be licensed.

The penalties for various offences were defined. Freemen only were to be imprisoned in the toll-booth; disorderly persons in general must be placed in the stock-house. Breach of by-laws was punished by fine. For slander or brawling a man was to be placed in the gibbet or pillory and a woman in the cuckstool. The author of a 'brawl or hubbeshowe' was to be fined not less than 3s. 4d., the general fine for breach of the peace; but an offence in the market or in the mayor's presence cost double, and if blood was shed the fine was 10s. for every wound. Unlawful games were to be put away, and young men were ordered to 'buy bows and arrows.'

Other rules dealt with the good order of the streets,¹⁷⁹ offensive occupations,¹⁸⁰ the use of the bridge, quarry and moor—the moor was to be driven once a year—and the times when sheep, swine, &c., must be kept out of the fields were defined. Offences against fair trading were condemned,¹⁸¹ but in the case of dealings in malt buyers were quaintly bidden to 'let their eye be their chapman.' A freeman had in some cases a right of pre-emption.

James I in 1604 granted an entirely new charter.¹⁸² While confirming the ancient liberties, fairs, &c., in general terms, he incorporated the town as a free borough by the title of the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, and declared them capable of holding land, &c.; they were to have a common seal. The mayor was to be elected according to ancient custom; he was to act as justice of the peace and coroner. Thomas Braithwaite was to be clerk for statute merchants; after his death the common clerk was to act. A recorder was appointed; Sir Thomas Hesketh was the first, and the mayor and twenty-four burgesses were to choose his successors. The same king in 1608 and 1621 confirmed the freedom from toll in other markets.¹⁸³ The method of choosing the mayor by the Forty had become difficult, and about the time of the new charter an agreement was come to that the mayor should be chosen in rotation from seven

drawn up in 36 Edw. II—an impossible year; but much of it is evidently recent. On the whole it is very different from the ancient Preston customal.

¹⁷⁶ The later custom at the elections is described in Roper, op. cit. 364.

¹⁷⁷ He was paid by small fees from the mayor, bailiffs and head burgesses and the owners of the swine.

¹⁷⁸ The old freeman's oath is printed in *Time-honoured Lanc.* 204. The conditions of later times are recorded by Roper, op. cit. 254. Under the local Act of 1900 anyone who is a native of the town or has been a burgess for seven years can be admitted freeman on payment of a small fee.

¹⁷⁹ No one was to set a cart in the open street—for that would block it up. Two of the rules must be quoted: 108—'Every man against his own front betwixt

the Cuckstool and Cawkeld shall make and uphold the way sufficiently betwixt the Fleet and their garth ends'; 110—'The occupiers of the Girsegarth shall fey and cleanse their ditches in such sort as the great water standing in the Cheynye Lane may descend and have his course through the back side of the house now in the holding of Thomas Singleton.'

¹⁸⁰ No one was to brew, wash clothes or any filthy animal, &c., in or about the Stone Well, the Ware or any other common well of the town.

It was perhaps for such a reason that the mayor and others about 1600 threw down a pig-sty that Gregory Bower had built on his burgage; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 413-14.

¹⁸¹ For example, no one might 'bargain or covenant (with) any ship come to the town to sell any victuals or merchandise,

or buy anything of them in wholesale, until the said ship have tarried and been in sure haven by the space of two days.'

¹⁸² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 172; Roper, op. cit. 188.

¹⁸³ *Lanc. Corp. D.* Among the same deeds is a 'constat' or certificate of freedom granted in 1552 to secure the bearers from passage toll and similar exactions. It was granted in accordance with a privilege from Henry VIII not otherwise known, and was given at the courthouse called the Tollbooth, and sealed with 'the seal of our mayoralty and the common seal of the commonalty'; both seals unfortunately have gone. A similar certificate of 1738 is printed in *Time-honoured Lanc.* 203. The Mayor of Dublin in 1665 formally admitted the claim of exemption; Roper, op. cit. 205.

burgesses who were the most capable to serve.¹⁸⁴ Thenceforward the governing body consisted of the mayor, eighteen head or capital burgesses (including the six in turn for the mayoralty) and twelve burgesses for the commonalty. By degrees the seven became known as benchers or aldermen, but they were not formally authorized before the charter of 1684. The provision was, however, recorded in the by-laws of 1652.¹⁸⁵

In 1650 the mayor and community redeemed the ancient fee-farm rent of 20 marks by purchase from the Commonwealth authorities,¹⁸⁶ and thus became absolute lords of the manor. At the Restoration, however, they deemed it wise, as an evidence of loyalty, to surrender their purchase, and again paid the 20 marks a year.¹⁸⁷ To this sum was added £2 10s. for certain pasture land in Quernmore.¹⁸⁸ The whole rent was in 1675 sold by trustees for the Crown to Sir William Ellis, and he soon afterwards sold to Ashhurst of Ashhurst. In 1691 the Hon. Robert Boyle bequeathed the residue of his estate for charitable uses, and Sir Henry Ashhurst, one of his executors, out of this residue purchased the Lancaster rent from Thomas Ashhurst in 1697. A charity for poor freemen of the City of Oxford and for the widows of freemen and others was founded,¹⁸⁹ and the Corporation of Lancaster has since continued to pay the two rents, less a deduction for land tax and charges, to the Ashhursts of Waterstock and to the Corporation of Oxford for the Boyle charity.¹⁹⁰ The net sum of £12 16s. 10d. is now paid yearly.¹⁹¹

Charles II in 1663 granted a charter which was in the main the same as that of 1604, but had some verbal changes and new clauses.¹⁹² The existence of aldermen was incidentally recognized by a proviso that the alderman who had last been mayor should be a justice of the peace. The same king in 1684 gave the borough a new charter, under which it was governed for more than a century. It nominated a complete corporation—mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses and twelve burgesses for the commonalty. Elections were to be made according to the custom of the preceding seven years. A town clerk, a mace-bearer and two serjeants at mace were also appointed.¹⁹³ In accordance with the desire of James II a Presbyterian was elected mayor in April 1688 and two Roman Catholics were placed among the aldermen. Later in the year the king, in view of

the storm of the Revolution, restored the charter and liberty of election, and a fresh choice was made.¹⁹⁴ A new charter was obtained in 1819.¹⁹⁵ A local board of health, apparently a voluntary association, had been formed in 1815 for watching the health of the town.¹⁹⁶ The old corporation came to an end through the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, and the present representative one succeeded. There are continuous records from 1664.

A long series of records of the perambulations of boundaries shows that down to 1809 it was the custom to go round Quernmore and part of Caton and Bulk, as well as Lancaster proper, on account of the ancient common rights the burgesses had in the forest.¹⁹⁷ An old plan shows Quernmore Common to the south of the Park, extending as far east as Pott Yeats in Caton. Friar Moss was at the southern point of the Park and Lancaster Copyholds adjoined the eastern side of Scotforth.

Under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 the town was divided into three wards, named Castle, Queen's and St. Anne's, each with two aldermen and six councillors. The first election of the councillors took place on 26 December 1835, and the mayor was elected at the first meeting, on New Year's Day 1836. There were various difficulties to be overcome, some relating to the officials of the old corporation and others to the charitable funds in its control. The arrangement of wards continued undisturbed for fifty years, but in 1888 parts of Scotforth and Skerton were added to the borough by an Act obtained in that year, and the extended area was divided into six wards, named Castle, Queen's, St. Anne's, Park, John o' Gaunt and Skerton¹⁹⁸; each had an alderman and three councillors, so that there was no increase in membership. The boundaries were again extended in 1900, and two additional wards were formed, called Scotforth and Bulk, some of the old ward boundaries being varied. Thus the council now consists of a mayor, eight aldermen and twenty-four councillors. The ancient tollbooth in the market-place was replaced by a 'town hall' in 1668, and this in turn by what is now the Old Town Hall in 1781–3^{198a}; police and fire brigade stations were afterwards added. The present town hall, the gift of Lord Ashton to his native town, stands in Dalton Square, and was opened on 22 December 1909. It is a stately edifice, with portico of six columns supporting a richly carved

¹⁸⁴ This is the first of the by-laws of 1652, but the names given, including Thomas Covell, show that the ruling belongs to the early years of the century. They may be compared with the names of the mayor, &c., in the *Visit.* of 1613 (*Chet. Soc.*), 1.

¹⁸⁵ Printed by Roper, *op. cit.* 199.

¹⁸⁶ *Lanc. Corp. D.*

¹⁸⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660–1, p. 49.

¹⁸⁸ Roper, *op. cit.* 196.

¹⁸⁹ *Charity Com. Rep.* vi, 392.

¹⁹⁰ Roper, *op. cit.* 198.

¹⁹¹ See Simpson, *Lanc.* 319; and information of Mr. J. R. Nuttall.

¹⁹² *Lanc. Corp. D.*; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiv, 192.

¹⁹³ *Lanc. Corp. D.*; see *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 401. The expenses incurred over this charter amounted to £184, and the whole affair was perhaps a grievance of the townsmen.

Ogilby in the *Britannia* states: 'Tis a corporation governed by a mayor, two

bailliffs, six mayor-peers or brethren, twenty-four burgesses, &c.'

¹⁹⁴ *Lanc. Corp. Books.* The townsmen at first seem to have thought that they were to go back to the 1663 charter.

A lengthy code of by-laws drawn up in 1708 is printed by Simpson, *op. cit.* 302–18. The by-laws in force in 1810 are given in Clark, *Lanc.* The mayor was chosen on the Thursday after St. Luke's Day (18 Oct.) from among the aldermen, according to the ancient custom.

¹⁹⁵ At the borough sessions of Easter 1822 the following officers were appointed: moor men, hedge lookers, ale tasters, flesh lookers, leather sealers and constables.

¹⁹⁶ It established a house of recovery for fever patients.

¹⁹⁷ Roper, *op. cit.* 333–62. The boundary on the southern side began at a point opposite Black Pool (the boundary between

Oxcliffe and Heaton), went to a large stone called the Earnstone on the north side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliffe Hall grounds; thence by the outside of Sourholme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Killbrow in Aldcliffe Lane—this beck was probably absorbed by the canal; thence outside Haverbreaks to the bridgehead along the brook; thence to White-well on the Greaves, to Bolron Brook, to St. Patrick's Well by Bowrams, to Wolfall Well below Gardner's, and so around Quernmore.

¹⁹⁸ The boundaries are recited in *Time-honoured Lanc.* 541–2.

^{198a} The designer was a Major Jarrat, the corporation rewarding him by the presentation of the freedom of the borough in a silver box; Clark, *Lanc.* It is a pleasing structure in classic style; the portico, on the market square side, having four Tuscan columns supporting an entablature and plain pediment. Above is a small cupola, with a clock.

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pediment, and having a lofty central clock tower. The interior is beautifully adorned and contains accommodation for all the municipal officers. There is also a large hall for public meetings. The architect was the late Edward William Mountford, who died in February 1908, soon after building commenced.

The arms used by the borough have varied from time to time¹⁹⁹; those in use since about 1700 were in 1907 formally authorized by the College of Arms. The great mace was presented in 1702; there are also a mayor's staff, presented by Thomas Fanshaw in 1613, a chain and badge given in 1878²⁰⁰ and various articles of plate acquired at different dates from 1615 onwards.²⁰¹ Two ancient brass halberds are in use.

The old borough court of pleas, though not abolished, has been replaced in practice by the county court.²⁰² The town had a recorder down to the establishment of the new corporation in 1835. It now has a bench of magistrates and a police force. The corporation is the port sanitary authority, and as the burial board controls the cemeteries. It began the waterworks at Grizedale in Over Wyresdale in 1852 and in 1879 purchased the gasworks, which had been established as a private venture in 1825²⁰³; an electric light supply was also provided in 1892, and in 1903-4 an electric tramway service, extending from Castle station to Scotforth and to the Park.

The Storey Institute, built in 1887 by the late Sir Thomas Storey, was presented to the town in 1893. It was erected on the final site (1856) of the old Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1825, and continues its work. The School of Art, established in 1856, is also accommodated in the building. The Municipal Technical School is held there, and the free library and reading rooms occupy part of the building. A school board was formed in 1893.

The market, formerly held in the square to which it gave a name, was removed to an open space behind Market Street in 1846; this was enlarged and covered over in 1880. An open vegetable market is still held in Church Street on Saturdays. The cattle market is in Thurnham Street. The tolls formerly charged on goods entering the town were abolished in 1887, Lord Ashton compensating the town for the loss of revenue. The butter and grain markets were at one time held under the town hall. The cheese fair was in 1812 removed from the market-place to Dalton Square, and in 1887 from the square to the new market. This fair is still proclaimed annually with some ceremony.

The park has been described above. Baths in private ownership were built in 1803 on the north side of Moor Lane. In 1852 the public baths were in Thurnham Street. The present baths in Cable Street were presented to the town in 1863 by Samuel Gregson, at that time a member for the borough; he died in 1865. The baths were enlarged in 1894. An infectious diseases hospital was built on the Marsh

in 1880, and removed in 1891 to a site still further down the river bank.

The town is the head of a rural district council and poor law union. The workhouse, built in 1787 and altered and enlarged in 1890 and 1909, stands on part of the old moor adjoining Williamson Park. There was an older workhouse near the White Cross.

As has been stated already, the town sent two burgesses to represent it in Parliaments from the reign of Edward I to early in that of Edward III, and again from 1529 to 1865. Under the Reform Act of 1832 the boundary of the Parliamentary borough was extended to include about half of Bulk and a third of Skerton. The last election took place in July 1865; but extensive corruption was proved, the members returned were unseated, and in 1867 the borough was disfranchised. By the Redistribution Act of 1885 Lancaster became the head of a county division returning one member. This division includes the greater portion of Lonsdale South of the Sands and the north end of Amounderness.

The parish church²⁰⁴ has already been described at length. It has two mission churches, St. George's on the Marsh and another in Bulk, both of recent origin.

St. John's Church, the second connected with the Church of England, was erected in 1754 on a piece of land at the edge of the Green Ayre granted by the corporation for the purpose in 1749-51; the tower and spire were added in 1784. It was consecrated in 1755 and continued to be a chapel of ease to the parish church until 1842, when a parish was assigned to it.²⁰⁵ The incumbents, styled vicars, are nominated by the vicar of Lancaster. At one time this was the corporation church.²⁰⁶ St. Anne's, Moor Lane, was built in 1796 by the Rev. Robert Housman of Skerton as a church for the old Evangelical party. To it also a parish was assigned in 1842,²⁰⁷ and the vicars are nominated by the vicar of Lancaster. St. Thomas's, Penny Street, was founded through some dispute about the services at the parish church; it was built by subscription in 1841 and consecrated in 1845, a district having been assigned to it in 1844. The patronage is now vested in the Church Pastoral Aid Society. The Rev. John Bone, incumbent from 1873 till his death in 1906, did something to promote scientific studies in the town. Christ Church, on the Moor, was built in 1855-7 by the above-named Samuel Gregson, whose residence was close by. It was intended in part for the people of the adjacent workhouse, but an ecclesiastical district was assigned to it in 1874.²⁰⁸ In connexion with it is the mission church of the Holy Spirit. The patronage is vested in five trustees. There are private chapels attached to Penny's Hospital, the County Asylum, Ripley's Hospital and the Castle.

Methodism appeared in the town about the end of the 18th century, and Lancaster was made the head

¹⁹⁹ *Pal. Note-book*, ii, 154.

²⁰⁰ By Mr. Stephen W. Wearing, on declining to accept the mayoralty.

²⁰¹ The regalia, &c., are described by Mr. T. Cann Hughes, town clerk, in Roper, *op. cit.* 316-20.

²⁰² This court formerly met every Thursday; in 1825 it was held every fourth Thursday; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 23. At that time the wapentake

court, for debts under 40s., was also held at Lancaster.

²⁰³ The first Lighting Act was that of 5 Geo. IV, cap. 66. Gas was used for lighting the town on 24 Feb. 1827.

²⁰⁴ Much of the information in this section of the text is derived from articles in the *Lanc. Gaz.* on the local churches and chapels. They were published separately in 1875, and may be considered

the authority for the text where no other is given. The author was Richard Robert Hathornthwaite (d. 1877), son of the Rev. T. Hathornthwaite, incumbent of St. Anne's from 1864 to 1875.

²⁰⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 1842.

²⁰⁶ Notes of the monuments, church books, &c., are printed in *Time-honoured Lanc.* 331-46. ²⁰⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* ut sup.

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 1874.



LANCASTER : TOWN HALL AND MARKET IN 1829



LANCASTER : VIEW OF CHURCH, CASTLE, ETC., FROM SOUTH-EAST, C. 1807
(After an engraving by A. Birrel from a painting by J. Ibbetson)



quarters of a circuit in 1794. Two cottages in Damside Street, now a tobacco warehouse, were converted into a meeting-place, but in 1805 a better site was obtained in Sulyard Street, and a chapel built thereon was opened in 1806. The present large church succeeded it in 1874; a mission room in Lune Road is attached to it. The Independent Methodists built their chapel in 1829; it still remains in use. The Primitive Methodists appeared in the town early in the century, and had in 1823 a meeting-place in Under the Gardens, Damside.²⁰⁹ A chapel was built there in 1836, having also an approach from Bridge Lane; but about 1862 it was quitted for a new one in Moor Lane called Ebenezer, rebuilt in 1895. The United Methodist Free Church in Brock Street was built in 1869.

The first Baptists known here were the Sandemanians, who had a meeting-room in Friar Street in 1810²¹⁰; they died out about 1840. Other Baptists attended the Congregational Church till 1862, when they began separate services in the Assembly Rooms. Their first church was built in White Cross Street in 1872,²¹¹ but was replaced by the present one in Nelson Street in 1896.

Modern Congregationalism here, as in many other places in the county, began with the turning of the old Presbyterians from Trinitarian to Unitarian doctrine in the course of the 18th century. A congregation was formed about 1766, and a chapel site in High Street was purchased in 1772; the most conspicuous promoter was John Dawson of Aldcliffe.²¹² In 1872 several of the more active workers determined to open a mission at the east side of the town, thus marking the completion of the century. After a short time a house in St. Leonardgate was altered into a chapel, but on its becoming too small in 1877 the Palatine Hall was used until the present Centenary Church in Stonewell was opened in 1879.²¹³ It has a branch chapel in Bowerham opened in 1905.²¹⁴

A Church of Christ meets in Balmoral Road; the cause was founded in 1889 and the building opened in 1897. The Presbyterian Church of England, founded in 1899, has a temporary place of worship. The Jubilee Town Mission, established in 1887, has several mission rooms. The Catholic Apostolic Church, or Irvingites, began services about 1875 and still continue them.

The Society of Friends originated in the middle of the 17th century through the efforts of George Fox himself, as his *Journal* shows. A meeting-house on the present site was built in 1677. Its use was interfered with in 1680, when the mayor 'ordered the meeting-house door to be locked and set a guard upon it on the First-day weekly, to prevent a meeting; yet the Friends met in the lane before it at the

usual time, without disturbance for some time.'²¹⁵ In 1689 a house was licensed for the Quakers' meeting-place.²¹⁶ In 1708 the present building on the old site succeeded.²¹⁷ The Friends have an ancient burial-ground at Golgotha, where John Lawson, the friend of Fox, was buried in 1689. They have also a school and a hall for meetings, &c.

In a Puritan town there must in 1660-2 have been many sympathizers with the disestablished Presbyterianism. It is known that they had a meeting-place even during the time of repression,²¹⁸ and during the brief interval of religious liberty under James II the mayor went publicly to the Presbyterian chapel.²¹⁹ This was probably the 'upper chamber over a warehouse in Moor Lane' which was in 1689 certified as the meeting-place of the Presbyterians by Augustine Greenwood, Thomas Hodgson and William Townson.²²⁰ The minister at that time (1689-1701) was John Carrington, concerned in the Surey Demoniac exorcisms.²²¹ Later perhaps came a chapel or meeting-place at the upper corner of Bridge Lane and Church Street, as is indicated in Binns' plan of 1821, but nothing further is known of this. In the 18th century there was certainly a chapel in St. Nicholas' Street,²²² and this was rebuilt in 1786. The congregation became Arian about 1760, and then Unitarian, and still remains so.²²³ In the chapel are monuments to the Gaskells of Clifton and Wakefield.

During the long period of proscription adherents to Roman Catholicism were frequently able to hear mass in secret and find a priest to minister to them at such residences as Aldcliffe and Dolphinlee, possibly in the houses of the county gentry in the town itself. A few convicted recusants lived there in the time of Charles II.²²⁴ In 1687, when one of the judges of assize was a Roman Catholic, mass was said in the schoolhouse, and he was present at it²²⁵; and on Binns' plan the house at the lower corner of Bridge Lane and Church Street is marked as the site of a former chapel, but nothing is known to confirm this. A priest ventured to settle in the town about 1730, and a 'barn' at the rear of his house in St. Leonardgate, at the head of what is now Mason Street, was used as a chapel. Nicholas Skelton, the earliest priest there whose name is certainly known, was imprisoned in 1745 on the suppression of the Jacobites. He died in 1766, and the following year the number of 'Papists' was returned to the Bishop of Chester as 650, with James Tyrer as priest.²²⁶ Registers have been kept from 1784. Dr. John Rigby²²⁷ built a more fitting chapel in Dalton Square in 1797-9.²²⁸ In 1859 the present church of St. Peter was built on the hill-side, some little distance below the old place of execution, where, as already told, fifteen priests and laymen suffered death for their religion between 1584 and 1646. The church

²⁰⁹ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 20.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ It is now part of the White Cross Works.

²¹² Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 222-35. A noteworthy minister, Peter Samuel Charrier, was in charge from 1792 to 1809.

²¹³ Ibid. 235-6.

²¹⁴ Services were begun in a room in 1903.

²¹⁵ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 11.

²¹⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

²¹⁷ Stout, *op. cit.* 75-6.

²¹⁸ *Jollie's Note-bk.* (Chet. Soc.), 30, 62. ²¹⁹ Stout, *op. cit.* 23.

²²⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

²²¹ See the account of Whalley.

²²² It is marked, on the present site, in Mackreth's plan, 1778.

²²³ Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 213-22; a full list of the ministers is given. See also W. Hewitson, *Lanc. Unit. Chapel: Hist. Sketch* (1893); and J. H. Colligan, *Trinity Presb. Ch.* (1909).

²²⁴ *Misc. (Ch. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 231.

One of them was Alice wife of Christopher Wilkinson, gunsmith.

²²⁵ *Cartwright's Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 71.

²²⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 218.

²²⁷ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 421. Dr. Rigby's successor, George Brown, 1819-40, became Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Liverpool; *ibid.* i, 320.

²²⁸ This building was in 1859 purchased by the Total Abstinence Society, and under the name of the Palatine Hall was used for meetings and entertainments. It was sold in 1907, and is now the Hippodrome, a variety hall.

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has a beautiful spire, rising to a height of 240 ft., and has been much enlarged and adorned since its erection. St. Walburga's Convent adjoins it; the inmates, Sisters of Mercy from Mount Vernon, Liverpool, teach in the schools. The sisters of St. Catherine nurse the sick and instruct the ignorant. The sisters of Nazareth have a house for poor children and others on the southern border of the town.²²⁹

The Plymouth Brethren have had meeting-places.

ALDCLIFFE

Aldeclif, Dom. Bk.; Aldecliue, 1212; Aldeclyve, 1292; Awcliff (xvi cent.) representing the current pronunciation.

Occupying rising ground on the east bank of the Lune,¹ where the river bed begins to widen into an estuary, Aldcliffe commands a good view over the river and the Little Fylde on the west. It has some low-lying marsh land in the north-west. The area is 1,016 acres, of which 27½ are salt marsh.² In 1901 the population numbered eighty-three. The chief road goes south from Lancaster to Stodday; minor roads and footpaths lead from it down to the riverside. The London and North Western Railway Company's branch line from Lancaster to Glasson Dock runs through the lower ground on the west side, and the Preston and Lancaster Canal touches the north-east border. The land is mostly in pasture. The soil is heavy.

In 1066 *ALDCLIFFE* was assessed as *MANOR* two plough-lands and formed part of the Halton fee of Earl Tostig.³ Afterwards it was granted to Count Roger of Poitou, who in 1094 gave it in alms to the Abbey of St. Martin of Sées,⁴ from which time it was held by Lancaster Priory⁵ and then by Syon Abbey.⁶ After the Suppression it was retained for a time by the Crown,⁷ but in March 1557-8 it was sold, together with Bulk, to Robert Dalton of Thurnham.⁸ After descending like the other Dalton estates, one portion of it went with Dorothy, the younger daughter and

co-heir of Robert Dalton (who died in 1700), to the Riddells of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland,⁹ while the rest, having been devoted to the maintenance of



DALTON. *Azure a lion rampant gardant between eight crosslets argent.*



RIDDELL. *Argent a fesse between three garbs of rye azure.*

the Roman Catholic secular clergy, was confiscated by the government after an inquiry in 1716.¹⁰

One-fifth of the forfeited estate went to the informer, Robert Blackburn, as freehold. Richard Leigh of Newton-in-Bowland obtained a lease from the Crown for the other four-fifths,¹¹ and in this in 1724 he was succeeded by his son Benjamin Leigh, who acquired the other fifth from Blackburn in 1742, and bequeathed the whole estate to Robert Dawson, husband of his eldest daughter Isabel. Dying in 1769 Robert Dawson was succeeded by his only son John, who about 1800 purchased the leasehold four-fifths from the Crown, together with the manor and all customary liberties, including the right to maintain a baulk for taking salmon.¹² John Dawson died in 1804, and his only son Edward, who came of age in



DAWSON of Aldcliffe. *Azure, between three arrows, points downwards, or, a chevron ermine on a chief argent three daws proper, on a canton gules a mullet of the second.*

²²⁹ For full particulars of the church, convent, &c., see R. N. Billington, *St. Peter's, Lancaster*.

¹ 'The western boundary of the township was the midstream of the Lune, which within my own recollection often ran close to the edge of Oxcliffe and Heaton Marsh; but by the Quay Commissioners' walls built in 1848 the channel was so diverted that more than 200 acres now adjoin Colloway Marsh and are lost to Aldcliffe'; note by Mr. E. B. Dawson.

² 779 acres, including 3 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 34 acres of tidal water and 168 of foreshore. ³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 289. Aldcliffe and Bulk (Newton) were granted together and in later times were treated in union as if a single estate. The grant of Count Roger was confirmed later; *ibid.* 298. In 1212 and 1297 the prior held Aldcliffe and Newton (two plough-lands) in alms; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 93, 294.

⁵ In 1359 the Duke of Lancaster confirmed a sixty years' lease by the Prior of Lancaster to John de Ipre of the manor of Aldcliffe, with the services of free tenants, bondmen and tenants at will, at a rent of £20; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*

xxxii, App. 347. In 1360 the manor was held by John de Ipre at £20 rent; *Rentals and Surv. portf.* 9, no. 78-9. In 1384 the prior leased the manor to Peter de Bolron for sixty years at £10 rent; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 482. In 1496 Thomas Bolron had land in Aldcliffe; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 146.

⁶ The abbess's courts appear to have been held at Aldcliffe for this manor and Bulk; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 568.

The abbess and convent in 1462 granted their possessions in Lonsdale and Amounderness to John Gardiner of Ellel, 'gentilman,' at £100 rent; *Exch. Augment. Off. Misc. Bks.* xxxiii, no. 20.

In 1522 the abbess leased her manors, &c., in Lonsdale to William Tunstall for twenty-one years at £100 rent; *Pal. of Lanc. Sess. P.* 22 Hen. VIII; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 192; ii, 31. This lease was probably renewed, for a Francis Tunstall was a freeholder in Aldcliffe in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229.

⁷ Some manor rolls are preserved in the Record Office—Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 183, no. 20.

⁸ *Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary*, pt. viii. The manors of Aldcliffe and Bulk and the abbey's lands in Lancaster, Warton,

Halton, Bolton and Scotforth were included in the same grant. The tenure was to be in chief by knight's service.

⁹ Dorothy married Edward Riddell, who died in 1731. Their son Thomas took part in the Jacobite rising in 1715 and was imprisoned at Lancaster, but escaped from the castle and had the benefit of the general pardon. He was succeeded by a son Thomas, whose third son Ralph Riddell ultimately became the heir; he died in 1833. For pedigree see Surtees, *Durham*, ii, 129; Burke, *Commoners*, iii, 209.

Edward Riddell in 1717 registered the manor of Caton and estate in Aldcliffe (both of which came to him with his wife Dorothy) as of the annual value of £118 13s. 5d.; *Estcourt and Payne, Eng. Cath. Nonjurors*, 145. Thomas Riddell was vouchee in a recovery of the manor in 1776; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 624, m. 5.

Ralph Riddell had an estate in Aldcliffe in 1820; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 544. ¹⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* v, App. 97; Aldcliffe Hall and tithes had been given to 'popish and superstitious uses.'

¹¹ The account in the text is due to Mr. Leigh's descendant, the present lord of the manor.

¹² This right was lost by non-user during the three years preceding the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act.

1814, purchased the Riddell portion of the township in 1820.¹³ He rebuilt the hall in 1817, and in 1820 inclosed 160 acres of the marsh by means of a long embankment, the merit of his work being recognized by the gold medal of the Society of Arts.¹⁴ He died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son Mr. Edward Bousfield Dawson, the present lord of the manor and practically sole landowner.¹⁵ Mr. Dawson was appointed Constable of Lancaster Castle in 1908. No courts have been held for the last century or more.

There were disputes as to the boundary of the marsh¹⁶ between the town of Lancaster and the lord of Aldcliffe, and a delimitation was made in 1610.¹⁷

The estate of Robert Serjeant of Aldcliffe was confiscated and sold by the Parliament in 1652.¹⁸ William Walker, Mary Copeland and Henry her son registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.¹⁹

As above stated, Aldcliffe Hall was a centre for missionary work in the times of persecution, but this ceased on its confiscation.²⁰ It was the residence, and apparently the property,²¹ of the sisters²² of the Thomas Dalton who was fatally wounded at Newbury in 1644. Two of them were living there unmarried thirty years later, and set up the inscription²³ :—

CATHOLICÆ
VIRGINES NOS
SVMVS : MVTARE
VEL (*sic*) TEMPORE
SPERNIMVS +
AÑO ✠ DMI
1674

The house itself thus became known as the 'Catholic Virgins.'²⁴ The depositions at the inquiry of 1716 showed that they left their interest in the estate to their nephew Robert Dalton of Thurnham in trust for the use of priests, of whom Peter Gooden was the first. He had a little school there for boys who might afterwards be sent to the seminaries abroad.²⁵

BULK

Bulke, 1346. The local pronunciation is Book. Neuton, Dom. Bk.; Neweton, 1202; Neuton, 1212.

¹³ An Act dealing with the Riddell estates was passed in 1814; 53 Geo. III, cap. 97. Under it Aldcliffe was sold.

¹⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* loc. cit.

¹⁵ The exception consists of two fields and two cottages owned by the representative (non-resident) of an old Aldcliffe family. ¹⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 45.

¹⁷ The 'old ditch' lying south and south-west from the Greenhill was allowed to the corporation as the limit. It now runs by Freeman's Wood. On their side the corporation were to allow 'the greatest part of the water descending from the close called Pinder Parrock to the said marsh ground'—this seems to be Lucy Brook—to run through Dalton's part of the marsh; by Roper, *Materials for Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 321–30.

¹⁸ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44. The name does not occur in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* His religion was probably his offence, for Robert Serjeant the elder occurs among the convicted recusants of the time of Charles II; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 247.

¹⁹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 145.

²⁰ For a full account, from which the text is derived, see W. O. Roper in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 105–8.

²¹ The manor of Aldcliffe, held of the king in chief by knight's service, was in 1626 given in trust by Robert Dalton for the benefit of his younger daughters; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxv, no. 12.

²² There were eleven in all, but four, it seems, had died unmarried by 1664; *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 94. Seven of them were convicted of recusancy in 1640 and two-thirds of their estate at Aldcliffe was sequestered in consequence in 1643, when the Parliament obtained power; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 109–14.

²³ The stone was removed to Thurnham Hall.

²⁴ It is so called by Bishop Cartwright in 1687; *Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 71.

²⁵ Depositions quoted by Roper; *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 526. Peter Gooden died 29 Dec. 1694 and was

Bulk lies on the north side of Lancaster town and is bounded on the west and north by the Lune. The ground slopes generally from south to north and from east to west, including low, level meadows beside the river and land from 280 ft. to 200 ft. above sea level on the eastern side; the boundary on this side is the brook called Denny Beck, running north to the Lune, which it enters opposite Halton. Newton Beck flows west to the river and shows the position of the former vill of Newton. Ridge is near the centre of the township, with Dolphinlee to the north of it; here there is a golf links. The area is 1,158½ acres. The population in 1901 was included in that of Lancaster and Quernmore.¹ The south-western portion has become a suburb of Lancaster.

The principal road leads from Lancaster to Caton, following the course of the Lune north and east; a minor road, Ridge Lane and Grimeshaw Lane, takes a more direct north-east course over the higher ground. In this lane is a 'plague stone.' There is a footpath by the Lune. The Midland Railway Company's line also runs along close to the Lune; and the Lancaster and Kendal Canal, going north, is carried by an embankment and an aqueduct of five arches of 70 ft. span across the valley and the river into Halton and Skerton. The aqueduct was built in 1797 from designs by John Rennie; it is over 50 ft. above the river, and there is a public path over it.

A silk mill was worked for many years, but closed about 1880. Just outside Lancaster, adjoining the railway, are the wagon works, recently closed.² Apart from these the land has been employed for agriculture. There are a few plantations.

Billards Meadow, Stoby Meadow and the pales of the Ridge are named in a rental of 1324.³

In 1900 the township ceased to exist as such, part being taken into Lancaster and the remainder being added to Quernmore.

Earl Tostig held *NEUTUN* as two *MANOR* plough-lands in 1066, it being a member of his Halton fee.⁴ The manor was afterwards held by Roger of Poitou, who gave it in alms to St. Martin of Sees,⁵ and it formed part of the endowment of Lancaster Priory, and then of Syon

succeeded by Edward Hawarden, D.D., who is mentioned in Thomas Tyldesley's *Diary*. The writer went to 'prayers' and confession at Aldcliffe several times, including the midnight mass of Christmas 1713, when 'Dr. Hawarden preached gloriously.'

¹ To Lancaster 1,178 and to Quernmore 77–1,255 in all; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² There were railway carriage works in Lancaster as early as 1846.

³ Rentals and Surv. portf. 9, no. 78–9.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 289. As in other cases the assessment appears to have been reduced by one half, for in 1212 Newton and Aldcliffe together were considered to be only two plough-lands; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 93.

In 1202 Henry de Lancaster claimed against the Prior of Lancaster 2 oxgangs in Newton as his inheritance, but released his right; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 151.

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Abbey.⁶ On the Suppression it was retained by the Crown for a time, but sold in 1557-8 to Robert Dalton,⁷ and has since descended with Thurnham.⁸

The name of Newton, now obsolete, continued to predominate for some time, but in 1318 Newton was described as only a hamlet of Bulk; it was decided that the men of Lancaster had no right of common therein.⁹ This was a boundary dispute, and seems to have been renewed in 1339, when the Prior of Lancaster complained that a number of the townsmen had broken his closes at Newton, destroyed the palings and depastured his grass.¹⁰ Other disputes concerned the fishery in the Lune.¹¹ A survey of the manor in 1510 shows that the Lune was washing away some of the land, and that the mill, formerly leased to John Gardiner, was not kept in due repair. There were two woods; that at the Ridge had young oaks in it, promising well, the other was almost destroyed.¹²

Henry Parker died in 1633 holding land in Bulk.¹³ This was the Brerebutts or Mill Close,¹⁴ the site of the old Lune mill.

The custom of tenant right, said to prevail through the whole hundred of Lonsdale, was alleged in certain disputes as to Dolphinlee and other tenements in Bulk in the 16th century. From a testimonial by the mayor and twelve burgesses of Lancaster in 1512 it appears that William Wilson had been tenant of Dolphinlee for fifty years, and on the death of his son John five years later, without issue, it went to the daughters. The youngest of these, Grace, married Richard Copeland, her sisters having released their right to her; after which Richard and Grace were admitted tenants in open court at Aldcliffe.¹⁵

The prior in 1318 obtained licence from the Earl of Lancaster to inclose 40 acres of waste adjoining the Ridge in Newton; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 494.

In 1375 the prior granted 20s. rent and a new robe, to be paid from the lands in Bulk, to Alan de Stodagh, who was also to have his table in the priory; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 449.

The prior in 1383 granted all his lands in Bulk, &c., to John de Stanlaw for forty years at £8 rent; the boundaries extended from Newton mill brook to Freebrook, and from Ridge and Grimshead to the Lune; *ibid.* 1381-5, p. 334. The Mill Close is named in 1600; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 436.

⁶ In 1522 the Abbess of Syon granted to William Tunstall a lease of all her lands in Lonsdale, including Bulk; *Pal. of Lanc. Sess. P.* 22 Hen. VIII.

⁷ *Pat. 4 & 5 Phil.* and Mary, pt. viii. Robert Dalton in 1569 and 1576 obtained the reversion of messuages in Bulk held for a term by Francis Tunstall and Christopher Preston; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 31, m. 191; 38, m. 46.

⁸ e.g. *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xiv, no. 1; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 174, m. 119; 351, m. 191.

In 1607 Robert Dalton of Thurnham complained of damage to his nets upon his free fishery in the Lune, extending from Lancaster Bridge to a point over against Halton; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Rec. i*, no. 32.

⁹ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 496.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 367. Another complaint was made in 1346 as to the carrying away of the prior's trees; *De Banco R.* 347, m. 15.

¹¹ The Abbot of Furness in 1397 had

a fishery in the Lune on land of the Prior of Lancaster in the vill of Newton, and a way from the Bulk to Lancaster high road; *Memo. R. (L.T.R.)*, 163, m. xiiij.

¹² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 568. The lease of the mill is printed in *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 580. It was described as standing on 'a piece of ground called the Ayre, with another piece of land called Brerebutts in Newton, containing about 1½ acres, on the east side of the Lune.'

¹³ It was only 3 acres, and he left it to Elizabeth Birkett, Jane Sharp, Roger Sharp and Francis Birkett. His kinsman and heir was Henry Lord Morley and Mounteagle; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 36.

¹⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 115. It had been granted to Parker by James I.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII*, xxi, C3. There was a claim by Richard Craven through Richard Nelson and his son William. Edward Parkinson of Wyresdale stated (1533) that when John Wilson (son of William) married his sister about 1507 a clear surrender was obtained from the Nelsons. Richard Craven produced a testimonial from the mayor and twelve burgesses of Lancaster, dated 1511, to the effect that Richard Copeland had promised to acknowledge that he had no title except at the will of Lord Mounteagle, and that Richard Nelson was tenant by the custom of the country. William Nelson of Lynn surrendered his right to Richard Craven in 1528, paying for the fine £20, and to his sister Anne Nelson 40 marks.

¹⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* ccx, D 10. This time tenant right was not

Lawrence and John Copeland afterwards held it.¹⁶ Margaret Ward, widow, in 1599 claimed, by descent from her grandfather William Singleton, a tenement held by a rent of £4 10s. 2d. and at the exchange of every lord and tenant a penny called the 'God's penny,' which she had paid on succeeding.¹⁷ On the outbreak of the Civil War one Lawrence Copeland had two-thirds of his tenement in Dolphinlee sequestered for recusancy; he had a son Robert, who with Katherine his wife made petition for it in 1651.¹⁸

There is a mission room in Bulk in connexion with Lancaster parish church.

Formerly the Roman Catholics of Lancaster were ministered to by missionary priests stationed at Dolphinlee.¹⁹ Several 'Papists' registered estates at Bulk in 1717.²⁰

ASHTON WITH STODDAY

Estun, Dom. Bk.; Eston, 1212; Hassheton, Ashton, 1292; Esshton, Assheton, 1301.

Stodaye, 1246; Stodehahe, 1252; Stodhagh, 1301. Locally pronounced Stodda.

This composite township occupies the eastern side of the Lune estuary from the Conder north to Aldcliffe. The surface for the most part stands from 50 ft. to 100 ft. above sea level, being varied by depressions through which small brooks run down west or south to the rivers named. The area of Ashton proper is 1,661½ acres¹; it contains the hamlet of Conder Green. Stodday occupies the northern end of the township, with an area of 287½ acres; so that

alleged. Robert Dalton about 1580 made a lease of Dolphinlee to Lawrence Copeland at £3 5s. rent, and Lawrence bequeathed the lease to his son John, who at his death was followed by an infant son Lawrence, 'now named Timothy.' John Copeland, a cousin, was guardian. Over the porch at Dolphinlee is an inscription with date: 1623 L.C.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* clxxxviii, D 2. The 'ancient custom called tenant right' is here described as one 'by which the tenants of any customary messuage held the same for certain rent and services as accustomed to be done.' William Singleton died in 1584, and Margaret (daughter of Francis son of William) entered and married Thomas Ward. The complaint by Robert Dalton, lord of the manor, is preserved; *ibid.* xcii, D 12.

¹⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 77. For the later history of the family see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 245.

¹⁹ Thomas Tyldesley went to 'prayers' at Bulk, with his wife, in Mar. and Apr. 1712; *Tyldesley Diary*, 15, 21. For details see R. N. Billington, *St. Peter's, Lanc.* 70-73, 203.

²⁰ The names were Ellen widow of Richard Cottam, Robert Croskell and Robert Ball of Dolphinlee; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 96, 143, 146. George son of William and Cecily Ball was in 1697 admitted to the English College at Rome and became a priest; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 449. For the Croskells see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 599.

¹ 1,522, including 13 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 29 acres of tidal water and 129 of foreshore.



BULK : DOLPHINLEE



OVERTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

the whole measures 1,949 acres. The population in 1901 was 181.

The principal road is that from Lancaster south to Cockerham; on the west it has the wooded lands of Luncliffe² and Ashton Hall, and from Conder Green at the south end a road goes east to Galgate. There are minor roads leading east and west. The Preston and Lancaster Canal goes north near the eastern side, between steep banks covered with trees; the towing-path is a pleasant walk. The single-line railway from Lancaster to Glasson Dock runs through the lower ground beside the Lune and has a station at Conder Green; it is owned by the London and North Western Company.

The soil is gravel, with clay subsoil. The park around the hall was formerly celebrated for its fine sylvan scenery.³ At Stodday there is a snuff mill, long disused.

James I stayed at Ashton Hall on 11–12 August 1617 and made two knights there.⁴ Charles II also stayed there for a night on his way south to Worcester on 12 August 1651.⁵

In 1066 *ASHTON* was one of the *MANORS* three manors of Cliber, Machern and Gillemichael, and appears to have been assessed as two plough-lands.⁶ Afterwards it was granted to Count Roger of Poitou,⁷ and a little later formed part of the lordship held by the Lancaster family, being held by knight's service. In the time of Henry II William de Lancaster I granted half a plough-land there to Gilbert de Ashton to hold by the

service of half a mark yearly.⁸ Its subsequent history resembles that of Nether Wyresdale, the manor being held in moieties in the 14th century by the Gynes family⁹ and the heirs of Bellew and others.¹⁰ The former moiety eventually came to the Crown¹¹; it was in 1411 held by Philippa widow of Robert de Vere by knight's service and 10d. rent,¹² and in 1509 by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.¹³ It was granted out on lease from time to time,¹⁴ and in 1574 was sold by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Gilbert Gerard, sometime Master of the Rolls.¹⁵

The second moiety was shared or inherited by the families of Stapleton¹⁶ and Metham,¹⁷ Thweng¹⁸ and Pedwardine,¹⁹ and appears to have been acquired by the Lawrences of Lancaster. Lawrence brother and heir of John son of Thomas son of Roger de Lancaster appears in 1292 putting forward a claim to land in Skerton.²⁰ Then in 1317 Lawrence son of Thomas de Lancaster granted lands in Skerton, Ashton, Brantbreck, Grisehead, &c., to his son John Lawrence and Elizabeth his wife.²¹ From this time Lawrence was used as the family name. John Lawrence in 1331 complained of trespass on his fishery at Ashton.²² He in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife and Edmund their son held the Stapleton part of Ashton manor in 1338 for life.²³ The family then or a little later obtained, apparently by marriage, the estate of the Genty and Washington families in Carleton, Scotforth and elsewhere.²⁴

Edmund Lawrence in 1357 made a feoffment of lands in Lancaster, Skerton, Ellet, Ashton and

² Formerly Stodday Lodge.

³ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1826).

⁴ Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 171.

⁵ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 287; Colonel 'Wainman's' house.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290a. The other manors—Ellet and Scotforth—retained their connexion with Ashton, being held by the Lancaster family.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 5.

⁹ A moiety of the manor of Ashton was in 1319 claimed by Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife among other parts of the Lancaster estates; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 36–8.

In 1292 Adam son of Hugh de Bigthwaite claimed the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Ashton against Ada widow of William de Lindsay and another fourth part against Thomas son of William de Ellet. Ada said she held in dower of the inheritance of Christiana wife of Ingram de Gynes, who held in purparty with Walter son of Walter de Fauconberg, Lucy daughter of Robert de Thweng, Margaret de Ros and Sibyl and Joan daughters of John de Bellew. Walter de Fauconberg the elder was living and held by the law of England, Lucy and Joan were minors, and Sibyl was wife of Miles de Stapleton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 33. See also *De Banco R.* 121, m. 260d.; 127, m. 122d.; 132, m. 24d.

¹⁰ Ashton and Stodday are named in the settlement between Margaret de Ros and Marmaduke de Thweng in 1301; *Final Conc.* i, 214.

In the same year it was found that John de Bellew, in right of his wife Ladarena, deceased, had held a moiety of the manor of Ashton of the Earl of Lancaster by knight's service, paying

1½d. to the scutage. There was a capital messuage; 6 acres were held in demesne, and the moiety of a water-mill in Ashton with the fifth part of that in Stodday also belonged to this part of the manor. There were five free tenants and a number of tenants in villeinage. The latter class held 6 oxgangs of land, rendering 6s. 3d. for each oxgang. Cottagers paid rents of 12d. or 14d. The perquisites of the courts were described as worthless. The heirs were Nicholas de Stapleton, aged fifteen, son of Sibyl daughter of John de Bellew, and Joan, aged twenty-four, another daughter, married to Aucher son of Henry; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 307–8.

¹¹ See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

¹² *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 365–6; suit to county and wapentake was also due.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 28.

¹⁴ In 1347 John Lawrence held the Coucy moieties of Ashton and Scotforth at a rent of £22; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

Sir James Leyburn was farmer of Ashton and Carnforth in 1534; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 48. He resided at Ashton at the time of Leland's visit.

¹⁵ Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. ii.

¹⁶ Miles de Stapleton and Isabel his wife in 1339 obtained the 'manor' from Sir Nicholas de Stapleton, whose title has been shown in a former note; *Final Conc.* ii, 111. Sir Thomas de Stapleton, grandson of Sir Nicholas, died in 1373 holding Ashton and Scotforth of the Duke of Lancaster and leaving as next heir his sister Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas de Metham; Inq. p.m. 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 32.

¹⁷ Sir Alexander Metham died in 1416 holding this manor; his heir was his son Thomas, aged fifteen; *ibid.* 4 Hen. V, no. 1.

¹⁸ Thomas de Thweng, who died in 1374, held an oxgang of land in Ashton, of which the occupier (holding by knight's service and 6s. 8d. rent) was William de Caton, also a fourth part of the mill in Ashton and Stodday (13s. 4d. rent) and a fishery in the Lune; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4–6.

¹⁹ Isabel wife of Sir Walter Pedwardine was niece and co-heir of Thomas de Thweng in 1374; *ibid.* It was stated in 1406 that Sir Thomas Metham held the manor of Ashton of Isabel wife of Sir Walter Pedwardine by 6s. 8d. rent; Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 22.

²⁰ *Assize R.* 408, m. 9.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1122.

²² *De Banco R.* 285, m. 104. John Lawrence of Ashton in 1337 obtained land in Stodday on Netherbaiske Brook, &c., from Robert son of Thomas son of Roger de Stodagh; Add. MS. 32104, no. 713.

There was a contemporary John Lawrence of Lancaster; see Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 692.

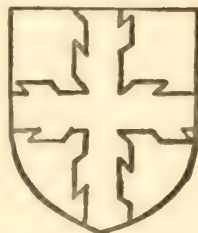
²³ *Final Conc.* ii, 111. It has been already shown that he held the De Coucy part in 1347. It was apparently the same John Lawrence who in that year was replaced by someone else as coroner; *Cal. Pat.* 1346–9, p. 341.

²⁴ In 1534 John Brockholes of Clough-ton said he heard John Lawrence, a blind man, say that Edmund Lawrence, his great-grandfather, married Robert Washington's daughter and heir; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII, xxvi, L 1. He married Alice daughter of John de Cuersdale. She was dead in 1353, and it does not appear that there was any issue; *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi, 302; *Final Conc.* ii, 137. William Lawrence is mentioned in the fine.

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Preesall,²⁵ and in 1373 it was found that he held for life three plough-lands of Thomas de Stapleton by a rent of 20 marks.²⁶ He died at the end of 1381²⁷ holding burgages in Lancaster and lands in Skerton and Overton, and left a son and heir named Robert, only ten years of age.²⁸ What holding was retained in Ashton is not clear, but in the reigns of Henry IV and Henry VI certain lands, in later times called 'Lawrence lands,' were demised to the family by the Methams.²⁹ Robert Lawrence, who was escheator of the county in 1404 and later,³⁰ complained of disseisin in 1407,³¹ and it was alleged against him that Edmund had left no heir.³² He was made a knight,³³ and had a son and heir of the same name who in 1429, having married Agnes daughter of Nicholas Croft of Dalton, received lands in Middleton, Heysham and Lancaster.³⁴

Robert Lawrence died in 1450 holding in Ashton four messuages, &c., of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 4*d.*; his son and heir James was twenty-two years of age.³⁵ This son was made a knight in Scotland during the expedition of 1482,³⁶ and died in 1490 holding the manors of Ashton and Stodday—the former of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 2*d.* and the latter by a rose yearly. Thomas Lawrence, his son and heir, was then twenty-four years old.³⁷



LAWRENCE. *Argent a cross raguly gules.*

He was made a knight at the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501.³⁸ Dying in 1504,³⁹ he was succeeded by a brother John,⁴⁰ after whose death ten years later⁴¹ the inheritance was divided among a number of families, representatives of his aunts Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes and Alice, daughters of Robert Lawrence.⁴²

Traces of the Lawrence estate in Ashton appear in the inquisitions of some of the heirs, though the tenures are not always recorded,⁴³ but by some agreement the manor descended through Boteler of Rawcliffe⁴⁴ to Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, and so by marriage to the Gilbert Gerard⁴⁵ who, as has been already shown, purchased the other moiety from the Crown. Thus the whole became reunited in him⁴⁶ and his descendants, the Gerards of Bromley



GERARD of Bromley. *Argent a saltire gules.*



HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton. *Gules three cinquefoils pierced ermine.*

and the Dukes of Hamilton.⁴⁷ Ashton Hall became one of their principal seats⁴⁸; it had a noted picture

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 4 d. (July). In 1362 Edmund Lawrence and Matthew de Rixton, being deputies of the sheriff, concealed the election writ and returned themselves as knights of the shire, but this return was quashed; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 33.

²⁶ Inq. p.m. 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 32. In 1376 Edmund Lawrence held (for life) fisheries and riddings in Ashton, together with the fourth part of the manor, of the heirs of Thomas de Thweng deceased, by a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*; Inq. p.m. 48 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 68.

²⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 355. His will is in Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 113*b*; it names Agnes his wife, Robert his son and heir and other children.

²⁸ Inq. p.m. in Add. MS. 32104, no. 1113.

²⁹ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 48.

³⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 79-92.

³¹ *Ibid.* i, 84.

³² *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/9, m. 102-3.

³³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 22 (1417), 42 (1437).

³⁴ Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 112*b*.

³⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56. Robert also held moieties of the manors of Scotforth and Middleton, burgages in Lancaster and lands in Skerton.

³⁶ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 7.

³⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 123. A second inquisition, made in 1501 (*ibid.* 131), says nothing of any 'manor' of Ashton and gives Thomas's age as forty.

³⁸ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 33; his arms show Lawrence and Washington quarterly.

³⁹ Writ of diem cl. extr. in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544.

⁴⁰ John Lawrence as brother and heir

of Sir Thomas had special licence of entry in 1505; *ibid.* xxxix, App. 556.

⁴¹ Towneley MS. CC, no. 768.

⁴² This appears from pleadings of 1536 in *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 163, m. 20, concerning the manors of Ashton, Carnforth and Scotforth, and extensive lands, &c. (1) Elizabeth married John Boteler of Rawcliffe and on the death of their grandson John in 1534 the heirs were four daughters—Elizabeth wife of James Standish of Duxbury, Isabel, who afterwards married Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, Eleanor wife of Henry Rishton and Grace afterwards wife of Hugh Anderton. (2) Margaret married Nicholas Rigmaiden of Wedacre. (3) Agnes married William Skillicorne of Prees, and their great-grandson Richard Skillicorne died in 1534, leaving four daughters—Joan wife of Thomas Chaydock, Elizabeth of George Linsage [? Liversage], Anne of Henry Marsh and Eleanor of—Houghton. (4) Alice married James Clifton and their great-granddaughter and heir married Sir William Molyneux of Seiton.

⁴³ Richard Skillicorne in 1534 held part of it of the king in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 3. Thomas Rigmaiden in 1520 held the reversion of the fourth part of the manor, &c.; *ibid.* v, no. 65.

⁴⁴ John Boteler in 1534 held the manor of the king as duke in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4.

⁴⁵ See the account of Winmarleigh.

⁴⁶ Sir Gilbert died in 1593 holding the manors of Ashton, Stodday and Scotforth of the queen as of her crown of England in fee farm by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and a rent of £16 11*s.* 4*d.*; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 2.

In all the Crown had a rent of £23 11*s.* 4*d.* from Ashton and Scotforth,

this being granted to Queen Henrietta Maria for life in 1626; *Pat. 2 Chas. I.* The rent was sold in 1670.

⁴⁷ See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

The following fines, &c., relate to the Ashton group of manors: 1611—by Thomas Lord Gerard; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 77, no. 58. 1618—by Gilbert Lord Gerard; *ibid.* bdle. 94, no. 7. 1635—by Dutton Lord Gerard and Robert Viscount Kilmorey and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bdle. 127, no. 7. 1662—by Charles Lord Gerard and Jane his wife, the park of Ashton being mentioned; *ibid.* bdle. 168, m. 7. 1701—by James Duke of Hamilton and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bdle. 247, m. 105. 1737—by James Duke of Hamilton; *ibid.* bdle. 319, m. 10. 1762—recovery by Lord Archibald Hamilton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 596, m. 5. 1800—by Archibald Duke of Hamilton; *Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes*, 40 Geo. III, R. 6.

William Spencer and Elizabeth his wife—she was daughter of Dutton Lord Gerard by his second wife—lived at Ashton and made settlements of their interest in the manor in 1658 and again in 1669; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 162, m. 161; 182, m. 8. William Spencer was sheriff of the county in 1664 and William Spencer the younger, of Ashton Hall, in 1686-7; *P.R.O. List*, 73.

In a fine of 1761 respecting the manors of Scotforth and Ashton the deforciant were Mary Dorothea Crowther, widow, John Edgeworth, John Stafford, William Tomkinson, Robert Newton and Robert Crowther; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 366, m. 70.

⁴⁸ Entries in the Lancaster registers show that the Gerard, Spencer and Hamilton families resided there.

gallery, and was surrounded by a beautiful park extending to the Lune.⁴⁹ Archibald, the ninth duke, died there in 1819.⁵⁰ At the sale of the Hamilton estates in 1853 the manor of Ashton was purchased by the late Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie of Huntroyde, whose second son John Piers Chamberlain Starkie had this estate. He represented North-East Lancashire in Parliament from 1868 to 1880, and died in 1888.⁵¹ There is a memorial to him in Lancaster Church.

The estate was in 1884 sold by him and his father's trustees to Mr. James Williamson⁵² of Lancaster, manufacturer, who was high sheriff in 1885 and member for the Lancaster division of the county from 1886 to 1895. On his elevation to the peerage in the latter year he took his title from this manor as Baron Ashton of Ashton.⁵³ No manor courts have been held for a great number of years.

In 1340 a charter of free warren was obtained by William de Coucy for various of his manors, Ashton and Scotforth being among them.⁵⁴

The free tenants in 1301⁵⁵ were Roger de Slene⁵⁶; another who had a messuage and 5 acres for a rent of 20d.⁵⁷; Lawrence son of Thomas, who rendered 6s. 8d. yearly⁵⁸; John de Ashton, who held a messuage and 4 oxgangs of land and paid 6s. 8d.



WILLIAMSON, Lord Ashton. *Per chevron or and argent a chevron nebuly between two trefoils slipped in chief and a demi-eagle displayed in base all sable.*

⁴⁹ Its appearance in 1808 is described in the Lancashire section of Britton's *Beauties of England and Wales*, a view being given. The writer says: 'It is seated in a fine park, through the middle of which a small rivulet winds its course, and after forming a narrow bay at the western side of the grounds falls into the estuary of the Lune. The park abounds with noble woods and is diversified with hill and valley, and from some of its eminences very extensive and grand views are obtained.'

⁵⁰ He was buried at Lancaster Church 2 Mar. 1819. It was said at the time that the front gates leading to the Hall had not been opened between the time (1788) when the duchess's funeral had passed through them and that of his own funeral; *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50, p. 109.

⁵¹ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr.* of *Lancs.* 93-4.

⁵² This with other information is due to Lord Ashton.

⁵³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 234.

⁵⁴ Chart. R. 14 Edw. III, m. 2, no. 7.

⁵⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 308.

⁵⁶ His estate was probably Grisehead. In 1292 Roger son of Richard de Slene obtained the moiety of an oxgang of land from Mr. Henry de Newark (by default); Assize R. 408, m. 69, 51. In 1307-8 Alice daughter of William de Ellet granted land in Brantbreck in Ellet to William de Slene and Alice his wife; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 111; Assize R. 408, m. 62, 60 d. William de Slene died in 1324 holding lands in Grisehead in Ashton of Christiana de Gynes by a rent of 2s. 9d. yearly and by doing suit at the three weeks court of Wyresdale; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 23.

Another William de Slene died in 1401 holding in Ellet, Stodday and Ashton of the manor of Ashton by 18d. yearly; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1507.

William de Grisehead the elder gave land extending from Gloghok Mount to the Lune to his son John in 1303; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 153. In 1310 Emma widow of William de Grisehead claimed dower against William de Slene (who summoned William son and heir of William de Grisehead to warrant him) and Robert son of William de Grisehead; De Banco R. 181, m. 163 d. John Leeming of Stodday in 1366 claimed half an oxgang of land in Ashton and the sixth part of a fishery against William son of William de Slene; *ibid.* 425, m. 435 d.

Alice widow of Robert son of William de Slene in 1415 settled Grisehead on Isabel, Ellen and Alice daughters of the said Alice and Robert; Towneley MS. HH, no. 417. There was an arbitration in 1426-7 respecting William de Slene's lands between John son of Richard de Southworth on one side and Robert de Brockholes (who had a brother Oliver) on the other; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 381.

⁵⁷ The estate was perhaps that called Bigthwaite, which gave a surname to a local family. In 1376 it was found that John Jackson of Aldcliffe and Robert son of William Dicconson held a messuage and 6 acres in Stodday in the vill of Ashton of the heirs of Thomas de Thweng deceased by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 4d., and that Thomas de Makereth and Margaret Johnsdaughter held land called Bigthwaite by knight's service and 20d. rent; Inq. p.m. 48 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 68.

rent⁵⁹; and Randle, who paid 7d.⁶⁰ In a list compiled perhaps forty years later the free tenants are thus recorded: William son of Lawrence, 6s. 8d.; the same William, for Brantbreck, 1d.; Alan de Ashton, 17½d.; John Ward, 2s. 6d.; John son of William the Clerk, 20d.; Gervase del Green, 20d.; Henry Alcock, 5½d.; in all, 14s. 6d.⁶¹

ASHTON HALL lies about 3 miles to the south of Lancaster overlooking the estuary of the Lune to the west. With the exception of the mediaeval tower, which forms the southern wing of the building, the whole of the house is modern, having been rebuilt by Mr. Starkie in a castellated Gothic style in 1856. Views of the hall before this date⁶² show the main wing to have been of two stories above a lofty basement, with the principal entrance on the west side facing what is known as the Green Court. Dr. Whitaker⁶³ was of opinion that the walls throughout the building, not only those of the tower, were of the age of Edward III, but whether this was really so it is now impossible to say. The probability is, however, that if any buildings originally existed on the north side of the present tower, which appears to be of late 14th-century date, they were of wood or erections of a more or less temporary nature. The original structure consisted probably of the tower alone, a good example of a tower-built house with a turret at each angle set diagonally to the main structure, but what additions were made to the fabric before Jacobean times, or whether there were any at all, cannot now be well determined. The view of the west front, as it was previous to 1856, shows a slightly projecting porch of Renaissance design going up the full height of the building and terminating in

⁵⁸ The tenant was probably the ancestor of the Lawrence family, though his successor is called William in the second list. It should be noticed, however, that Gervase de Ashton claimed land against a Lawrence de Ashton in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 7.

⁵⁹ This is the tenement of Gilbert de Ashton recorded in 1212, as above. Gilbert and his sons William and Adam were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 785-90. The Abbot of Cockersand claimed certain land against John de Ashton in 1277; De Banco R. 21, m. 78. In 1313-14 there was a dispute between William del Green and Adam son of William de Ashton; Assize R. 424, m. 11, 9.

⁶⁰ In 1301 Randle le Gentyl obtained a messuage and the fifth part of two plough-lands in Ashton and Scotforth, together with a mill pool in the Lune, from John le Gentyl; *Final Conc.* i, 194. Aucher son of Henry, Joan his wife and Nicholas de Stapleton in 1313-16 claimed land in Ashton and Scotforth against Randle le Gentyl, who called William son of John le Gentyl to warrant; De Banco R. 201, m. 421 d.; 213, m. 131 d.

⁶¹ Quoted, among other deeds, in Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII, xxvi, L 1.

⁶² See Twycross, *Mansions of Engl. and Wales*, *Lancs.* ii, 1-2 (1847), where there is a drawing of the west front by Capt. Edward Jones. There is a similar sketch of the same side of the house by E. G. Paley in *John o'Gaunt Sketch Book*, vol. iii, plate 1. A view of the east front, dated 1822, is given in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 455.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 475.

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a strapwork gable with ball ornaments. The doorway, which was raised well above the ground and approached by a broad flight of steps, was round-headed under a square label and flanked by coupled Ionic columns supporting an entablature, and above was a mullioned and transomed window of four lights between coupled columns of the Corinthian order. On either side of the porch modern square-headed windows had been introduced, and the embattled parapet appears to have been modern. On the east side the whole of the elevation had been modernized as well as the north wing, the appearance of the work suggesting an early 19th-century date. Probably the whole building, apart from the tower, was substantially of early 17th-century date, erected on the usual plan of central hall and through passage and a

a doorway at each end on both east and west fronts, and the kitchen and offices are in the north wing.

The approach to the Jacobean house was from the west side through a stone gateway, which still remains in a mutilated form, into the Green Court, which was inclosed on the left by the north wing of the house and on the south by a high fence wall running west from the outer angle of the tower. This portion of the lay-out still obtains, though probably altered in detail, but otherwise the surroundings of the house have been modernized. A fish pond which formerly lay on the north side, formed by the damming of a small stream, has now been drained,⁶⁴ and no signs of a moat such as probably surrounded the tower now exist. The gateway has a wide segmental arch, flanked on its west side by coupled Tuscan columns



ASHTON HALL : THE MEDIAEVAL TOWER

projecting wing at the north end, the tower forming the corresponding south wing. This Jacobean building appears to have been altered more than once before it was pulled down, and externally little but the west entrance remained to indicate its architectural character. The modern rebuilding has followed more or less the original lines, the hall lying at the south end of the main wing next the tower. The main wing is now of one story only above the basement, the hall going its full height and having a lofty open-timbered roof. The through passage or screen is retained in substance as a modern entrance hall, with

supporting an entablature, and has an entrance 13 ft. wide by 7 ft. deep, with groined roof and stone seats.

The tower measures internally in the basement 50 ft. 10 in. by 25 ft. 10 in., the greater length being from west to east, and is 42 ft. in height to the top of the battlements from the present ground level, but this has been raised at least 5 ft.⁶⁵ The walls are 6 ft. thick, constructed of rubble masonry of mixed sandstone and gritstone in large irregular blocks with gritstone quoins and ashlar parapet. Little but the shell of the tower now remains, the

⁶⁴ Over the outflow of the stream from the old fishpond the lower part of the Jacobean west entrance, with its round

arch and coupled Ionic columns and entablature, was erected in 1858, surmounted by the strapwork gable.

⁶⁵ This may be seen from the area in front of the east or garden elevation of the modern house, from which the tower rises to a height of 47 ft. 3 in.

interior being wholly modernized and divided up, and all the original features either destroyed or concealed. The ancient plan and arrangements are, therefore, to a great extent lost, but probably consisted of a large room on each of the two floors above the basement, with smaller apartments in the turrets, one of which may have contained a staircase. The turrets vary slightly in size, but average 14 ft. 6 in. square externally with walls 3 ft. 9 in. thick, and rise about 6 ft. above the top of the parapet of the main walls. The parapet is embattled and carried all round the building between the turrets on a corbel table; the merlons and embrasures being moulded all round. The turrets terminate in similarly corbelled battlements. The leaded roof and the floors are modern. Few of the old window openings remain, three large square-headed sash windows having been introduced into the long south front on each floor, and there are two similar windows, one to each floor, on the shorter east and west fronts. The north side is now hidden by the modern building, but in the basement are the embrasures of two loopholes and two doorways now giving access to the basement story of the middle wing. From the easternmost of these doorways there was a passage-way 2 ft. 9 in. wide in the thickness of the wall which may have contained a staircase to the upper floor, but it is now built up. There is a similar passage in the thickness of the north wall at the first floor level, which was, no doubt, the means of communication between the turret rooms without going through the chief apartment. The basement has a segmental barrel vault and is 11 ft. 6 in. high in the middle and 5 ft. at the sides. It has a wide four-light mullioned window at its east end and one of three lights at the west, both probably 17th-century insertions. On the long south side there are three loopholes 1 ft. 8 in. by 5 in. wide, now built up but otherwise perfect, splaying out inside to a width of 3 ft. 4 in. with segmental heads, and there are similar built-up loopholes in the basement of the turrets. The upper windows of the turrets were small square openings, and most of these remain, but modern windows, now built up, however, have been introduced, those in the north-east turret being circular in shape. On the south side the evidence of the masonry of the main wall seems to show that originally there were two windows of some size to each floor, but no indication of their architectural character remains. There is a modern stone stair-

case 9 ft. in diameter in the south-east turret to both floors, but the leads are approached directly from the garden by a wooden stair in the south-west turret. The whole of the internal arrangements being modern are without architectural or antiquarian interest.

To the north-west of the house is a picturesque 17th-century stable of two stories with mullioned windows and stone-slatted roof.

STODDAY gave a surname to a family of which some records have been preserved. Hugh son of Bernard, Gilbert, Roger and William de Stodagh were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey.⁶⁶ Gervase de Stodagh occurs in 1301.⁶⁷ His son and heir (by Helewise) was named John de Appletrethead; with Alice his daughter he granted in free marriage to John de Alburgh, clerk, land in the hamlet of Stodday and a fishery in the Lune, together with the homage of William son of Gervase.⁶⁸ Others of the name occur, but their exact position in the township does not appear.⁶⁹ John son and heir of Alan Stodagh⁷⁰ was in 1434-5 the husband of Agnes daughter and heir of John Lambert of Lancaster and Ellen his wife.⁷¹ He died in or before 1445,⁷² and was followed by a son Lambert Stodagh,⁷³ to whom in 1462 were granted two messuages with land held partly of the chief lord of the fee, viz. the lord of Ashton, by the service of 3s. 4d., partly of the heir of Sir John Hotham by 3s. 4d., and partly of the lord of Goberthwaite, i.e. Nether Wyresdale, by 12d.⁷⁴ Lambert Stodagh died in 1511 holding lands in Stodday, Lancaster, Scotforth and elsewhere; that in Stodday was held of the king in socage.⁷⁵ The estate was acquired by the Southworths of Highfield in Lancaster,⁷⁶ and gradually dissipated. A century ago the chief landowner in Stodday was Dr. Lawson Whalley. His estate was in 1843, after his death, acquired by Robert Bousfield, through whose elder daughter it has descended to the present owner, Mr. E. B. Dawson of Aldcliffe.⁷⁷

Lancaster Priory had sites for granges at Ashton and Grisehead.⁷⁸ Cockersand Abbey received a considerable number of benefactions in the township⁷⁹; after the Suppression the whole or a large part was purchased by Sir Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst.⁸⁰

John Green of Ashton paid £10 in 1631 as a composition after declining knighthood.⁸¹ Philip Wenman of Ashton, who had married Dame Elizabeth Gerard, had his estate sequestered in May 1651 'for some supposed late acting against the state.'⁸² Richard

John Stodagh. A release by John Stodagh to George Southworth is in Add. MS. 32104, fol. 164, 169b; the estate included the capital messuage in Halotryse (in Scotforth), lands, &c., in Lancaster, Scotforth, Bighwaite, Bailrigg, Hazelrigg and Stodday. It was in 1586 said to be held of Sir Gilbert Gerard in socage by a rent of 3s. 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 11. A similar tenure was recorded in 1636; *ibid.* xxix, no. 26.

⁷⁷ Information of Mr. Dawson.

⁷⁸ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 350, 355.

⁷⁹ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 785. A number of field-names may be gathered from the charters, e.g. Seflat, Linolmsflat, Brantbreck, Aldeburgh, the Sty.

⁸⁰ It occurs in his inquisition; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 46.

⁸¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. ⁸² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2788.

⁶⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 806-11. The Bernard father of Hugh may have been the Bernard de Hest whose son John was also a benefactor; *ibid.* Nicholas son of William de Hest also gave land in Stodday; *ibid.* The field-names in the charters include Udardsbutts, Gretibutts, Meadowreis, Crookflat, Harethorne Knoll, Lon Avalaund and Beiskebreck.

⁶⁷ Assize R. 1321, m. 5.

⁶⁸ Kuerden fol. MS. pp. 36-7.

⁶⁹ William son of John son of Hugh de Stodagh granted an acre upon Williamcliff to John son of William de Scotforth in 1330; *ibid.* pp. 380-1. William son of John de Stodagh was plaintiff in 1355; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 13.

⁷⁰ Kuerden fol. MS. p. 247.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 384. John Lambert was (1416) son and heir of Lambert the Cook; *ibid.* 247. See below.

⁷² In that year his widow Agnes was plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 4b.

⁷³ Kuerden fol. MS. p. 380.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 212. Another charter of the series (*ibid.* 380) may be cited for the place-names. John son of William de Scotforth, called *Miles*, in 1347 granted to Lambert de Bulk, the earl's cook, all his lands in Stodday, including a piece by the road from Aldcliffe to Ashton, other lands on Williamcliff, Arnaldridding, Waishebrook, Sourland, Smallgreens, Faldworthings, Linbutts, Langlands, Bixegreen, Blackriggs on the Marsh and Fishyard St(reet).

⁷⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 1. Isabel the wife is named. The heir was a son Lawrence, aged twelve in 1515.

⁷⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12 (1543), m. 106; George Southworth v. Edward Southworth, Joan his wife and

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Taylor of Aldcliffe and Eleanor his wife, in her right, registered a house at Ashton as 'Papists' in 1717.⁸¹

William de Lancaster granted 12d. a year from the mill at Stodday to the monks of Lancaster on their consent to his having a chapel at Ashton. Nothing further is known of it.⁸¹

SCOTFORTH

Scozford, Scozforde, Dom. Bk.; Scoteford, 1204; Scotford, 1212 and common; Scoxford, Shotford, 1292; Schotford, 1301.

This township has an area of 2,880 acres.¹ The surface is undulating, varying between 100 ft. and 450 ft. above sea level; the highest ground is in the north-east. The northern end of the township, including the district called Greaves, has become a populous suburb of Lancaster; the greater part remains agricultural, with some large residences and patches of woodland here and there. The population in 1901 was 1,847, mostly within the borough of Lancaster.

The principal road is the main road south from Lancaster to Preston; after passing through Greaves, with the Royal Albert Institution for Imbeciles standing out on the west, the village of Scotforth is reached, other roads here branching off in several directions. Further south Bailrigg, Big Forth and Hazelrigg lie to the east and Burrow to the west. The road to Cockerham goes through the north-west corner of the township, passing the above-named institution. On the other side a road goes from the barracks south-east, past the mill and Hala Carr and over the rising ground (350 ft.) down to a ford over the Conder on the way to Wyresdale. Still further east from high land of Lancaster Moor another road goes to Abbeystead and the upper part of Wyresdale, descending a little and then rising steadily till 440 ft. is attained, then falling somewhat quickly into the Conder valley. To the south-west of this road, about a mile above the river, is Langthwaite. The mill

above-named is placed on a brook which flows south-west and south through the central depression and at last turns west towards the Lune, passing through Ashton. The London and North-Western Company's main line north runs through the township, and the Preston and Lancaster Canal also passes through it at the north-west corner, the steep banks on each side being here clothed with trees and affording a picturesque walk. Brokenback Bridge, over the canal, affords the photographer a good subject. The Lancaster electric tramcars run out as far as Scotforth village.

In 1900 the urban portion adjoining Lancaster was taken into the borough; the remainder, known as Scotforth Rural, is governed by a parish council. The council controls the small cemetery which was formed in 1890.

The agricultural land is chiefly used as meadow and pasture. The soil is loam and clay, with gravel and clay underlying. A brown earthenware pottery existed by the ford over the brook to the east of the village from 1845 to 1869.²

The Royal Albert Institution was founded in 1868 as a charity for the care and training of idiots and imbeciles of the northern counties, and has been frequently enlarged since, now containing about 600 patients. The estate occupies a considerable area between the railway line and the Cockerham road.

John Taylor, D.D., a Nonconformist divine and Hebraist of note, was born at Scotforth in 1694, being son of a Lancaster timber merchant. He became one of the tutors in the Warrington Academy, and dying in 1761 was buried at Chowbent.^{2a}

Before the Conquest **SCOTFORTH MANORS** was, with Elleland Ashton, held by Cliber, Machern and Gillemichael, and was assessed as two plough-lands.³ Afterwards it came into the hands of Count Roger of Poitou, and later was granted to the Lancaster family.⁴ The lordship descended in much the same way as Ashton, being parted among the heirs of Lancaster,⁵ and held later by Gentyl,⁶ Washington,⁷ Lawrence⁸ and

⁸¹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 145. John Driver of Bowland registered a barn at Stodday; *ibid.* 106.

⁸¹ *Lanc. Ch.* i, 38.

¹ The area of the part outside Lancaster was in 1901 given as 2,126 acres, including 7 acres of inland water; its population was only 251; *Census Rep.* 1901. ² Hewitson, *Northward*, 143.

^{2a} *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290a.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Adam son of Nicholas de Bowland and Christiana his wife in 1292 claimed land in Scotforth against Ingeram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, and other land against John Gentyl; *Assize R.* 408, m. 13 d. A third part of the manor was in 1319 settled by Ingeram de Gynes and Christiana his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 36. This estate came to the Crown, and in 1435 was described as the fourth part of the manor, being held by John Duke of Bedford of the king as duke by knight's service; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 14 Hen. VI, no. 36. In 1509 it was held by Margaret Countess of Richmond, grandmother of Henry VIII; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 28.

The other part is mentioned in 1301 in the partition of the Lancaster inheritance

between Marmaduke de Thweng and Margaret de Ros; *Final Conc.* i, 214. John son of John de Rigmaiden had a rent from Scotforth in 1323; *ibid.* ii, 51. Thomas de Stapleton had an interest there in 1373; *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 32. Thomas de Thweng died in 1374 holding one plough-land in Scotforth, for which Agnes de Washington rendered 2d. a year, and Bailrigg also; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4, 6. The place is named again in Sir Marmaduke de Lumley's moiety of the knight's fee in 1382; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II., no. 50.

⁶ In 1301 Randle le Gentyl obtained the fifth part of two plough-lands in Ashton and Scotforth from John le Gentyl; *Final Conc.* i, 194. Agnes daughter and co-heir of Randle married Robert de Washington; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 81b.

⁷ In 1395 John Hancock of Scotforth, outlawed for robbery in 1392 and afterwards hanged, was found to have held his cottage and land of Robert de Washington as of his manor of Scotforth; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 62. Agnes was the daughter and heir of Robert; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 5.

⁸ Edmund Lawrence was the Stapleton

tenant here as in Ashton in 1373; *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 32. In 1450 Robert Lawrence held a moiety of the manor of Scotforth of the king as duke by 1d. rent; but Sir James Lawrence in 1490 was said to hold his land in Scotforth by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57, 131.

On the division of the Lawrence estate among the numerous heirs the lands in Scotforth appear in many hands, but the 'manor' here as in Ashton seems to have gone to Butler of Rawcliffe, Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, and so to Sir Gilbert Gerard; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 4; xvi, no. 2. Other references may be seen in the inquisitions concerning Skillicorne, Rishton, Standish of Duxbury, Rigmaiden and Molyneux. The tenure, when mentioned, is stated variously, sometimes as by knight's service and at others as in socage. In 1520 the manor and other lands in Scotforth were said to be held of the king as duke in socage by 1d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 65.

Cecily Molyneux was styled lady of the manor in 1589; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 228.

Hugh Anderton and James his son sold their part of the inheritance to

Gerard.⁹ No manor seems to be claimed at present. William de Lancaster I, who died about 1170, granted two plough-lands¹⁰ in Scotforth to Hugh le Norreys or Norman, to be held by knight's service.¹¹ Hugh had a daughter Amice, who by her husband Ailward de Scotforth had a son and heir Roger, a benefactor of Lancaster Priory and Cocksand Abbey.¹² Hugh Norman or his daughter appears to have granted a part of the manor to Hugh de Letwell (Littlewell), William de Meluer and Anabil his wife and others. Parts of these alienations were repurchased by the chief lord, Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and Hawise his wife, who acquired them in 1204. These may have formed the third part of the manor named in 1319. The local surname appears later,¹³ but the descent cannot be traced, and the land seems to have become divided among a number of small resident

holders and the neighbouring lords.¹⁴

BAILRIGG, one of the hamlets, was sometimes called a manor. In part at least it belonged to Cocksand Abbey. It gave a surname to a local family,¹⁵ and came into the possession of John Gardiner, the benefactor of the grammar school at Lancaster.¹⁶ In recent times it was acquired by Sir Thomas Storey, who died in 1898, and became the residence of his son, Mr. H. L. Storey. Burrow, once a separate vill,¹⁷



STOREY. *Per fesse indented argent and gules a pale counterchanged, in chief a stork of the field between two wheel-shells of the second, in base between as many storks of the field a wheel-shell of the second.*

Roger Parkinson and William Ashburner in 1562; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 24, m. 99, 105. Ralph Rishton sold to various persons (ibid. bdl. 25, m. 97, 122) and part was acquired by Ashburner in 1566; ibid. bdl. 28, m. 209.

⁹ In addition to the manor he held as his wife's inheritance Sir Gilbert Gerard obtained a grant of the queen's manor (or share of it) in 1574; Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. ii. Thenceforward the manors of Ashton and Scotforth are usually named together, as may be seen in the references given in the account of Ashton, e.g. in the recovery in 1800 by Archibald Duke of Hamilton; Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes, 40 Geo. III, R. 6.

¹⁰ In most cases the old assessments were reduced by half, so that these two plough-lands were probably in Scotforth and Nateby, as appears by the fines quoted below.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 4.

William de Lancaster III on his deathbed (1246) granted 15 acres in Scotforth to John Buscel; ibid. i, 165. In 1251 Avice widow of Roger son of Aylward sought dower against John Bussel; Curia Regis R. 145, m. 14 d., 51 d. John Bussel gave land in Crook, Kelderise and Skinner's flat to Cocksand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 804.

¹² Ailward (Halleward) and Amice his wife, daughter of Hugh Norman, granted land in Scotforth and Burrow to Cocksand; ibid. iii, 801-2. Roger called son of Ailward and son of Amice daughter of Hugh Norman was also a benefactor; ibid. 800, 804. Roger son of Ailward granted land in Langthwaite and Arrebrect to Lancaster Priory and his son Roger made a further small gift; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 336-40. William son of Roger de Scotforth was non-suited in 1292 in a claim against Roger; Assize R. 408, m. 46 d.

¹³ Adam son of Robert de Scotforth and Agnes his wife were defendants to a claim in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 54. John son of William de Scotforth, called *Miles*, has been mentioned in the account of Ashton.

¹⁴ William de Dalling in 1323 acquired a tenement from Robert Scot of Bighwaite and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 57. Alice daughter of William de Dalling, under age, was a plaintiff in 1356; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 20.

The Prior of Lancaster claimed land in Scotforth from Robert de Washington and Agnes his wife in 1336 and two years later Sir Nicholas de Stapleton made

various claims against the same Robert and Agnes, Richard Banastre, John de Lancaster and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 308, m. 203; 315, m. 257 d. Alice widow of Adam Darling in 1344 made claims for dower in a messuage and mill in Scotforth and Ashton against William son of William son of James de Bolton and against Robert and Agnes de Washington; ibid. 338, m. 246 d.

John the Mercer of Lancaster had land in Scotforth in 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 8; 2, m. 8. John del Hall occurs in 1355; ibid. 4, m. 22. Adam Skillicorne held land in 1371; *Final Conc.* ii, 180.

Thomas Bolron of Lancaster had land in Scotforth in 1496; ibid. iii, 146. Henry Duckett's tenement in Scotforth (1506) was no doubt the same estate; it was held of the heirs of John Lawrence by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 20.

Lawrence Starkie of Lancaster in 1532 held land in Scotforth of the king as duke by knight's service; ibid. ix, no. 21. His heir sold some at least to Richard Johnson in 1547; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 13, m. 244.

The estate of Robert Pearson, dead in 1564, included Little Ridding, Sowram, &c., in Scotforth; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 352.

The inquisitions do not afford much of interest. Thomas Brockholes of Claughton in 1618 held a messuage, &c., of Gilbert Lord Gerard; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 148. William Padgett or Patchett died in 1618 holding messuages, two water mills, &c., of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 7s. and leaving as heir a son Francis, aged eleven; ibid. 132; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 71. Francis Waller died in 1623 holding two messuages, but the tenure is not recorded; his son Thomas was thirty years of age in 1637; ibid. xxviii, no. 41; xxix, no. 21.

William Ashburner or Asburner, mentioned in a former note, in conjunction with his wife Frances made a feoffment of his land, &c., in 1572; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 34, m. 120.

Thomas Goose and Ellen his wife also occur; ibid. bdles. 34, m. 145; 37, m. 48; 44, m. 187. John Goose died at Winmarleigh in 1602 holding two messuages, &c., in Scotforth and Bare, but the tenure is not given. Thomas his son and heir was thirteen years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 49.

¹⁵ Henry son of Alan de Ashton in 1288 confirmed a gift made by William

son of Roger de Bailrigg to Lancaster Priory; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 347. Roger de Bailrigg (Ballyk) was plaintiff in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 54. Alice widow of Roger de Bailrigg in 1305 claimed dower in Scotforth against John son of John de Bailrigg and Alan de Ashton; De Banco R. 153, m. 187. In 1309 the former defendant called upon John son and heir of Roger de Bailrigg to warrant him; ibid. 174, m. 225.

In 1348 John son of John de Bailrigg and Maud his wife received from the feoffees the fourth part of the manor of Scotforth, together with the homages and services of various tenants there; *Final Conc.* ii, 126.

The executors of Thomas de la More, rector of Heysham and guardian of John de Bailrigg, in 1357 complained that Lawrence de Bailrigg had broken into the heir's house, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 4 d.; 6, m. 4 d.

¹⁶ John Gardiner in 1467 obtained from Richard Neel and Isabel his wife the manor of Bailrigg with messuages, &c., in various places; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 31, m. 26. The manor was by his will assigned to the maintenance of his chantry and almshouses, and in 1548 there were three tenants at Bailrigg, paying £4 4s. 4d. in all, out of which a chief rent of 12d. was paid to Sir Thomas Holt, who had purchased the Cocksand Abbey estates in Bailrigg; Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 221-4; Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv.

The confiscated chantry lands were in 1598 in dispute among various persons; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 387, 389, &c. Richard Thompson, then one of the parties, died in 1618 holding messuages, &c., in Bailrigg of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich. The inquisition, taken in 1634, showed that he had two daughters and co-heirs—Margaret (aged forty-six) wife of Richard Hind and Anne (forty) wife of Robert Pye. The estate had been settled on the elder daughter; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1186.

¹⁷ Robert son of Richard de Burrow (Burgo) gave to Cocksand Abbey land near the gate (*porta*) of the vill of Burrow; *Chartul.* iii, 803. In another charter Scotforth and Burrow are mentioned as if distinct places; ibid. 805. In 1349, however, Burrow is described as a hamlet in the vill of Scotforth; William de Bighwaite had held land there and his widow Edusa received it from the trustee; Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 92. This land seems to have been acquired by Lambert Stodagh; ibid. 73.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Hazelrigg¹⁸ and Hallatrice, at one time the capital messuage of the Stodagh family and their successors the Southworths,¹⁹ are mentioned in the records and charters which have been preserved.

As already stated, Lancaster Priory and Cockersand Abbey had lands in Scotforth.²⁰

Robert Caton of Scotforth in 1631 paid £10 as a composition on declining knighthood.²¹

An inclosure award under an Act of 1806²² was made in 1809.²³

In connexion with the Church of England St. Paul's was built in 1875-6; it has since been enlarged. A district was assigned to it in 1876.²⁴ The patronage is vested in five trustees. A Wesleyan chapel was opened on the Greaves in 1909.

SKERTON

Schertune, Dom. Bk.; Skerton, 1200; Skereton, 1292. There are eccentric spellings, e.g. Stortun, 1201; Sherton, 1292.

Standing on the north bank of the Lune opposite Lancaster this township has always been closely connected with the town, and part of it has been included in the borough boundaries since 1888, its suburban character being thus recognized. The township proper has an area of 1,316 acres, including 6½ acres of salt marsh; a detached portion lies a mile to the north-west of the main body, adjoining Bare. The population in 1901 was not rendered separately.¹

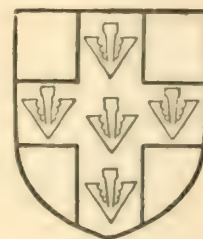
The principal road goes north from the bridge over the Lune towards Bolton and Carnforth, having on the west side Ryelands, the seat of Lord Ashton, and Hammerton further north. Three other roads go west to Morecambe, joining at Cross Hill on the border of Torrisholme. Another road, known as Main Street, goes north near the river bank towards Halton; it is lined by the older and poorer houses. It touches the river-side at the Lune Mill, recently closed. The strip of land along the river bank to the north of the mill has been made into a garden and presented to Lancaster Corporation by Lord

Ashton. It is called Lune Park. There is a small cemetery near it. The southern half of the township is low-lying and flat in general, but the northern half, called Beaumont, is more elevated, a height of 200 ft. above sea level being attained at one point. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal winds west and north through the township, and two railways cross each other on the southern boundary—the London and North-Western Company's line going north to Carlisle and the Midland Company's going west to Morecambe and Heysham. Tramway cars also run through Skerton to Morecambe.

As a township Skerton has now ceased to exist. After part had in 1888 been taken into the borough of Lancaster, the remainder, as Skerton, was from 1894 governed by an urban district council, till in 1900 this remaining portion was divided among the adjoining townships.²

There was formerly a race-course near Scale Hall.

The worthies of the township include Sir John Harrison, 1589-1669,³ and the Rev. Robert Housman, 1759-1838. The latter was one of the Evangelical or Calvinistic divines of the Church of England in the time of revival, and founded St. Anne's in Lancaster, ministering there till his death.⁴ The Rev. Robert Simpson, incumbent of St. Luke's from 1850 till his death in 1855, published a *History of Lancaster* in 1852.⁵



HARRISON. Or on a cross azure five pheons of the field.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held **SKERTON MANORS** as a member of the Halton fee; it was then assessed as six plough-lands.⁶ Afterwards it was retained in demesne by the lords of Lancaster,⁷ but half a plough-land was granted to the reeve to be held by this serjeanty.⁸ The ancient assize rent of the vill for 10 oxgangs of land in bondage seems to have been 7s. 6d.;⁹ this was

¹⁸ William Cave (about 1450) gave Lambert Stodagh 4 acres in Hazelrigg in the vill of Scotforth; *ibid.* 88. Little Hazelrigg is mentioned in the early Cockersand grants; *Chartul.* iii, 801.

¹⁹ Lambert Stodagh in 1561 (? 1461) made an agreement with forty-two tenants of the whole lordship of Scotforth and of the hamlets of Langthwaite, Bailrigg, Bighthwaite and Burrow, parcels of the lordship, respecting an appovement he had made of 8 acres, of which 6 acres were in Bighthwaite. He had had the land by the gift of Robert Lawrence of Ashton at a rent of 12d. Lambert agreed to enfeof five or six persons in the appovement at a rent-charge of 10d. a year, which the constable of Scotforth should receive and pay yearly to the king; Kuerden fol. MS. 386.

Hallatrice or Hollowtrice (Halewat'rice) was held of the priory of Lancaster for 9s. rent in 1430; Rentals and Surv. R. 378. Lambert Stodagh died in 1511 holding in Burrow and Bailrigg of the king in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 1. 'Halrowethrase' was held by George Southworth in 1586 of Sir Gilbert Gerard; *ibid.* xiv, no. 11. It was sold by Thomas Southworth, and in 1664-88 owned by John Cawson of Norbreck in Cockerham; W. Farrer's D.

²⁰ The lands of Lancaster Priory were sold to Robert Dalton together with Aldcliffe and Bulk.

The Cockersand lands in Bailrigg and Burrow were granted to Thomas Holt (see above). The charters afford various place-names as Micklecrook, Littlecrook, Keldesproch, &c.

²¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

²² 46 Geo. III, cap. 25.

²³ It is kept at Lancaster; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.

²⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 1876.

¹ The *Census Rep.* gives 1,493 in Lancaster, 12 in Poulton and 63 in Slyne.

² The small detached part near Bare was added to Poulton township in 1894; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31961. In 1900 the most populous part was added to Lancaster, a small portion (uninhabited) to Heaton, another to Halton, and another part to Slyne in the parish of Bolton; *ibid.* P 1586.

³ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 268. He was born in Lancaster and was made a commissioner of the customs, having been one of the first to recommend that mode of managing the revenue. He adhered to the king's side in the Civil War, and suffered greatly in conse-

quence; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1523 (fine £10,745).

⁴ He was born at Skerton of a local family, and was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1784. See *Life* by Robert Fletcher Housman (with portrait), 1841; and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵ He was born at Derby in 1796, and educated at Queens' Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1822; *Time-honoured Lancs.* 564.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁷ In 1094 Count Roger of Poitou granted demesne tithes from Skerton to St. Martin's at Sées; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

⁸ William de Skerton was reeve in 1201-2, when he paid 3s. to the scutage; *ibid.* 152. His son Roger held the half plough-land in 1212 by being reeve; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88. He was succeeded by his son Robert in 1225; *ibid.* 123-4; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 127. The land escheated to the king before 1246; Assize R. 404, m. 24 d.

William de Skerton made various grants and Roger gave 5 acres to Philip the Clerk at a rent of 5d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88. This piece seems in 1348 to have been held by John Lawrence; Sheriff's Compotus 22 Edw. III.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140.

increased by 42s. 9d. about 1200.¹⁰ Skerton contributed to the tallages,¹¹ and about 1240-60 the rents and dues received from it amounted to some £20 a year.¹² The Lune Mill belonged to the lords of Lancaster, and thus ultimately came back to the Crown.¹³ In 1297 there were three free tenants—Lawrence son of Thomas de Lancaster, the Abbot of Furness and Alan de Parles 'for Richard lands.' Thomas Travers and Thomas de Bolron also contributed to the ploughing. In place of the rendering of two cows, called cowmale, the whole vill paid 16s. yearly.¹⁴ Court Rolls of the halmote for 1324-5 have been published.¹⁵

A survey of 1346 also has been preserved.¹⁶ The water-mill called Lune Mill and the old mill called Brook Mill were worth £12 a year. There were twelve messuages and 10 oxgangs of land held in bondage, each oxgang containing 24 acres of land, 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres of meadow by the perch of 20 ft., and rendering 13s. 4d. yearly. The tenants were bound to harrow, reap and carry the harvest in the demesne, but the services had been commuted for a rent of 6s. 8d. an oxgang. Every other year a due of 16s. called Belton cow was levied, to supply two good cows for the lord's stock; each tenant paid his share. Timber had to be carried for the building and repair of the castle, as well as firewood, victuals and grain for the mill. The tenant himself owed rent to Lune Mill to the thirteenth measure. When elected reeve he was to have nothing for his trouble. At death the second best beast was given as heriot; his widow was to make agreement for his tenement. Three cottagers are named. Among the tenants at will the Abbot of Furness held an acre of meadow beside the Lune where he could dry his nets, paying 3s. 4d. a year. There were 244 acres of land and 15 acres of meadow, each acre paying 17d. rent. William de Bolron ploughed with the lord one day at the winter sowing and another at the Lent sowing, for 60 acres in Bolron, and reaped two days in harvest; but these works were commuted to rents of 8d. and 4d. Others of the tenants in and around Skerton paid small sums in lieu of these ploughing and reaping services. The custom of cowmale (2s. 6d.) was due from Gressingham. The total revenue from Skerton was then £26 5s. 9d. The free tenants were the Abbot of Furness, the Prior of Lancaster, John Lawrence and John de Parles.¹⁷

The accounts of the greave of Skerton for the year ending Michaelmas, 1440, show that he received various sums from the outlying parts of the demesne

for services due in Skerton, e.g. the 2s. 6d. cowmale from Gressingham, 12d. from John Oxcliffe for the works of reaping the corn, &c., for his tenement in Oxcliffe and the like. The twelve messuages and 10 oxgangs of land in Skerton rendered £6 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Other rents and dues brought the total to £9 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 'Beltoncough' did not fall due that year. The demesne produced £13 and the Lune Mill £6 13s. 4d. The farmer of the mill, Alexander Radcliffe, was bound to keep it in repair, but was allowed timber free from the forest. Perquisites of the courts amounted to 4s. 3d. The net receipts were £28 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.¹⁸

In 1526 the tenants complained that much greater sums of money were being exacted for their 'oxgang lands' than had ever been paid before. The king's steward at a court held twelve months previously empanelled a lawful inquest of the tenants of the lordship to make inquiry.¹⁹ A custom of the manor was alleged in 1527. Robert Turner stated that he had purchased from Lord Mounteagle, deceased, and had paid his 'God's penny'; but it was alleged on the other side that Turner was not named as tenant in the Court Roll, and that if a tenant alienated without permission of the lord he forfeited his holding.²⁰

The manor remained in the hands of the Crown till 1630, when it was sold to Charles Harbord and others,²¹ and appears to have been divided among the tenants, who became freeholders. A payment due to the Crown was apportioned to each under the name of 'king's rent.' The owners maintained or revived a court. The 'annual court leet' of the township was held 21 October 1850, and it was announced that a large sum (about £1,200) would be received from the North-Western Railway (now the Midland) for 'waste land' sold for making the line to Morecambe. It was 'unanimously resolved by the landowners present at the court that the money should be devoted to the purpose of introducing gas into the village.'²² About 1890 all the waste remaining was sold and the court was dissolved. The manor was not sold. It was decided that those who paid the 'king's rents' were to be considered the lords of the manor, and the funds were divided among them in due proportion. The 'king's rents' have in many cases been redeemed by the owners.²³

BEAUMONT may have been part of the *Neuhuse* of Domesday Book, which was assessed as two ploughlands,²⁴ and held in 1066 by Earl Tostig. Warine son of Orm received half a plough-land in this part of Skerton in marriage with Berleta his wife, and

¹⁰ Farrer, op. cit. 130, 147, &c. Allowance was made for the want of plough-teams in 1200-2 at the rate of 6s. 8d. a team.

¹¹ Ibid. 202; it paid 39s. in 1205-6. Similar contributions in 1226 and later years are recorded in *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 135, 176, &c.

¹² In 1246-8 the farm of Skerton, the mill and other issues of the manor for a year and a half was £31 18s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; pleas and perquisites of the court came to 18d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 169. Accounts for 1256-62 may be seen *ibid.* 219, 230, &c.

¹³ The mill of Lune was taken into the king's hands in 1479; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xix, 41. In 1484 Lunes Mill was leased to Sir Robert Harrington for ten years and in 1485 to William

Moore for seven years; *ibid.* xx, 85 d.; xxi, A/54.

For a dispute as to the mill in 1664 see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 43.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296. The free tenants paid 16s. 11d. The demesne, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was worth £12 1s. 6d.; 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres meadow, 16s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Another part of the demesne adjoining Bare—apparently the detached portion of the township—paid 8s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The ploughing customs yielded 6s. 4d. The 10 oxgangs of land held in bondage were each worth 1 mark a year; twelve cottagers paid 15s. 6d. Another rental, of the year 1323, is printed *ibid.* ii, 128.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 89-90.

¹⁶ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 151b-2.

In 1400 and 1402 the king granted an annuity of £40 to Thomas Tunstall out of the profits of Overton, Skerton and Slyne; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xv, 21 d.; (pt. ii), 12.

¹⁷ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 64, 66,

74. ¹⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts.* bdle. 100, no. 1790.

¹⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII*, iv, S 11.

²⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII*, xix, T 2. References to other tenant-right disputes will be found in *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 114, &c.

²¹ Pat. 6 Chas. I, pt. x.

²² Newspaper report in *Lanc. Fifty Years Ago*.

²³ Information of Mr. J. E. Oglethorpe.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 279.

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they afterwards gave it to Furness Abbey in alms, receiving a small gift and, it was said, the promise of maintenance during life.²⁵ The estate of the abbey, which was augmented by other gifts of land in this²⁶ and adjacent townships, was regarded as a manor down to the 18th century. The abbey's fishery rights in the Lune pertained to it until 1759, when they were purchased by William Bradshaw of Halton; a rent of £12 was payable to the Duke of Buccleuch.²⁷

After the Dissolution Beaumont was retained by the Crown until 1628, when it, together with other estates of the abbey in this district, was sold to Edward Ditchfield and others.²⁸ Sir John Harrison later became its owner,²⁹ and was followed by the Foster or Buckley family. In 1749 Sir Thomas Bootle of Lathom was enfeoffed of the manor of



FURNESS ABBEY.
Sable on a pale argent a crozier of the field.

Beaumont by Thomas Buckley (late Foster) of Rochdale, Thomas Townley and Sarah his wife.³⁰ The hall is now owned by Mr. Henry Melville Gaskell of Kiddington,³¹ but nothing is known of any manor.

Lancaster Priory³² and St. Leonard's Hospital³³ were other religious houses holding land in Skerton.

SCALE was perhaps the estate in the township held by Thomas Travers in 1324,³⁴ which seems to have descended to Lawrence³⁵ and Singleton³⁶ of Brockholes, but the evidence is not clear. The last-named family owned it about 1600. It was in 1636 sold to the Bradshaws of Preesall and Wrampool,³⁷ but being forfeited for treason in the Civil War time was confiscated by the Parliament and sold to Thomas Sclater, M.D.³⁸



GASKELL of KIDDINGTON. Barry of six per pale ermine and vert counterchanged, a lion rampant gules between two fleurs de lis in chief and an annulet in base or.

²⁵ Add. MS. 33244, fol. 50; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 84-6. This Warine is probably the same who (before 1102) received half a plough-land from Roger of Poitou in Lancaster—afterwards added to the borough—and who became a monk of Furness; *ibid.* i, 94.

²⁶ Other grants to Furness are recorded in the Chartulary, Add. MS. 33244, fol. 66-8. Robert son of Roger de Skerton gave 4 acres on Langrigg and Capilbreck and land within Borganes and on Birstead; he released the rent of 1 lb. of cummin due. Orm son and heir of Adam de Kellet gave all his land in Skerton, with Robert Sparrow his native, land in Capilbreck and Cokemanlands; a rent of 40d. was to be paid to the chief lord. William son of Geoffrey de Skerton gave a culture in Slyndale (6 acres), extending from the high road from Slyne to Lancaster to the middle of Capilbreck. Roger his son, who confirmed and extended this grant, also gave lands to Walter de Parles and William his son, which William transferred them to Furness Abbey.

An earlier grant than any of these was that of William de Skerton, recorded in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88. The rent of 3s. 4d. continued to be paid by the abbot; *ibid.* 296; ii, 121 (25 acres). The same William granted 40 acres to John de Torrisholme, who was to pay 4s. a year. This was probably given by one of the Parles family to Furness, for the abbot in 1323 paid 4s. rent for a place called Downfald in Beaumont; *ibid.* i, 88; ii, 121. In 1343 the abbot claimed from John son of Alan de Parles acquittance of the service demanded by the Earl of Lancaster for the abbey's tenement in Skerton; *De Banco R.* 336, m. 143.

²⁷ *Annals of Halton*, 11; part of the Lune fishery was purchased from Robert Dalton in 1745, and the rest, together with Skerton Mill, from Thomas Buckley in 1759.

²⁸ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv; the demesne or manor with appurtenances in Beaumont and Bolton, the site of the grange (in occupation of Thomas Pott), with messuages, lands, &c., in Beaumont, Beaumont Cote, Bolton-le-Sands, Over

Kellet, Skerton, Lancaster and Forton; also all the fishery in the Lune (in the occupation of Lord Gerard) lately belonging to Furness Abbey.

The grantees divided the estate among a number of purchasers. Lord Ashton is stated to be the present owner of the fishery.

²⁹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 268; *Time-honoured Lanc.* 258.

³⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 340, m. 199.

A brass in the parish church commemorates Thomas Foster of Beaumont, who died in 1713, aged sixty-one; *Lanc. Ch.* iv, 704. He was probably the father of the Thomas Buckley of the fine; Fishwick, *Rochdale*, 393. Edward F. Buckley was the owner in 1810 and later; C. Clark, *Lanc.* 118.

³¹ Beaumont Hall was owned by Henry Gaskell, a solicitor, about 1840, and passed to the late Captain Henry Brooks Gaskell, who died in 1907, father of the present owner. For this and other information about Skerton the editors are indebted to Mr. C. F. Thompson.

³² *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 263-6; Roger son of William de Skerton in 1204 gave an acre between Harnes and Langrigg, and afterwards with the consent of R. his eldest son gave land by Harehuns. Robert son of Roger de Skerton gave 3 acres in Musfoscote by the road to Bare.

In 1323 the Prior of Lancaster paid 21d. a year to the earl for two messuages and 4 acres in Skerton; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 123.

This estate was afterwards held by Dalton of Thurnham; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1. In 1587 all or part was sold to Geoffrey Braithwaite; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 49, m. 8.

³³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88; William de Skerton gave 6 acres to the lepers of Lancaster. See also *ibid.* ii, 131.

³⁴ He was allowed to settle lands in Bolton, Bare, Torrisholme and Skerton on his daughter Katherine; *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 367; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 155. In 1297 he had paid 16d. to the ploughing in Skerton; *ibid.* i, 296. In 1310 he purchased from John Travers

a messuage, &c., in Bolton, Slyne and Skerton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 3.

³⁵ The trustees of Edmund Lawrence (who died in 1381—see Ashton) granted to his son John lands in Skerton and Heysham; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1095. In 1420 the archdeacon of Richmond licensed the oratories of John Lawrence and Margery his wife at Lancaster, Poulton and the Scale; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 397.

³⁶ Robert Singleton of Brockholes died in 1525 holding lands in Slyne, Bolton, Hatley and Torrisholme in socage, also 4 acres in Skerton of the king in socage by a rent of 1s. 4d. yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

Robert's brother was Thomas Singleton of Scale, and his son William, the heir male, died in 1573; in the inquisition it is stated that 'a certain Thomas Singleton and Ellen his wife' were seised of a messuage in 'Scales' and 60 acres of land there, also a messuage in Quernmore, and that Ellen was then (1574) living at Scale. This tenement was held of the queen in chief by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 6s. rent; *ibid.* xii, no. 34. William's son and heir was described as 'Thomas Singleton of Scale, esq.' in 1619; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 148.

³⁷ Mary (? Ellen) Singleton, widow of Thomas, in 1651 petitioned for a third of the small estate left her, which had in 1649 been sequestered for her recusancy only by the Parliamentary authorities. She appears to have had a rent-charge of £14 a year reserved on the sale by her husband (1636) of Scale House and other lands in Torrisholme, Goosnargh, &c., to John Bradshaw, recusant and delinquent; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2695.

John Bradshaw of Scale registered a pedigree in 1665; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 55. Ambrose Bradshaw of Skerton and Jane his wife were in 1678 indicted for recusancy; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109.

³⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 221. Will of Sir Thomas Sclater, dated 1657; he died in 1684; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* i, 383.

It seems to have been repurchased or redeemed by the Bradshaws, afterwards of Halton, but has long been owned by the Hornbys of Dalton.³⁹ The hall is a farm-house.

Among the owners occurring in the inquisitions and other records are Lawrence of Ashton⁴⁰ and of Yealand,⁴¹ Cansfield⁴² and Waller.⁴³ Robert Carter of Skerton, having refused knighthood, paid £10 in 1631 as composition.⁴⁴ Richard Blackburne in 1633 had to pay £3 6s. 8d. a year in lieu of sequestration for his recusancy.⁴⁵

About a century ago some of the wealthier families of Lancaster chose Skerton for their residence; some of the houses then built continue in use.

In connexion with the Church of England St. Luke's was built in 1833; the patronage is vested in five trustees.

The Wesleyan Methodists and the Primitive Methodists each have a church.

The Roman Catholic church⁴⁶ of St. Joseph was built in 1900; a small school-chapel had been used from 1896.⁴⁷

A school was founded in 1767.⁴⁸

OVERTON

Oureton, Dom. Bk.; Ouerton, 1176.

Overton occupies the southern end of the peninsula between the Lune and Morecambe Bay, and is itself divided into two parts by an arm of the river. The western and smaller part is called Sunderland, formerly one of the landing-places of the port of Lancaster; the eastern part is Overton proper, with Bazil Point jutting into the Lune at the south and Colloway on the higher land, 100 ft. above sea level, at the north. From the village of Overton, lying

near the centre of the main part, roads spread out in various directions—north to Heaton, south to the church and river-side, where there is a ferry to Glasson; south-west to Sunderland, across the sands, impassable when the tide is in; and north-west to Middleton. The area is 1,837 acres,¹ including 43 of salt marsh. The population in 1901 was 346.

The village of Overton has an old-world air and consists largely of stone-built whitewashed cottages of 18th-century date, but some of the houses are older. That known as the North Farm has a doorway with a shaped head which bears the initials and

R.H. E.H.

date T.H. The house itself is of two stories 1674

with low mullioned windows, but most of the mullions have been cut away.

On the west shore of Sunderland is a stone with a copper plate inscribed to the memory of 'Poor Sambo, a faithful negro, who attending his master from the West Indies died on his arrival at Sunderland.' Verses added give the date as about 1720. Of Sunderland itself it is stated that after the opening of Glasson Dock in 1787 the trade and people deserted it and the sailors called it 'Cape Famine.' Later, however, it became a popular sea-bathing place.²

The rush-bearing used to take place on Holy Thursday.³

The township has a parish council.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held *OVERTON*, *MANOR* assessed as four plough-lands, as a member of his Halton lordship.⁴ Later it formed part of the demesne of the honour of Lancaster,⁵ the manor descending with the duchy to the Crown. Charles I in 1630 sold it to Charles Harbord and others,⁶ who in turn sold in 1636 to trustees for

³⁹ See the accounts of Pilling and Dalton. Edmund Hornby purchased lands from Peter Bradshaw of Scale Hall in 1694; *Lanc. Corp. D.* In 1714 Thomas Tyldesley went to Scale Hall with old Mr. Hornby to look at his new stable; *Diary*, 145. In 1772 Geoffrey Hornby was vouchee in a recovery of the Scale Hall estate, comprising lands in Skerton, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme, Overton, &c., and a fishery in the Lune; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 615, m. 14.

⁴⁰ This family (see Ashton) sprang from Lawrence son of Thomas de Lancaster, who in 1297 held 30 acres in Skerton by a rent of 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296. He had obtained the same in 1292 from Nicholas Genty; *Final Conc.* i, 175. Nicholas probably held as trustee, for in the same year Lawrence claimed the tenement as heir of his brother John, who had enfeoffed Nicholas; *Assize R.* 408, m. 9.

John Lawrence held 30 acres by the same rent in 1323; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 121. John Lawrence in 1346 for the harrowing, reaping, &c., due from 32 acres in Skerton paid 10d. a year to the earl; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 152.

Edmund Lawrence in 1357 made a feoffment of his lands in Skerton, &c.; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 4d. Edmund Lawrence died in 1381 holding of the duke in chief two messuages, 30 acres of land, &c., by a rent of 6s. 8d., and leaving a son and heir Robert; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 1113.

Robert Lawrence in 1450 held two messuages, &c., of the king as duke by 1d. rent, and in 1490 Sir James Lawrence held a 'manor' of Skerton by 2d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57, 123, 132. Thomas Rigmaiden and Richard Skillicorne seem to have succeeded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 65; vii, no. 3. The former held his lands in Skerton and Silverdale by a rent of 6s.

⁴¹ In 1297 Alan de Parles held of the earl certain lands called 'Richard lands' by a rent of 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296.

Lancelot Lawrence of Yealand died in 1534 holding two messuages, &c., in Skerton of the king by knight's service and a rent of 6s. 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 41. The same service is recorded in later inquisitions of the family.

⁴² Richard Cansfield's tenure was unknown in 1500; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 28.

⁴³ Francis Waller died in 1623 holding a barn and 20 acres called 'William's land' in Skerton of the heirs of Dorothy widow of Edmund Huddleston in socage. His heir was a son Thomas, aged thirty in 1637; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 25.

⁴⁴ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 221.

⁴⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 178.

⁴⁶ N. Edmundson of Skerton gave the English Franciscans a house and garden. He was father of Peter Edmundson, a

friar of great promise, who died in 1690; Thaddeus, *Franciscans in England*, 94.

⁴⁷ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*.

⁴⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lanc. The endowment was a field called Back Longriggs.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,840 acres, including 5 of inland water; in addition 4,398 acres of foreshore and 268 of tidal water.

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 662.

³ *Ibid.* *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 541.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁵ In the Pipe Roll of 1176-7 occurs 1 mark of aid from Overton; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 35. The rent due from the vill was about 1200 increased by 62s. 6d. a year; *ibid.* 130, 147, 164. Three plough-teams being lacking in 1201 the sheriff received an allowance of 10s. for the half-year, so that he paid 52s. 6d. To the tallage in 1205-6 17s. was contributed; *ibid.* 202. To similar taxes in 1226, 1249 and 1261 were given 24s., 4 marks and 6½ marks respectively; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135, 176, 227.

The ancient assized rent of Overton appears to have been 7s. 6d. only; *ibid.* i, 140. The demesne lands in the time of Henry III yielded about £10 a year; *ibid.* 169, 220, 230.

⁶ *Pat.* 6 Chas. I, pt. x; to Charles Harbord and others. A 'king's rent' of £20 was due from the township; it was collected by the constable and greave. The marl and sand for Lancaster Castle had also to be supplied; *Lonsdale Mag.* i, 510.

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the tenants, among whom, therefore, it became divided.⁷

Among the older free tenants were the greaves or reeves, who held half a plough-land in virtue of their office.⁸ Another oxgang of land was held in thegnage.⁹

The services due from the tenants were similar to those in Skerton.^{9a}

For the year ending Michaelmas 1440 John Westfield, the greave of Overton, rendered a net sum of £18 17s. 7½d. to the king's receiver, partly in money and partly in wheat at 6s. 8d. the quarter. Of this Robert Green paid 2s. for 2 oxgangs of land held by serjeanty, and John son of John Rycons paid 8s. 1½d. for an oxgang of free land held in socage; Richard Berwick paid 2d. for 3 acres of free land, which was perhaps the land later held by the Lawrence family. The bond tenants paid 40s. in lieu of services in ploughing, &c., 16½d. for cowmale, £4 for twelve messuages and 10 oxgangs of land,

each of 12 acres, 16s. for 2 oxgangs of 8 acres each, 29s. for 1 oxgang of 18 acres, and 32s. for another oxgang of 22 acres. The demesne tenants paid £9 4s. 2d. Inhabitants having no tenement paid 7½d. 'bone silver' in lieu of reaping the corn. There were a number of fisheries, some held by the community, others, as Kile (or Keel), Irnoston and Sunderland 'at the foot of the water of Lune,' in the hands of Agnes Lawrence and others. The greave himself, in right of Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Groby, held a third part of the lands attached to the serjeanty, paying nothing; but he accounted for 26s. 8d. for the other two-thirds formerly held by Edmund Lawrence. The perquisites of courts amounted to 2s. 2d.¹⁰

A new rental was made in 1562; the total amount was £19 4s. 1d.¹¹

Later the Cansfield family held land¹²; their inheritance became divided between Southworth and Charnock.¹³ A dispute as to a fishing called

⁷ Piccops MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 136; the sale included the lordship of Overton and fishing in the water called Keel between Ashton and Overton.

William Jackson died in 1635 holding a messuage, &c., in Overton of the king. His son William was thirteen years of age; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 699. The Jacksons' estate was in 1694 sold to Sir Nicholas Shireburne of Stonyhurst; Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Leagram.

⁸ Robert de Overton held in 1212; he had granted 1 oxgang to Orm son of Adam, who paid 12d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88-9, 123. Later it is stated that he gave the oxgang to Adam son of John and 7 acres to Orm de Kellet; *ibid.* 123 (1222-6).

The descent is not clear. In 1247 Robert son of Richard de Overton paid to the tallage 2s. and John son of Adam 3s. 4d.; *ibid.* 176. About the same time John de Overton held the serjeanty and Adam son of John held 1 oxgang of land (arrented at 3s. 4d.), Adam de Kellet another (also 3s. 4d.) and the Abbot of Cockersand 4 acres (12d.); *ibid.* 181. Adam de Overton (who must be Adam son of John) died in 1259 holding an oxgang of land in Overton in chief of the king by the rent of 3s. 4d.; he left a son and heir John of full age; *ibid.* 223. The son is called John son of Adam son of John; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 321. The other oxgang was surrendered to Edmund Earl of Lancaster by Thomas son of Adam de Kellet; Great Coucher, i, fol. 61, no. 9.

Robert the Reeve occurs again in 1297 (as above) and John was reeve in 1323, holding a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land by serjeanty; he paid 2s. for cowmale; *ibid.* ii, 130. He is called John son of Robert the Greave in 1330; De Banco R. 285, m. 104. Robert the Greave held the serjeanty in 1346, with the 2 oxgangs, rendering 2s. a year; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 153.

This may have been the estate which William de Lancaster soon afterwards held in right of Blanche his wife and which their son Adam in 1374 gave to John de Oxcliffe, as trustee; he in 1381-2 granted to Edmund father of Robert Lawrence; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 83, 125. Sir James Lawrence of Ashton in 1490 held the 'manor' of

Overton of the king as duke in socage by the rent of a rose; *ibid.* ii, 123.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 89. This oxgang may have been that held by John son of Robert son of Ricoun in 1297, but he paid 8s. 1½d. instead of 2s.; *ibid.* 293. In 1323 John son of John held an oxgang of land by the service of 8s. 1½d. and cowmale, and Roger son of John held 3 acres, paying 2d.; *ibid.* ii, 129. John son of John Ricoun in 1346 held by 8s. 1½d.; paying also his proportion of the cowmale and multure and double rent for relief; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 153.

The other free tenant in the last-named year was Richard de Berwick, who held 3 acres in socage under a charter which had been burnt and paid 2s. 2d. a year; *ibid.*

In 1355 Roger de Kellet and Isabel his wife claimed dower against John son of William de Clifton of Overton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 26 d.

Isolda widow of John Rigmaiden was defendant in 1442; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 4, m. 26. John Rigmaiden the elder and Agnes his wife held two messuages, &c., in Middleton and Overton in 1574; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 97. There were remainders to sons William, John and Thomas Rigmaiden. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 274.

^{9a} In 1297 the free tenants were Robert the Reeve, holding 40 acres by being reeve and paying 2s. a year as cowmale; also John son of Robert son of Ricoun, holding 1 oxgang of land and paying 8s. 1½d. The demesne had 144 acres, yielding £7 4s.; 5 acres, 10s.; 18 acres meadow, 27s. 9d.; also 2 oxgangs of land which the lord had purchased, 8s. Other 10 oxgangs were held in bondage, paying 12s. each; for cowmale 16d. was paid. Nine cottagers paid 19s. 6d.; *ibid.* 293. From the poor for lope 7d. was received; *ibid.* 294. For the rental in 1323 see *ibid.* ii, 129.

The Overton halmote roll of 1324-5 has been printed; *Lancs. Cr. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 90-1.

The extent of 1346 shows that the lord had a grange there, 149 acres of land, 18½ acres of meadow, also 3 roods of the assarts of the demesne, each acre of land rendering 12d. and of meadow 18d. There were a number of tenants holding from half an acre up to 15 acres, and 'the whole community' held 4 acres. The gross rent was £9 4s. 2d. The

fisheries in the Lune, the community of the vill holding one, rendered 48s. The free tenants paid 10s. 3½d. In bondage were 10 oxgangs of land and twelve messuages. Each oxgang contained 12 acres and paid 12s. a year; this included the rent in lieu of the ancient services of ploughing, reaping, &c. Each tenant had to pay his share of the 16½d. cowmale and other dues called Belton cow (16s. every third year) and mill-mole. This last was for leave to grind his corn where he would instead of at the lord's mill on the Lune to the thirteenth measure. Boon silver, 7½d. a year, was another small due. The tenant had also to do part of the carriage of timber, firewood, &c., for the castle, also food when the lord journeyed to the castle either from the Ribble or from the northern boundary. He gave merchet for his son and daughter and letherwit for his daughter. At death after debts had been paid the best beast went to the lord and a third of the goods; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 152, &c.

¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bde. 100, no. 1790.

¹¹ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 67. It was stated that some land had been wasted by an overflow of the sea. Three-parts of the circuit was surrounded by water at every spring tide. Another inquiry concerning Sunderland showed that it was about 80 acres in extent, left mostly to the coney; *ibid.* 98.

¹² Robert Cansfield died in 1519 holding five messuages, &c., in Overton and Skerton of the king as duke in socage by 6d. rent. His heirs were two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, aged eleven; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 6. Another copy of the inquisition states that the tenement was in Overton, Slyne and Poulton, and that the daughters named Agnes and Elizabeth were aged twelve and ten respectively; *ibid.* v, no. 1. Elizabeth widow of Robert Cansfield, who named Robert Lawrence as her brother, in 1520 granted a power of attorney; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), C 240.

¹³ Agnes married George Southworth and Elizabeth married William Charnock, who had disputes as to the inheritance 1556-61; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 305; ii, 248. Elizabeth Charnock, widow, died in 1575 holding of the queen by 3d. rent a moiety of fourteen messuages, &c., in Overton, Slyne and Poulton and the

Thoresholme is mentioned in 1561.¹⁴ Cockersand Abbey had land in Overton.¹⁵

The court of the manor is said to have enjoyed the privilege of proving wills under the seal of the manor in virtue of an immemorial right, but the custom ceased in the 18th century.¹⁶

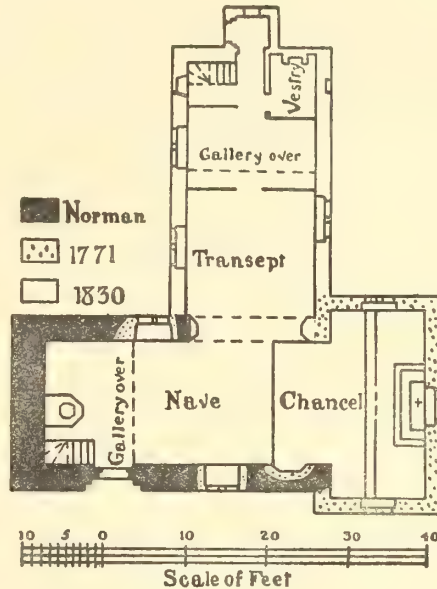
Richard Hinde,¹⁷ Richard Jackson¹⁸ and Richard Westfield¹⁹ had their estates sequestered for 'delinquency' under the Commonwealth.

The chapel²⁰ or church, of which the *CHURCH* invocation is unknown, stands on an eminence about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the village overlooking the Lune estuary, and consists of a transeptal chancel 23 ft. by 12 ft., nave 35 ft. by 15 ft., and north transept 32 ft. by 16 ft., all these measurements being internal. There is also a small bell-turret over the west gable. The church dates from the 12th century, and from discoveries made during the restoration of 1902 seems to have terminated originally at the east in a semi-circular apse,²¹ the total length of the building being 45 ft. The east end, however, was rebuilt in 1771, to which date the present chancel belongs, and the long north transept was added in 1830. The building is very plain in character, and, with the exception of the south doorway, has little architectural interest. At the same time that the chancel was built the original 12th-century windows, which, from the testimony of people living in 1820, were 'small, round-headed and without mullions,'²² were removed and the present square-headed ones substituted²³; but traces of the old openings have been found in both the north and south walls. The church, which was then filled with high pews arranged anyhow, and was described as 'desolate and uncomfortable,'²⁴ was restored in 1902, when the old pews were removed, the chancel rearranged and new seating erected.

The west wall is thicker than those on the north and south, which are built up against it, and may be of rather earlier date. The evidence of the masonry, however, is inconclusive, though the walling differs in character from that in the north and south walls. It is built of roughly coursed and roughly dressed gritstone, with angle quoins, and has a chamfered plinth above which is a single course of dressed stone, while

the north and south walls are constructed of sandstone rubble and boulders. The gritstone, however, on the south side extends to and includes the south doorway, which seems to point to the west wall being of 12th-century date.²⁵ The walling of the chancel and transept is of coursed stones with angle quoins, and the roofs are covered with stone slates and have overhanging eaves.

The south doorway is a good example of Norman



PLAN OF OVERTON CHURCH

work, with semicircular arch, and, being very much exposed, has weathered badly. The arch is of three orders and a hood mould, springing from plain chamfered imposts and square moulded jambs without shafts. The inner order shows traces of sculpture and chevron ornament on the face and soffit, and the middle order has also the chevron pattern, while the outer one is carved with beak heads now very much worn. The hood mould has a small chevron on the soffit, and above the arch is a small stone very badly

reversion of the other moiety held by George Southworth for his life. Her son and heir Thomas was forty years of age, and she had four other sons and a daughter; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 26. William Charnock son of Thomas died at Leyland in 1598 holding the same estate; *ibid.* xii, no. 5. He had married Elizabeth daughter of Roger Charnock and left a son Roger; see the account of Leyland.

¹⁴ *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 239.

¹⁵ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 813-15. The benefactors were John son of Geoffrey de Overton, Robert son of Stephen de Overton and Henry son of Norman de Redmayne. The place-names include Bazil, Collingswell (? Colloway) and Bracohanbergh.

Colloway, or part of it, was in 1668 sold by John Wilkinson to John Troughton, and in 1830 the Kirkby family sold it to Thomas Fitzherbert-Brockholes; Brockholes D.

¹⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 540. The manor was in 1836 held in sixteen shares and courts were held in the king's

name; *ibid.* About 1860 the manor court was revived and the jurisdiction exercised; *ibid.* (ed. 1870), ii, 580.

¹⁷ He had been 'well affected towards the Parliament,' but in the 'latter war' (? 1648) he had assisted the forces raised against it; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 229.

¹⁸ He had 'adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament,' and compounded in 1649; *ibid.* iv, 28. The son John petitioned.

¹⁹ His case was the same as Richard Hinde's; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1966.

²⁰ The chapel is named in 1246 in the appropriation of Poulton-le-Fylde; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 42.

²¹ Mr. H. J. Austin, the architect, informs the writer that the foundations of the apsidal wall were discovered below the floor at the east end of the 18th-century chancel, but were not complete, about 7 ft. of the masonry on each side being in position, but the crown of the apse gone. The wall was the same thickness (3 ft.) as the north and south walls of the nave, the crown of the apse

ranging externally with the present east wall of the chancel. At a later date, however, the apse seems to have given way to a square end, the foundations of a straight wall being discovered within the line of the semicircle, portions of which had been cut away. By this the length of the building was reduced 3 ft. and so remained till the rebuilding of the east end in the 18th century. A fragment of the wall 3 ft. thick was also discovered on the north side 13 ft. 6 in. from the east end of the apse, which may have been part of the 12th-century chancel wall, giving a nave 28 ft. long and chancel 16 ft. 6 in.

²² *Lonsdale Mag.* i, 509 (Dec. 1820). The chancel is here erroneously stated to have been built in 1773, 'an addition to the building both in length and width.'

²³ The stone mullions were inserted in 1902.

²⁴ *Lancs. Even. Post.* 17 Apr. 1901.

²⁵ The very remote antiquity sometimes claimed for Overton Church may be the outcome of the use of the word 'Saxon' in connexion with the south doorway

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

weathered, on which is carved what appears to be a figure with hands on hips, possibly the representation of the patron saint. The chancel has a round-headed east window and a square-headed two-light window north and south, but all the fittings are modern, and the chancel arrangement is continued 7 ft. into the nave. The walls of the chancel and transept are plastered, but those of the nave are bare, exposing the old rubble masonry; on the west wall are traces of colour and on the south wall a fragment of a black-letter inscription. The transept is separated from the nave by a semicircular plaster arch, and is divided at about half its length by a modern screen, its northern end being occupied by a wide gallery. The nave roof is probably of 18th-century date, divided into five bays by four plain principals, and at the west end of the nave is an 18th-century gallery 11 ft. wide, with grained panelled front lit by a two-light square-headed window inserted in the west gable below the bell-turret.

All the fittings are modern with the exception of the canopied oak pulpit, which is of 18th-century date and hexagonal in plan. It is recessed in the south wall and stands on a new base. In the vestry at the north end of the transept is the 18th-century oak communion table with moulded top and square legs.

On the south side of the churchyard is a cross shaft 3 ft. 9 in. high, to which height it appears to have been cut down in the 18th century to serve as a sundial. Two fragments of the cross are preserved in the church.

There is one bell.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1708-9 inscribed 'The gift of Francis (*sic*) West relique of William West Esq. of Middleton to Overton Chappell'; a silver paten of 1873-4 inscribed 'The gift of George Blucher Heneage Marton of Capernwray to Overton Church, Feb. 1880'; and a pewter flagon 'The gift of Francis West of Middleton Relict of William West Esq. to Overton Chapel.' There are also a modern pewter paten and the foot of a large pewter breadholder with the maker's mark 'I. H.'

The registers begin in April 1722 and the churchwardens' accounts in 1771.

Lancaster Priory had the demesne tithes²⁶ and built a grange there,²⁷ and on the ordination of the vicarage in 1430 the vicar of Lancaster became

responsible for the chapel services. From a statement of expenses in 1440 it appears that he was bound to send a chaplain each Sunday and principal feast to celebrate there, and the distance being 4 miles he was obliged to keep a horse for this chaplain's use.²⁸ Thus it was in the immediate charge of the vicar. Its fate after the Reformation is unknown; it was probably served by a lay reader and visited by the vicar or curate from time to time. It is not named in the list of 1610 and in 1650, the allowance from Royalists' sequestrations having been reduced, the minister had left for want of maintenance.²⁹ The place was so surrounded by the flowing sea twice in twenty-four hours that the people could not attend their parish church.³⁰ About 1670 an allowance of £10 out of the tithes was given by Hugh Cooper, and from that time a resident curate seems to have been appointed.³¹ Further endowments have been obtained, and the benefice is in the gift of the vicar of Lancaster. The following have been curates and vicars:—

- oc. 1670 Thomas Lawson³²
 - 1684 John Hull, B.A.³³ (Jesus Coll., Camb.)
 - oc. 1732 William Jackson³⁴
 - oc. 1740 Miles Gaythorne³⁵
 - John Gibson³⁶
 - 1789 Samuel Bateman, M.A.³⁷ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
 - 1827 Henry Sharpe Pocklington, M.A.³⁸ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
 - oc. 1833 John Dodson, M.A.³⁹ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
 - 1838 John Ralph George Manby, M.A.⁴⁰ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
 - 1880 Henry Edward Jones
 - 1885 Walter James Locke, M.A.⁴¹ (T.C.D.)
 - 1895 Robert Leighton Atkinson, M.A. (Oxf.)
 - 1896 Thomas Wright Greenall, M.A.⁴² (Queens' Coll., Camb.)
 - 1908 Arnold Hutchinson, B.A. (Oxf.)
- A Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1902.

POULTON, BARE AND TORRISHOLME

Poltune, Dom. Bk.; Poulton, 1226; Pulton, 1280.

Bare, Dom. Bk.

Toredholme, Dom. Bk.; Toroldesham, 1200; Thaurrandeshal', 1201; Turoldeholm, 1203;

used by the writer in the *Lonsdale Mag.* Dec. 1820. There is no real evidence that the west wall is older than the 12th-century door, but the fact of the straight joints and its extra thickness remains.

²⁶ Farrer, op. cit. 290.

²⁷ Adam son of John de Overton gave them a site; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 280.

²⁸ Exch. K. R. Eccl. 3/13 (4/47).

²⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 127; an allowance of £4 a year had formerly been made by the vicars of Lancaster, 'but not of late' (i.e. perhaps since the sequestration of Dr. Willbore). In 1646 a stipend of £40 a year for a 'preaching minister' was ordered from the sequestered estates of Sir Henry Compton, recusant; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 18. In 1649 this was reduced to £16 by Compton's compounding, and an order was made to pay the rest out of

the Bishop of Chester's sequestration; *ibid.* 74. Thomas Fawcett had been the minister from 1646 to 1649, but he left; he was 'an honest, godly, painful man'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 128. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648 as 'minister at Overton.'

³⁰ *Ibid.* This description identifies the place called an 'island' in the survey of the church lands in 1510, the people of which complained that they oftentimes had their friends die there without rites of the church, 'because they be oftentimes enclosed in with the sea that no man can come to them'; therefore they desired that whereas the vicar found a priest to sing at the chapel every Sunday and holiday, a resident priest might be appointed, promising to bear a portion of the charge, if the Abbess of Syon and the vicar would also make an allowance; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 569.

³¹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.),

ii, 441; the certified income was £12 5s. in 1725. The allowance from the vicar of Lancaster ceased at the death of Dr. Bushell in 1684. There was one chapel-warden.

Hugh Cooper, by his will of 1682, founded almshouses at Chorley.

³² Visit. Lists of 1674 and 1677 at Chest. Dioc. Reg.; he was of Glasgow University.

³³ Visit of 1691 at Chest. Dioc. Reg.; he was in deacon's orders.

³⁴ 'W. H.' in *Lanc. Observer*.

³⁵ *Ibid.*; he died 12 Mar. 1749.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1827; he was also rector of Farthingstone, Northants.

³⁸ Vicar of Stebbing in Essex 1831.

³⁹ Vicar of Cockerham 1835.

⁴⁰ Son of the vicar of Lancaster.

⁴¹ Previously vicar of Calder Vale; vicar of Caton 1894.

⁴² Vicar of Bishampton 1890.



OVERTON CHURCH : NORMAN DOORWAY

Thoroudesholm, Thoroldesholm, 1212; Thoredesholm, 1233; Thoresholme, 1297.

The total area of this composite township is 1,725½ acres,¹ of which Poulton in the north-west has 811½ acres, Bare in the northern corner 249 and Torrisholme in the south-east 665. The name of Poulton—to which the distinguishing epithet of 'le Sands' was added—has since the opening of the railway been superseded by Morecambe,² which now applies to the whole township. It was the opinion of antiquaries that the bay was the estuary called Moricambe by Ptolemy, but the old local name appears to have been merely 'the Sands' or 'Kent Sands.' The surface is flat and lies very low, but there is near the eastern boundary a small hill which has a tumulus upon it. Anstable in Torrisholme and Hestham in Poulton are old names. The population in 1901 numbered 11,798 and 12,133 in 1911.

The principal road is that from Skerton west to Morecambe; it has branches north to Bare and south to Heaton and Heysham. A wide road, two miles and a half in length, has been formed along the edge of the bay as a promenade for the visitors to Morecambe. The first railway to the place was opened in 1848; it was then called the North-Western, and is now part of the Midland system.³ The old company formed a dock with a lighthouse at Morecambe, but this has been abandoned by it for those recently opened at Heysham, to which there is a branch line. Electric traction has been introduced and a new station has been built at Morecambe. The London and North Western Railway Company's line to Morecambe branches from the main line north and has an intermediate station at Bare Lane, in a detached part of Skerton. This line was opened in 1861. There are tramway services worked by Morecambe Corporation and by private companies running along the sea front from Heysham to Bare, and also from Morecambe through Torrisholme to Lancaster.

The place became a popular sea-bathing resort about a century ago, and after the opening of the railway in 1848 rapidly advanced, the attractions being, in addition to the open bay, the view of the

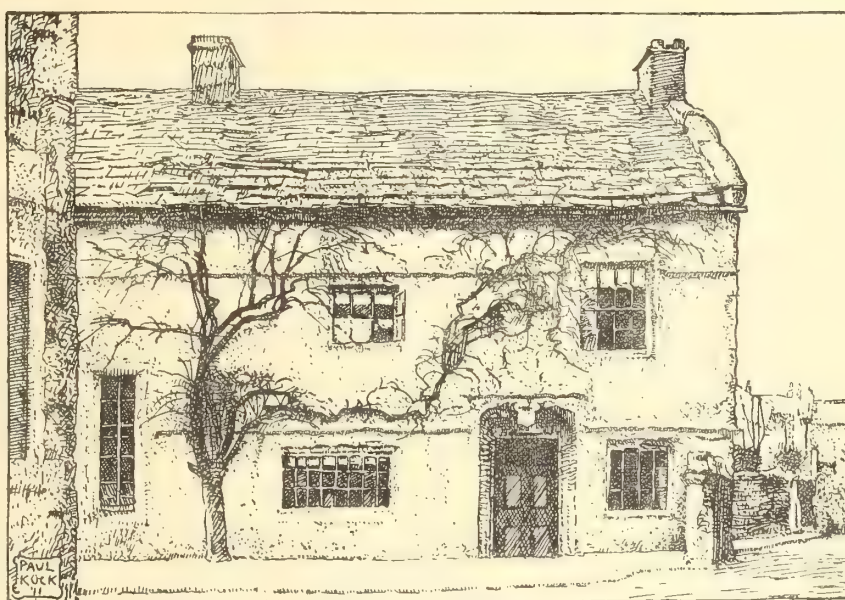
mountains to the north, Helvellyn, Skiddaw and Conistoun Old Man being visible, and the facilities for visiting the Lake district. There are all the usual means of entertainment in the town, which has grown up along the shore—piers with pavilions,⁴ winter gardens, assembly room and ball-room, theatre and golf links. Steamers ply in the summer.

A musical festival extending over several days is held each spring. It was founded in 1893.

The old village of Poulton is near the shore to the north-east of the railway station. It has been greatly altered by modern conditions, but retains the old house now known as Poulton Hall and some 17th-century dwellings. The village of Bare is less changed. Torrisholme consists of a cluster of dwellings lying around a small triangular green, part of which is inclosed. Bare Hall is said to be haunted.

A cottage hospital was built in 1900 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's jubilee.⁵

At Bare there is a camping ground used through



ROSE COTTAGE, MORECAMBE

the summer by Territorials artillery. The local company has its head quarters at Sandylands in Heysham.

The old sea-fishing industry is still pursued, and shrimps and mussels are taken.

Two newspapers are published every Wednesday called the *Visitor* and the *Times*.

In 1066 there were three manors *MANORS* in the township—Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme—each rated as two plough-

lands and pertaining to Earl Tostig's Halton fee.⁶ After the Conquest the manors were separated and subdivided and were held by different tenures. The assessment was reduced to one plough-land each.

¹ 1,801 acres, including 5 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. The increase of area is in part due to the addition of a detached portion of Skerton (28 acres) in 1894; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 31961. This part had a population of twelve in 1901, included in the number given in

the text. There are also 129 acres of tidal water and 4,563 acres of foreshore.

² It has been denounced as 'a bogus local name'; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 9), v, 314.

³ A second station was built in 1874 and the present one in 1907.

⁴ The east or central pier was opened in 1869 and afterwards enlarged, the west pier in 1896. The latter was partly destroyed by a storm in 1906.

⁵ *End. Char. Rep.*

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The manor of *POULTON* was held in thegnage by a rent of 10s., increased before 1200 to 15s.⁷ It was the inheritance of Godith wife of Hugh son of Edward,⁸ and their daughter Maud carried it in marriage to Walter de Parles, so that in 1212 it was recorded that Walter held one plough-land in Poulton by the king's charter and paid 15s. yearly.⁹ The Gentyl family succeeded before 1297, when John le Gentyl held the plough-land by the same rent,¹⁰ and it descended in them for about a century,¹¹ when it became divided, probably between co-heirs, into two or three portions. Richard Berborn and Thomas Lamplugh were two of the lords in 1458-9.¹² In 1483 John Lamplugh held the third part of the manor of the king as duke by knight's service.¹³



GENTYL. Or on a chief sable two mullets of six points argent pierced gules.



BERBORN. Argent on a fesse humetty gules three leopards' faces of the field.



LAMPLUGH. Or a cross flory sable.

The Lamplugh third was sold in 1559 to Sir Hugh Askew¹⁴ and was afterwards purchased by Croft of

Claughton.¹⁵ The Berborn part descended to Curwen¹⁶ and Nicholson,¹⁷ but the Bellinghams of Levens had another share of the manor,¹⁸ and seem to have acquired the whole, being holders till 1728.¹⁹ The manor occurs in the records again in 1771, a

⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 113, &c.

⁸ Ibid. 115; Hugh son of Edward and Walter de Parles proffering 40s. and 2 marks for the confirmation of Hugh's charter in 1199-1200. This confirmation, reciting the descent and the gift by Hugh to Walter, is in *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 27. Walter de Parles contributed 40s. to the tallage in 1201-2; *ibid.* 151.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 89. Walter occurs again in 1226; *ibid.* 141. William son of Walter de Parles was a benefactor of Furness; *Add. MSS.* 33244, fol. 67. William de Parles held the plough-land in 1235; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 63. The Parles family also had Torrisholme for a time. In Poulton John son of William de Parles in and about 1277 granted common of pasture to Gilbert de Lancaster, between the pool of Bare and the field of Halleberg, and between the sand of Kent and the bounds of Torrisholme, and these grants were confirmed by Alan son of John de Parles; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, P. 8. John le Gentyl in 1303 allowed Gilbert de Walton, Agnes his wife, Simon son of William de Bolton and Emma his wife, and the heirs of Agnes and Emma, to take 80 loads of turf from White Hill in Poulton; *ibid.*

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 295. John le Gentyl was in possession in 1285, when he was called upon to defend his right to a tenement in Poulton claimed by Gilbert de Lancaster; *Assize R.* 1271, m. 12. This claim occurs again in 1301; *ibid.* 419, m. 9. John le Gentyl in 1292 claimed the fulfilment of an agreement respecting an oxgang of land in Poulton (1290) against Adam son of William de Barton and Agnes his wife; *Assize R.* 408, m. 64. In 1290 John le Gentyl was excused from serving as coroner because he was already sub-escheator and verderer; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 83.

¹¹ In 1310 William le Gentyl and Philippa his wife made a settlement of the manor, with remainders to William, Thomas, Nicholas and John, sons of William the elder; *Final Conc.* ii, 8. William held it in 1323 by the rent of 15s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 119.

In 1339 (?) Thomas and William le Gentyl gave to Nicholas Frere a field called Hestholme and a rent of 40s. from the manor of Poulton; *Levens Hall D.*

In 1343 Thomas le Gentyl and Katherine his wife obtained possession of the manor; *Final Conc.* ii, 118. Thomas held as before in 1346; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 72.

¹² *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 21, m. 43; the Abbess of Syon recovered a tenement in Poulton against Richard son of Thomas son of Margery Berborn (half), and Thomas son of John son of Hugh son of Sir John Lamplugh (half).

The Lamplugh pedigree is in Burke, *Commoners*, iii, 161.

¹³ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* cxxx, fol. 30.

John Lamplugh died in 1486 holding a third part of the manor of Poulton and the third part of ten messuages, &c., there and other lands in Whittington by knight's service. John, the son and heir, was aged eighteen in 1496. Eleanor Lamplugh, widow, was in possession; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 9. From a pleading a little later (1500) it seems that Eleanor was daughter of Sir Henry Fenwick and widow of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, married to him about 1444; Sir Thomas died about 1475. The Berborns farmed the manor place and demesne lands belonging to Lamplugh; *ibid.* 12-14.

Sir John Lamplugh and Katherine his wife were in possession in 1536; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 53.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 21, m. 25. The sale included the manor of Poulton, with lands in Whittington, Docker and Newton; John Lamplugh and Joan his wife were detorciants.

¹⁵ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 33, m. 34; no manor is mentioned. Gabriel Croft was the purchaser from Henry Ayscowghe or Askew. In 1590 a third part of the manor was held by William and Edward Croft; *ibid.* bde. 52, m. 169. In 1597 Christopher Nicholson obtained a rent of 51s. 7½d. from Poulton against William Croft and Jane his wife, who gave a warranty against William's brother Edward; *ibid.* bde. 58, m. 304.

William Croft died in 1606 holding messuages, &c., in Poulton; the tenure was unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49. Edward Croft died in 1614 holding the same of the king in socage; *ibid.* ii, 90.

¹⁶ In 1509 and later Sir Robert Belling-

ham complained that Giles Curwen and others were disturbing his possession of lands in the manor of Poulton held in coparcenary; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 126, 149. Giles Curwen's wife Agnes was daughter and heir of John Berborn; *Cal. Star Chamber Proc.* (many refs.).

¹⁷ A pedigree recorded in 1613 (*Visit.* [Chet. Soc.], 28) states that Giles Curwen had a daughter Grace, who married Gilbert Nicholson and had a son Francis, whose son was Humphrey. Another daughter, Elizabeth, was mother of William Camden the herald and antiquary. Gilbert Nicholson occurs in a fine of 1573; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 35, m. 190.

It is not clear that the Christopher Nicholson already named (1597) was of this family; he had in 1581 acquired a messuage from Gabriel Croft; *ibid.* bde. 43, m. 156. William Nicholson paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. He died in 1636 holding a messuage, &c., in Poulton of the king as duke, and leaving a son and heir Christopher, aged twenty-five; *Towneley MS.* C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 913. Francis Nicholson by his will in 1677 left tenements in Poulton and Torrisholme to his son Humphrey.

¹⁸ In 1508 Richard (Robert) Bellingham and Anne his wife made a settlement of the manor of Poulton, with messuages, lands, &c., there and in Flookburgh, Silverdale, Whittington and Docker; *Final Conc.* iii, 163. Robert Bellingham died in 1540 holding the manor, &c., of the heir of Alan de Parles in socage by rendering a pair of gauntlets yearly; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 20. The heirs were his four daughters—Katherine wife of Richard Assheton, Elizabeth wife of Cuthbert Hutton, Dorothy wife of Anthony Duckett and Thomasina wife of William Thornburgh. For pedigree see Foster, *Westmorland Visit.* 4, 9; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 103b.

Richard Assheton and Katherine his wife made a settlement of their estate in Poulton in 1549; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 36. It descended to their daughter Margaret, who married William Davenport of Bramhall; they were in possession in 1582; *ibid.* bde. 44, m. 35.

¹⁹ In a recovery of the manor in 1727 the vouches were Elizabeth and Dorothy Bellingham; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 524.

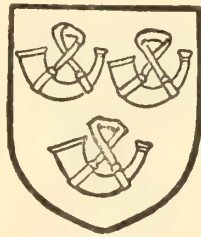
feoffment being then made by William Atkinson, Margaret his wife, Miles Pennington, Mary his wife, James Wilson and Mary his wife.²⁰ The land had become divided among a large number of freeholders. A fourth part of the manor was included in Jane Arthington's settlement on her marriage with Benjamin Jowitt of Leeds in 1831, and was sold in 1844 to Roger Taylor.²¹

Little is said of this part of the township in the records.²² The Prior of Conishead held in alms half an oxgang of land there,²³ and the Prior of Lancaster had a grange.²⁴ Thomas Benison was a freeholder in 1600.²⁵ Francis Nicholson the younger, previously 'well affected to the Parliament,' took part with the forces raised for the king in 1648, and compounded for his offence by a fine of £133 3s. 4d.²⁶

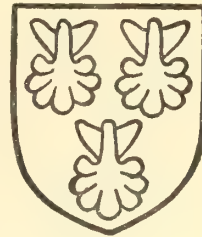
BARE was included in Count Roger of Poitou's demesne in 1094.²⁷⁻⁸ Later it was divided. One moiety or half a plough-land was in 1212 held by Gilbert de Kellet in thegnage, and his ancestor Bernulf son of Orm had granted it to Adam de Yealand at a free rent of 8s.²⁹ The other half plough-land was held by Maud de Kellet.³⁰ In 1226 this part of the township paid 16s. in all to the king.³¹ Half an oxgang of land was about 1262

granted to Lancaster Priory by Thomas de Coupmanwra.³² The manor or a moiety of it was acquired by the Dacres of Halton,³³ descending with Halton till the 16th century. In 1346 Sir William de Dacre held the moiety of a plough-land in socage, paying 8s. a year. Thomas de Walton and Simon de Bolton held the other half, also paying 8s.³⁴ Robert Bindloss of Borwick purchased land in Bare in 1594, the vendors giving a warranty against the heirs of Lord Dacre,³⁵ and after his death in the following year this tenement was found to be held of the queen as of her manor of East Greenwich in socage.³⁶ Few references to Bare occur in the records.³⁷ William Leyburne as a Royalist had his leasehold estate sequestered by the Parliament.³⁸ More recently the Lodge family held a large estate there, their house being called the Hall.

TORRISHOLME was in 1212 held in serjeanty by John de Torrisholme, who was larderer of the castle of Lancaster.³⁹ By 1233 the manor had passed by marriage to the Parles family,⁴⁰ and in 1297 Alan de Parles held one plough-land (except 80 acres) there, rendering 6s. 4d. to the earl, who himself held the 80 acres in demesne.⁴¹ Robert de



BELLINGHAM. Argent three bugle-horns, sable stringed and garnished or.



DACRE. Gules three escallops argent.

In the following year Sir Thomas Echlin, bart., and Elizabeth his wife (one of the co-heirs), in conjunction with Thomas Thompson and Isabel his wife, made a feoffment of a moiety of the manor; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 302, m. 80.

²⁰ Ibid. bdle. 385, m. 230.

²¹ Information of Mr. Tilly, town clerk.

²² In 1328 Randle de Dacre of Halton had messuages, &c., in Poulton; *Final Conc.* ii, 69.

Thomas Robinson died in 1633 holding two messuages, &c., of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster. The heir was his son William, aged forty-seven; Towneley MS. C.8, 13, p. 997.

Thomas Atkinson died in 1640 holding similarly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 48. His daughter Alice (then five years old) died two years afterwards, the heir being her uncle Christopher Atkinson, aged thirty-four; *ibid.* xxix, no. 55.

²³ By grant of William de Parles in 1235; *Final Conc.* i, 63. The prior claimed the whole manor.

²⁴ By grant of John de Parles and of William le Gentyll (1316); *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 272-3.

²⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230.

²⁶ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 216. He had a brother Richard, aged seventeen. He had taken the National Covenant before the minister of Caton.

²⁷⁻⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90. In 1297 Gilbert de Walton and Agnes his wife, together with Emma sister of Agnes, held half a plough-land in Bare of the Earl of Lancaster and paid 8s. rent; *ibid.* 295.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 91. Maud's right was acknowledged in 1206; *Final Conc.* i, 25. See further in the account of Over Kellet.

In 1276 Alice widow of Thomas de Coupmanwra claimed dower in 3½ oxgangs of land in Bare against Robert de Coupmanwra; De Banco R. 14, m. 9 d. For the other half oxgang see below.

³¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 141.

³² *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 270. See the account of Over Kellet.

³³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293; it was held with Over Kellet, &c., by Lady Joan de Dacre in 1297.

³⁴ *Survey* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 70. Margaret de Dacre died in 1361 holding 40 acres in Bare in Poulton of the Earl of Lancaster by the service of 7s. 6d. yearly; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 62. The rent is the proportion for 3½ oxgangs of land.

About 1508 Sir Alexander Standish of Standish held land in Bare of Lord Dacre in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 141. William Standish of Kendal had two messuages, &c., in the vill of Bare in 1521; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 132, m. 10. Thomas Goose in 1569 purchased a messuage, &c., from Thomas Standish and Maud his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 31, m. 85.

³⁵ *Ibid.* bdle. 56, m. 147; the vendors were William Wolfall and Katherine his wife, Brian Newton and Anne his wife. A similar warranty was given in a sale or feoffment by Christopher Carus in 1597; *ibid.* bdle. 58, m. 58. Rents amounting to 3s. 2d. were in 1770 paid from Bare to the Bradshaws of Halton.

³⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 6, 7.

³⁷ Roger Nicholson purchased a messuage, &c., in 1550; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 59. Gilbert Nicholson of Bare (see Poulton above) was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230.

³⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3210. It

appears to have been forfeited altogether; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43.

³⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 88. He had in 1200-1 paid half a mark to have undisturbed possession of his tenement and another half a mark in the following year to the scutage; Farrer, *op. cit.* 132, 152. In 1221 Roger de (West) Derby gave the king £20 for the wardship and marriage of the heir of Nicholas son of John; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74. Thus it came about that in 1222-6 Maud daughter of Nicholas de Torrisholme was of the king's gift, and Roger the Clerk had her wardship; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 130; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* loc. cit. In the king's gift were also Alice widow of the said Nicholas and Emma another widow (? John's); *ibid.*

⁴⁰ In 1233 William son of Ralph acknowledged the right of William de Parles and Maud his wife to the manor of Torrisholme, which was to descend to Maud's heirs; *Final Conc.* i, 58. In 1248-51 the serjeanty of Torrisholme was held by William de Parles and Maud his wife, but 1 oxgang of land had been separated from it and was held in moieties by Roger son of William and William son of Thomas, each to pay 20d. to the lord of the honour; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 182-3. This was no doubt the 80 acres held by the earl in 1297.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 295. John son of William de Parles resigned all his holding in Torrisholme to Earl Edmund in return for tenements in Lancaster; Great Coucher, i, fol. 79, no. 77. John de Parles in 1286 claimed the services for tenements held by Richard son of Jordan de Poulton and Agnes his wife, Roger son of Hugh de Poulton and Godith his wife, and Juliana widow of Roger de Torrisholme; De Banco R. 63, m. 49.

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Holland purchased it from Alan in 1310.⁴² In 1323 the manor was in the king's hands through Holland's forfeiture; it had paid 8s. free rent. At the same time Walter de Torrisholme and Agnes his wife held 20 acres there by a rent of 6s. 8d.⁴³ The Parles family tried to regain possession,⁴⁴ and in 1346 John de Parles held the plough-land in socage, rendering 8s. a year.⁴⁵

In spite of this the Hollands continued to be lords of the manor until forfeited by the Duke of Exeter in 1461.⁴⁶ It was perhaps granted to Lord Stanley, for the Earl of Derby held it in 1521, paying the 8s. rent to the king.⁴⁷ A century later it was in the possession of Thomas Covell of Lancaster,⁴⁸ thus descending to John Brockholes.⁴⁹ It occurs again in



POULTON HALL

John de Parles granted an acre in his moss at Torrisholme to the brethren of St. Leonard's Hospital in Lancaster, and this was confirmed by his son Alan in 1309; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L. 682. The bounds touched Witholme (? Whittam), and ingress was obtained by the high road from Torrisholme to Skerton.

⁴² *Final Conc.* ii, 6; a messuage, 7 oxgangs of land, &c., in Torrisholme and Poulton. The king's confirmation was obtained in 1320; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 431. In 1322 the manor was included in a settlement by Robert de Holland and Maud his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 193. By this it was to descend to Alan son of Robert, and in default of male issue to Robert and Thomas, brothers of Alan and heirs male. This fine was in 1394 examined at the instance of Sir John de Holland as son and heir of Robert brother of Alan; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* file 3, bdle. 1.

⁴³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 122. For the earl's rental at the same time see *ibid.* 126. In another account (about 1330) the tenures are given otherwise: Alan de Parles holds in Torrisholme 20 acres which belonged to Robert de Holland by the service of 6s. 8d. yearly; the manor, which was Robert de Holland's (father of the present Robert), came into the king's hands, before which it had rendered 5s. a year and 3s. for cowmale; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 41b.

⁴⁴ In 1322, while Sir Robert de Holland was in prison, John son and heir of Alan de Parles petitioned for the restoration of the manor to him, cancelling the fine of 1310. The petitioner had been with Sir Andrew de Harcla, and had taken

part in his feats of arms in England and Scotland; *Parl. R.* i, 400.

John de Parles made further efforts in 1329-30; *De Banco R.* 277, m. 192 d.; 282, m. 203.

⁴⁵ *Survey* of 1346 (*Chet. Soc.*), 66. Robert de Parles in 1369 claimed two-thirds of the manor of Torrisholme against Robert de Washington, alleging the following pedigree: William de Parles -s. John -s. Alan (temp. Edw. I) -s. John -s. Robert (plaintiff); *De Banco R.* 436, m. 92. John Parles (or heir) paid 3s. 4d. to the reeve of Skerton in 1440 on account of his tenement in Torrisholme; Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 100, no. 1790.

⁴⁶ Maud widow of Robert de Holland held the manor till her death in 1423 in socage by a rent of 8s.; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 58. This manor went to the younger line of the family, afterwards Dukes of Exeter, as heirs male, and fell to the Crown by forfeiture in 1461; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 3; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iii, 298.

Sir John Holland died in 1451 holding in demesne the manor of Torrisholme of the king as of his duchy in socage by the service of 8s. a year. Henry Holland Duke of Exeter was next of kin and heir; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 45, 46.

In the same year Henry Duke of Exeter confirmed Sir John Holland's grant of the manor to Oliver Southworth for twenty years from 1439 at £8 rent; *Towneley MS.* HH, no. 433.

⁴⁷ Derby rental in the possession of Lord Lathom. The rents of free tenants amounted to 13s. 5d., those of the capital tenement and tenants at will to £8 15s. 6d. The profits of turbary were nominally 10s. 2d., but it was stated that the moss

was exhausted, no turf being dug therefrom. No courts had been held during the year.

In 1587 William Hewitson in right of the Earl of Derby claimed a messuage, &c., in Torrisholme; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 202. The manor is named in the earl's feoffments or settlements of 1583, 1596 and 1600; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 45, m. 94; 59, m. 331; 62, no. 123. It was, however, sold with other estates in 1604 by the representatives of Ferdinando the fifth earl; *ibid.* bdle. 65, no. 43. Among the purchasers was Thomas Singleton, and he and his wife Mary in the same year conveyed the capital messuage called Torrisholme Hall to Thomas Covell and John Tomlinson; *ibid.* bdle. 66, no. 14. The rest of the land was probably dispersed at the same time among a number of freeholders.

⁴⁸ Thomas Covell died 1 Sept. 1639 and was buried in Lancaster Church, where a brass with verse inscription records his career and virtues. He held the manor of Torrisholme and two messuages there of the king as of his manor of Enfield in socage, also messuages in Lancaster and land in Oxcliffe. His will names Dorothy his wife. The heir was John Brockholes son of his daughter Elizabeth, and was fifteen years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 20. Elizabeth was the second wife of John Brockholes of Claughton; *Dugdale, Visit. (Chet. Soc.)*, 58.

⁴⁹ John Brockholes was in possession in 1681; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 207, m. 88. The hall was in 1720 sold to Joshua Lodge by Henry Whittingham, Mary his wife, John Parkinson and Dorothy his wife; *Piccope MSS.* (*Chet.*

1812,⁵⁰ and is now held by Mrs. Lawson and her sister Miss Lodge.⁵¹ The Prior of Lancaster⁵² and some other holders are named from time to time.⁵³

Certain Royalists had their estates sequestered and confiscated by the Parliament in the Civil War time.⁵⁴ Two brothers, Francis and John Gate of Poulton, registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.⁵⁵

Poulton Hall is now in the occupation of Mr. William Tilly.

The rents of certain lands in the township and a parcel at Anstable Holme have from time immemorial been divided among the ratepayers of Torrisholme proportionately to their holdings.⁵⁶

The borough of MORECAMBE, BOROUGH incorporated by charter in 1902, extends over the whole township. Before that it had been governed by a local board established in 1852.⁵⁷ A school board was formed in 1874.⁵⁸ The council consists of a mayor, six aldermen and eighteen councillors, elected from six wards.⁵⁹ The corporation in 1901 purchased the gasworks established in 1858 and erected electric light works in 1897. Water is supplied by Lancaster Corporation. The cemetery, opened in 1875, is managed by the corporation. An infectious diseases hospital has been built at Bare. The western part of the foreshore is owned by the corporation; the rest—east of the central pier—is held on lease from the duchy.⁶⁰ The corporation owns and works the tramway from Bare to the Heysham boundary. There is no coat of arms, but the corporation uses the device of a three-masted ship in full sail.

The places of worship are all modern. The oldest is Holy Trinity, built for the Church of England in 1745 and rebuilt in 1841. A district was assigned to it in 1860.⁶¹ The incumbents, appointed by the vicar of Lancaster, are styled rectors,⁶² the tithes of Poulton and half of Bare being held for them by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.⁶³

Two other churches—St. Lawrence's, 1878, and St. Barnabas,⁶⁴ 1898—rank as chapels of ease; there are temporary mission churches at Bare (St. Christopher's) and Torrisholme. A school was founded in 1732–45.⁶⁵

In connexion with the Free Church of England is Emmanuel, 1886–99; one of the bishops of that body is in charge.

The various bodies of Methodists are well represented. The Wesleyans have two churches in Morecambe, one at each end of the town, built in 1875 and 1897, and a third in Torrisholme; the Primitive Methodists have two, and the United Free Church (1876) and Independent Methodists each one.

The Congregationalists have a church built in 1863,⁶⁶ the Baptists one called Zion (1882), the Plymouth Brethren have a meeting-place, as also has the Society of Friends, and the Salvation Army has a barracks.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Seven Dolours of the B. V. Mary was built in 1895.

HEATON WITH OXCLIFFE

Hietun, Dom. Bk.; Heton, 1212.

Oxeneclif, Dom. Bk.; Oxcliffe, 1176; Oxeclive, 1200; Hoxeclive, 1247; Oxcliffe, 1254.

This township lies on the right bank of the Lune, which here flows west and then south. The greater part of the surface is low and flat, but in the southern half a rising tract, running north and south, stands above the 50-ft. level. On the river side of it is situated the hamlet of Heaton; on the inland side is Great Swart Barn. Oxcliffe stands on a little bluff to the north-east, at the point where the river bends, and Ovangle occupies a similar piece of higher land on the border of Skerton. The hamlet of Oxcliffe in the north has an acreage of 716½, Heaton in the

Lib.), iii, 200, from 1st 3rd R. of Geo. I at Preston.

⁵⁰ James Lodge then obtained the manor of Torrisholme from John Dobson and his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Hil. 52 Geo. III, no. 41. James Lodge appointed a gamekeeper for Bare and Torrisholme in 1819. John Lodge of Bare was the owner in 1836; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 537. The two houses known as Torrisholme Hall are owned by the Yeates trustees and the heirs of Mr. C. J. Clark of Cross Hill.

⁵¹ Information of Mr. John G. Lawson, Morecambe.

⁵² The priory had land for a grange from Nicholas de Torrisholme (c. 1220) and John de Parles (c. 1280); *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 275–6. The prior in 1376 complained of the waste of his houses there by Edmund Frere; De Banco R. 463, m. 142.

⁵³ John Washington of Torrisholme wrote in a Sizergh deed of 1417. The writ of diem cl. extr. after his death was issued in 1423; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 24.

In 1468 Robert Oxcliffe as grandson of Henry Jackson sought a tenement in Torrisholme against Miles and William Jackson; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 34, m. 37.

Robert Singleton of Brockholes died in 1525 holding land of the king as duke in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

George Hesketh of Poulton-le-Fylde held land of Edward Earl of Derby in 1571 by 4s. rent; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15.

Robert Hodgson, who died in 1612, held a messuage, &c., of the king as duke in socage by 2½d. rent. Thomas his son and heir was twenty-eight years old in 1620; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 201.

John Marshall, 1622, held similarly by 5d. rent; his son and heir Robert was twenty years of age; *ibid.* iii, 319–20.

Gervase Harris died in 1625 holding in Torrisholme, Lancaster and Forton; he had a son and heir Christopher, aged nineteen in 1632; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 32. See the account of Leagram and Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 156.

William son of Thomas Marshall died in 1627 holding of the king. His mother Elizabeth, wife of Francis Chatburne, was living. His heir was a brother John, aged twenty-one in 1631; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 859.

⁵⁴ Miles Atkinson, 'very poor,' was fined £2 for 'delinquency.' He had 3 acres of land; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 116.

Thomas Styth assisted the king in 'the first war' and had to pay £3; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1952.

William Green of Torrisholme lost his estate altogether; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41.

⁵⁵ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 145; they were sons of Thomas Gate of Poulton, a recusant in 1680. See also R. N. Billington, *St. Peter's, Lanc.* 75.

⁵⁶ An account of the matter will be found in the *End. Char. Rep.* for Lancaster (1903), p. 101.

⁵⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 May 1852. It became an urban district council in 1894 and had nine members.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 1874.

⁵⁹ The wards are named Poulton, Torrisholme, Parks, Harbour, Victoria and Alexandra.

⁶⁰ Information of Mr. G. Batty.

⁶¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 1860.

⁶² *Ibid.* 7 Aug. 1866.

⁶³ The tithes of the rest of the township (Torrisholme and half of Bare) are owned by Mrs. Lawson and Miss Lodge; information of Mr. Tilly.

⁶⁴ An iron church was first erected in 1890.

⁶⁵ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lancaster; it was founded in connexion with the church under the will of Francis Bowes.

⁶⁶ It stands in Clark Street, and was one of those erected to commemorate the ejection of Nonconformist ministers in 1662. A wooden building had been used from 1861. Disputes broke out in 1865, but the church was quickly reformed; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 237.

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south having 1,319½, giving a total of 2,036 acres¹; of this 166½ is salt marsh, the hamlets named containing 76 and 90½ acres of it respectively. The population in 1901 was 165.

The principal road is that going from Skerton near the river bank, through Ovangle, Oxcliffe and Heaton to Overton; south of Oxcliffe Hall it passes the riverside inn called 'Snatchems.' At the north end of the road a branch goes off west to Heysham, and at the south end another turns towards Middleton. The railway line to Heysham Harbour crosses the north-west corner of the township.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held both **MANORS** Heaton, assessed as four plough-lands, and Oxcliffe, assessed as two, as members of his lordship of Halton.² After the Conquest the two were separated and held by different tenures, and the assessments were reduced by half.

HEATON was placed in the barony of Penwortham, and was again divided; one moiety was by Warine Bussel given in marriage with his daughter to Randle son of Roger de Marsey,³ while the other was similarly given to Hamon le Boteler.⁴ Another grant of the whole manor seems to have been made early to the Grelleys of Manchester, who gave to Roger son of Orm,⁵ ancestor of the Kirkby Ireleth family, but no trace of this mesne lordship appears in the deeds. The other moieties



GRELLEY. Gules three bendlets enhanced or.

became reunited in the same immediate lord, though held by different tenures. Roger son of Randle de Marsey before 1180 granted his moiety to a different Roger son of Orm, who was to render 10s. rent and pay 12d. sake fee,⁶ and the grantee quickly transferred to Augustine son of Waldeve in exchange for a third part of the manor of Hutton in Leyland.⁷ Hamon's moiety descended to his grandson Adam de Hoghton, who granted it to the same Augustine son of Waldeve, who was to hold it by doing the service due from the ninth part of a knight's fee.⁸ John Count of Mortain in 1189 confirmed this second moiety to Roger son of Augustine de Heaton.⁹ The double tenure was recognized in 1262, when after the death of Roger's son Roger de Heaton it was found that he had held one plough-land in Heaton of Geoffrey de Chetham by 10s. rent and the other of Adam de Hoghton by 19½d. rent.¹⁰ His son and heir William, who was thirty years of age, did homage and had livery the same year.¹¹ It appears that William married Christiana sister of Henry son of Adam de Hest, receiving with her a burgage in Lancaster,¹² and that he had two sons, Roger and William. The former dying before 1283, leaving a daughter and heir Christiana, the father¹³ in that year settled his manors of Heaton and Burn upon the other son, William, Christiana daughter of Roger putting in her claim.¹⁴

In 1302 William de Heaton was recorded to hold the fourteenth part of a knight's fee in Heaton of the Earl of Lincoln.¹⁵ The manor descended in this family¹⁶ till the death of a later William de Heaton, and in 1387 one-third part was held as dower by his widow Katherine and the rest by Richard de Westby

¹ 2,032 acres, including 2 of inland water; *Census Rep.* of 1901. There are also 29 acres of tidal water and 63 of foreshore. A small part of Skerton was added to Heaton with Oxcliffe in 1900; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order P 1586*.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288h.

³ This is a probability only, as the five plough-lands given are not specified; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29.

⁴ *Ibid.* 30; here it is stated that 'Adam de Hoghton holds (1212) the same Heaton, that is, one plough-land.'

⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 403; Albert Grelley was the grantor, but Roger son of Orm had already held the same of his father. The rent was 20s. yearly.

⁶ *Ibid.* 406; Orm (who was son of Magnus) had held of the grantor's ancestors.

⁷ *Ibid.* 409; the half part of Heaton was to be held of Roger and his heirs in free thegnage by a rent of 10s. and by paying the 12d. sake fee due to the king.

⁸ *Ibid.* 411.

⁹ *Ibid.* 437; this confirmation included lands in Wesham, Greenhalgh, &c. Burn in Thornton was another manor held by Roger de Heaton.

Roger de Heaton died in 1204, leaving a widow Sabina, and Henry de Redmayn proffered 40 marks for the wardship and marriage of his heir; *ibid.* 181, 204. The name of the heir was not recorded in 1212 (*Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 48), but he was no doubt the Roger son of Roger de Heaton to whom, between 1234 and 1241, Adam son of Adam de Hoghton confirmed the half part of Heaton, which was to be held by the ninth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* 30.

It should be added that in 1204—the date being fixed by the attestation of William de Vernon as sheriff—William son of Walter granted to Roger son of Roger de Heaton, in free marriage with Agnes his sister, that half plough-land in Bolton which his own father had received in marriage with his mother; Brockholes of Claughton D. Roger de Heaton and Agnes his wife in 1235 sold 4 oxgangs of land in Bolton to Richard de Copeland; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 67. The place appears to be Bolton in Urrswick.

In 1226 Roger de Heaton paid 17s. rent for his lands in Amounderness; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 139. He frequently acted as juror; *ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 231. Adam de Hoghton in 1298 received 19½d. from William de Heaton for the farm of Heaton; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 54.

¹¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 387.

¹² *Memo. R. (K.T.R.)*, 128, m. 15; a petition made in 1362.

Adam de Hest occurs 1246 and Henry de Hest 1254 on; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 161, 194, &c.

¹³ William the elder was dead in 1288 when Christiana daughter of Roger son of William de Heaton claimed the inheritance against the heir male, William son of William de Heaton; *De Banco R.* 70, m. 22; 86, m. 106 d.

¹⁴ *Final Conc.* i, 160. William son of Roger de Heaton made a grant to William his son about 1280, and a further agreement was made between them in 1283; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), II 217-18.

About the same time Sir William de

Heaton and John de Oxcliffe made an agreement about the bounds of their manors; *C 8, 13, H 219*. Sir William's seal appears in the Lytham charters at Durham—4a, 2ae, Ebor. 17.

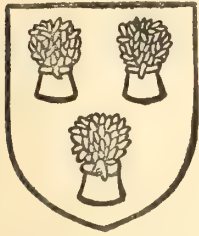
¹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 317. About the same time Richard son of Adam de Hoghton granted to his son Richard the homage and service of William de Heaton for lands in Heaton; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 80b.

In 1323 Alice daughter and heir of the Earl of Lincoln (being lord of Penwortham) held a moiety of the manor of Heaton in Lonsdale by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, and Roger de Pilkington held the manor by a rent of 10s. yearly, his tenant being William de Heaton; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 126, 106. The Pilkingtons succeeded Chetham, and the Earls of Derby succeeded them. Thus Sir John Pilkington died in 1421 holding the manor of Heaton of the king as duke, John Brockholes of Claughton holding the same of him by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 179.

¹⁶ William de Heaton and Anilla his wife made settlements of the manor of Heaton and other lands in 1323 and 1328; *Final Conc.* ii, 55, 78. William de Heaton in 1348-50 made a claim for messuages, &c., in Lonsdale against Thomas son of Marmaduke de Thweng, John Lawrence of Ashton, William de Washington and Robert de Haldleghes; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 3, 4.

The executors of Edmund de Heaton who had claimed in 1362-3 were in 1374 at variance with William de Heaton; *De Banco R.* 456, m. 43. In 1377 was made an enrolment of the grant of William de

and John de Brockholes in right of their wives Margery and Katherine.¹⁷ The estates were afterwards divided,¹⁸



HEATON. *Vert three garbs or.*



BROCKHOLES. *Argent a chevron between three brooks passant sable.*

and the manor of Heaton was included in the Brockholes share.¹⁹ It has since descended in the same way as Claughton in Garstang,²⁰ Mr. William Joseph

Fitzherbert-Brockholes being lord of the manor.²¹ Records of courts held from time to time since 1759 are in his possession. The clearing of the water-courses was the most important matter enforced.²²

During the sequestrations suffered by the Brockholes family in the Commonwealth time some of the tenants took the opportunity of complaining of the harsh dealing, as they described it, of John Brockholes, the deceased lord.²³ Thomas, his younger brother, had an estate in Heaton, which was forfeited and sold.²⁴

OXCLIFFE was one of several estates in and near Lancaster granted out in serjeanty,²⁵ and in 1212 Hugh de Oxcliffe held the plough-land there by being carpenter to the king at Lancaster Castle and elsewhere.²⁶ He had granted out a fourth part, but the remaining three parts continued to be held by the Oxcliffe family for many generations.²⁷ Before 1500, however, the manor had disappeared and the family

Heaton of all his lands in Heaton, Burn, Mowbreck and Urswick; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 361.

¹⁷ Towneley MS. C.8, 13, B 138; the deed is now among the deeds of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes. Katherine widow of William de Heaton granted to the other four named her dower in the manor of Heaton, the chapel, &c.; she had married Adam de Catterall and had made an agreement with Roger father of John de Brockholes and others. Margaret and Katherine were probably daughters of William de Heaton, but this is not stated. The profits of the court called the halmote are named. Edmund de Rigmalden and John de Nevill were free tenants.

¹⁸ The deed has not survived, but the Westbys later had Mowbreck, Burn and Urswick, while the Brockholes family had Heaton. In the last-named place the former family retained an interest, for in 1557 William Westby of Mowbreck held a capital messuage, 30 acres of land, &c., in Heaton of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage by the rent of a grain of pepper; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 17. Thomas Westby in 1638 was stated to have had 53s. 4d. free rent from the manor of Heaton; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 42. See also *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2634.

¹⁹ John Brockholes and Katherine his wife made a feoffment of their manor of Heaton in Lonsdale in 1407; *Kuerden fol. MS. p. 51*. Sir Richard Hoghton died in 1422 holding the knight's service of the heir of Edmund de Heaton (now John Brockholes) for a moiety of the manor of Heaton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146.

²⁰ At his death in 1437 John Brockholes held the manor of Heaton of Sir Richard Hoghton by knight's service; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 446b. Roger Brockholes and Margaret his wife received the manor in 1438; C.8, 13, R 53. Roger made a new feoffment of it in 1441; *Final Conc.* iii, 107. In 1468 Thomas son and heir of Roger Brockholes was placed in possession; C.8, 13, B 156. Thomas had in 1466 granted certain tenements there (late of Margaret, Roger's wife) to Ellen daughter of William Chorley, with remainder to Roger the son of the grantor; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 185.

Roger Brockholes died in 1496 holding the manor of Heaton of Anne daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Hoghton by knight's service and the rent of 18d.;

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 73. Ellen his widow claimed her jointure as above; *ibid.* no. 77. John Brockholes, the son and heir, made a settlement in 1539 (*Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 210b), and his son Thomas held the manor in 1567 of Edward Earl of Derby and Thomas Hoghton by services unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 6.

Thomas Brockholes of Claughton died at Heaton in 1618 holding the manor of the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Hoghton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 148. He had had some disputes with Thomas Mashiter and others in 1601 respecting entry on the moss, marsh, &c., at Heaton; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 433.

²¹ See the account of Claughton in Garstang.

²² Occasionally the bounds were perambulated, the standard being a document said to have been copied from one dated 1520. At the north-east the bounds began at the mid-stream of the Lune, went west to Lyth pool, up this to the west corner of the Brunt park; thence west to the cross in the moss between Oxcliffe and Heaton; still west to the middle of the moss between Heysham and Heaton and then south to the Le Park between Middleton and Heaton; thence by the hedges between Overton and Heaton to Collywall (Colloway) and by the syke to Hathorn pool and the Lune.

²³ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245; in his leases he 'reserved most unreasonable services by ploughing, harrowing, shearing, mowing, and other personal and slavish burthens, which they never before had answered.' The sequestration agents demanded equally 'unreasonable sums of money' instead thereof.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 246-9; he was a 'recusant and delinquent.' In his petition he 'admitted at the beginning of the wars he had acted against the state, but soon seeing his error he subsequently did all he could in the Parliamentary interest.' He was a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea in 1652. His lands were put in the Act for sale; *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 51.

²⁵ In 1176-7 Oxcliffe contributed half a mark to the aid; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 35.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 87. Hugh had in 1200-1 proffered half a mark to the king that the sheriff might not disturb

his possession, and in the following year paid half a mark to the scutage; *Farrer, op. cit.* 132, 152.

²⁷ A pedigree put forward in 1447 and later gives the descent thus: Hugh de Oxcliffe -s. John -s. William -s. William -s. John -s. William -s. James (plaintiff); *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 10, m. 17.

John son of Hugh de Oxcliffe held by carpentry about 1220; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 123. The same service was due from him in 1246; *Assize R.* 404, m. 24. He was living about 1250; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 181. A John de Oxcliffe was plaintiff in 1278; *De Banco R.* 23, m. 9.

In 1297 William de Oxcliffe held three-fourths of a plough-land by finding a carpenter to work in the castle, receiving 1d. a day; he did suit at county and wapentake courts and paid 9d. to the reeve of Skerton for ploughing; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 295.

In 1323 William de Oxcliffe held the three-fourths by carpentry or a rent of 3s. 8d.; *ibid.* ii, 120. In another extent of the same time Alice de Slene was joined with him as tenant, the rent being recorded as 3s. 4d.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 41. It would seem that before 1320 the Gentyll family had had some right in Oxcliffe; *De Banco R.* 233, m. 79. Soon afterwards the Oxcliffes held half the manor instead of three-fourths.

In 1332 William de Oxcliffe gave rents of 13s. 4d. (for life) and 40s. from his manor of Oxcliffe to William de Heaton; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 1129, 423 (fol. 98). By a settlement of 1335 the moiety of the manor was to descend to Joan and Margaret, daughters of William de Oxcliffe, whose wife Ellen is also named; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 84.

In 1346 Thomas de Walton (two-thirds) and Alice de Slene (one-third) were liable for the 3s. 4d. rent from Oxcliffe; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 64. Alice was the holder of the fourth part of the plough-land which had been granted out before 1212; she paid 4d. rent; *ibid.* In this place Oscliue (for Oxcliffe) is misprinted Estline. In later pleadings it is stated that William de Oxcliffe had held a moiety of the manor (except Melanshow—now Mellershaw) and had sold it to his younger brother Nicholas, who granted the reversion to John de Ipre, Nicholas de Ashton, Edmund de Heaton and Edmund Lawrence, no doubt in trust. Nicholas died

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also. The Hollands of Denton later had land in Oxcliffe.³⁵ A farm-house known as Oxcliffe House is dated 1644.

OVANGLE was perhaps the chief part of the 2 oxgangs of land granted by the above-named Hugh to Walter de Sparham in marriage with his sister.³⁹ This fourth part of the manor, after being subdivided,⁴⁰ was in 1297 held by Sir William de Dacre,⁴¹ and in 1323 by William de Slene,⁴² who died soon afterwards, leaving a son William, aged seven.⁴³ Later by co-heirs it came to Gardiner and Southworth⁴⁴; the former moiety was acquired by Harrington,⁴⁵ and so came to Lord Mounteagle,⁴⁶ while the latter descended with Highfield in Lancaster.⁴⁷

The inclosure of the chapel of St. Cuthbert of Heaton was the subject of dispute between Sir William de Heaton and Ralph de Truno, who was Prior of Lancaster between 1266 and 1290. The agreement, made to define its bounds, mentions the new and old houses of Brother William Hermit; the prior had his grange there.⁴⁸ Nothing further is known of any public chapel in Heaton, for that named in 1387 seems to have been at the hall.⁴⁹

without issue, and at Michaelmas 1351 John de Ippe, chaplain, is found making a claim against Thomas de Walton and Ellen his wife respecting a tenement in Oxcliffe (Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 4; 2, m. 1), while in 1355 John son of William de Oxcliffe successfully claimed the moiety of the manor against John de Ippe, alleging that a certain John de Oxcliffe in the time of Edward I granted the same to William de Oxcliffe and Sabina his wife, from whom it descended to their son William, the plaintiff being the latter William's son; *ibid.* 4, m. 25; 5, m. 15. John de Oxcliffe afterwards complained of damage done by John de Ippe after the judgement against him; Assize R. 438, m. 7 d. He then (in 1358) claimed a third of three-fourths of the manor against William son of William de Slene, a minor; *ibid.* m. 8 d. John de Ippe gave another version of the matter in 1361; Assize R. 441, m. 6.

In a gift of land to Leicester Abbey in 1392-3 it was stated that John de Oxcliffe held the manor of Oxcliffe in socage by a rent of 2s. 2d.; *Inq. p.m.* 16 Ric. II, pt. ii, no. 86. The service is that due for a moiety (two-thirds of 3s. 4d.). John de Oxcliffe appears again in 1407-8; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/9, m. 102-3. The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued in 1410; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 8. In 1438-9 it was found that he had held the manor of Oxcliffe of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 2s. yearly; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 446b.

William Oxcliffe in 1433 held three parts of the manor, which he granted to trustees; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)* C 74. The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued 13 Aug. 1439; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 38. As already stated, James the son of William was plaintiff in 1447-50; see further below. In 1489 Joan widow of James Oxcliffe complained that John Oxcliffe and others had broken her close at Oxcliffe; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 67, m. 2. John Oxcliffe in 1489-94 granted three burgages in Lancaster and a fishery at Oxcliffe to Robert Morley; *ibid.* 79, m. 3.

One Robert de Oxcliffe, having lands in Bolton-le-Sands, was a benefactor to Furness Abbey; *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 51.

His arms are there given as Argent, 3 ox heads caboshed sable, horned gules.

³⁹ In 1619 Richard Holland held a messuage, &c., but the tenure was unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 142. This appears again in 1631; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 42.

In the inquisitions of Thomas Cansfield and Francis Waller the tenure of Oxcliffe lands is not recorded.

⁴⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 87; the heirs held the same in 1212. Walter's wife was named Margaret; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 15, m. 22 d.

⁴¹ In 1247-51 it was held by Nicholas son of Gerard and Gervase son of Simon, each having an oxgang of land and being liable to the lord of the honour for 3s. 4d. a year; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 181.

In 1230 Santalota widow of Gervase son of Walter received dower in Oxcliffe from Nicholas son of Gervase, and claimed further from John de Oxcliffe; *Curia Regis R.* 107, m. 30 d.

⁴² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 295. The land used to render 6s. 8d., but this had been remitted by Earl Edmund to Sir Edmund de Dacre, father (?) of William.

⁴³ *Ibid.* ii, 120; he paid 4d. rent. In another version this rent is given as 1s.

⁴⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 23; William held jointly with Alice his wife, paying 12d. rent.

William de Slene, son of William and Alice de Slene (she being an heiress), in 1347 complained of sale and waste in Oxcliffe by Robert de Ellers and Adam his son; *De Banco R.* 353, m. 334. The rent of 4d. due from Alice de Slene for the fourth part of a plough-land in Oxcliffe is mentioned in 1348; *Sheriff's Compotus*, 22 Edw. III.

It has appeared above that the Slenes had a share of Oxcliffe proper. In 1333 the feoffees granted to John de Lancaster and Alice his wife that third part of all three parts of the hamlet of Oxcliffe which Agnes widow of William son of John de Oxcliffe had formerly held in dower; *Towneley MS. HH*, no. 408.

William de Slene died in 1401 holding jointly with Margery his wife certain lands in Oxcliffe of the king as duke by a rent of 40d. yearly. A son Robert seems

MIDDLETON

Middeltun, Dom. Bk.; Middleton, 1198; Middleton, 1212.

This retired district, on the shore of Morecambe Bay, perhaps owes its name to its position between Overton and Heysham. The surface is flat, and only in a few isolated spots does it attain 50 ft. above the ordnance datum. The village lies in the centre on the road between the two places named above; Trumley lies to the south and Whitley to the west. The area is 1,199½ acres.¹ There was in 1901 a population of 172.

Before the Conquest MIDDLETON, MANORS then assessed as four plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Halton fee.² Afterwards part was held by Count Roger of Poitou in demesne.³ Later Middleton was assessed as three plough-lands, each being held by a different tenure in 1212. Adam de Middleton then held one plough-land by knight's service, and had given 1 oxgang of land there to Adam son of Orm (de Kellet), who rendered a pair of spurs yearly or

to have died without issue, and the heirs were unknown; *Towneley MS. DD*, no. 1507.

⁴ James Oxcliffe claimed the fourth part of the manor of Oxcliffe against John Gardiner, Isabel his wife, Oliver Southworth and Alice his wife in 1447-50, alleging the pedigree already given; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 10, m. 17; 12, m. 19; 15, m. 22 d.

Already in 1427 Robert Brockholes and Isabel his wife (in her right) had a moiety of the third part of the manor of Oxcliffe, with messuages and lands in Lancaster, Ashton, Stodday and Bolton, which in 1440 were held by John Gardiner and (the same) Isabel his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 94, 105. In 1448 Oliver Southworth and Alice his wife had a similar estate, but a moiety of the fourth part of the manor was that held; *ibid.* 114.

⁵ Purchased it would seem by Thomas Harrington in 1440; *ibid.* 105.

⁶ Henry Lord Mounteagle was in 1523-4 found to have held lands in Oxcliffe and Ovangle in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64. It was probably given to the new hospital at Hornby; Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 235. The moiety of Ovangle was in 1634 sold to Arthur Alburgh and others; *Pat. 10 Chas. I*, pt. vi. This may have been the tenement of William Wingreene of Middleton in 1637; *Towneley MS. C 8*, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1307.

⁷ It appears in the Southworth inquisitions. In that of Robert Southworth (taken in 1515-16) the tenure is described as of the king in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 2.

In 1567 Gilbert Southworth had a dispute with the tenants of the Earl of Derby respecting a right of way to certain wells, &c., in Oxcliffe; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 354.

⁸ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 278.

⁹ See an earlier note (17).

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 1,370 acres, including 1 of inland water; there were also 888 acres of foreshore.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288f.

³ He granted demesne tithes there to St. Martin's, Ss; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290. In the Pipe Rolls of 1109-1200 appears 13s. 8d. of increment of Middle-

3d.⁴ Adam son of Orm held another plough-land by the king's charter in thegnage, having also the bailiwick of the wapentake; he rendered 13s. 4d. a year.⁵ The third plough-land was held in thegnage by the same rent by William de Hest.⁶ The Middletons were succeeded by the Burghs,⁷ and Henry son of Adam de Hest granted all his right in the plough-land in Middleton to William son of Roger de Heaton in marriage with his sister Christiana.⁸ The immediate owners of this part were in 1297 Lady Joan de Dacre and Richard de Rigmaiden.⁹ Not very long afterwards, in 1314, the Kellet third¹⁰ was acquired by Sir Edmund de Nevill,¹¹ who obtained a grant of free warren for his demesne lands in Middleton in 1318.¹² Some time afterwards, in 1337, he gave a moiety to Cockersand Abbey on condition that an honest secular priest should be provided to sing daily in Middleton chapel for the souls named by the founder.¹³

In 1346 (1) William de Burgh of Middleton held one plough-land there by the service of the fifteenth part of a knight's fee, paying 8½d. for castle ward, doing suit to county and wapentake, providing puture, &c. (2) William son of Edmund de Nevill held 3½ oxgangs and 1 acre of land in socage, rendering 6s. 0½d.; and the Abbot of Cockersand held 4½ oxgangs, rendering 7s. 7½d.—13s. 8d. in all. (3) Thomas de Rigmaiden held 4 oxgangs of land, rendering 6s. 8d.; William son of William Robertson held 2 oxgangs, rendering 3s. 4d.; William Ellison held 1 oxgang, rendering 1s. 8d.; and John son of Roger held 9 acres, rendering 1s. 4d.—13s. in all.¹⁴

The manor being thus greatly subdivided, and the evidence failing,¹⁵ the descent cannot be traced. It appears that the Lawrences of Ashton acquired the 'manor' of Middleton, but held it in socage by 1d. or 2d. rent instead of the old services.¹⁶ Afterwards Robert Washington of Warton,¹⁷ Lancelot Lawrence

ton; *ibid.* 113, &c. In 1226 the old assized rent was recorded as 26s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140.

⁴ *Ibid.* 86. Later the service is recorded as the fourteenth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* 144.

Adam died in or before 1235, and was succeeded by his son Adam; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 275. In 1241 Avice de Middleton released to Adam son of Adam her right in 7 oxgangs of land in Middleton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 84. Adam de Middleton was holding in 1242; *ibid.* 154. He was living in 1255; *ibid.* 199.

⁵ *Ibid.* 89. In 1198–9 Adam son of Orm gave 30 marks for confirmation of his plough-land in Middleton, &c.; Farrer, *op. cit.* 106. See the account of Nether Kellet.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 93. A charter of confirmation was granted in 1199; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

⁷ In 1259 William de Burgh obtained from the king the custody and marriage of the heir (masculine) of Adam de Middleton, paying 15 marks; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 298.

According to a pleading of 1356 Adam de Middleton gave certain land (then in dispute) to William his son and Joan his wife, which William and Joan held it in the time of Edward I; they had a son and heir William, whose son William de Burgh was plaintiff in the action; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 6 d.; 5, m. 17 d. There is an obvious inaccuracy in this account, Adam being dead before the son's marriage, but if true at all it implies that the son took the surname of Burgh. William de Burgh of Middleton occurs in 1265; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 233.

In 1285 Robert son of John the Greave of Overton and Maud his wife claimed from William son of William de Burgh a messuage and oxgang of land in Middleton; De Banco R. 60, m. 90. William de Burgh held the plough-land in 1297, paying 8½d. and doing suit to county and wapentake; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296. In 1302 he was described as heir of Adam de Middleton, and the service was the fourteenth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* 317. The above dispute about an oxgang of land continued, John son of Robert de Overton being now defendant; De Banco R. 144, m. 90 d.; 148, m. 159.

William de Burgh made a settlement of his third part of the manor (3 oxgangs excepted) in 1317; the remainder was to

his son William and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 24. He died in or before 1323 holding the third part of the manor and an oxgang of land of the king in chief by the twelfth part of a knight's fee, 8½d. for castle ward, &c. His wife Emma is named; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 126, 151.

⁸ Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), H 221. This explains why land in Middleton was afterwards stated to be held of Heaton or Brockholes.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296; they held one plough-land and paid 13s. 4d. rent.

¹⁰ In 1286 Hawise widow of Adam de Kellet claimed dower in Middleton against Orm de Kellet (as to 2 oxgangs of land), Robert le Rich (3), and William son of Richard le Rich (3); De Banco R. 64, m. 105 d.

In 1292 Orm de Kellet resigned his messuage and plough-land in Middleton to Richard de Preston and received it back, the remainder being to the heirs of Euphemia wife of Orm; *Final Conc.* i, 168, 174. In 1297 Orm de Kellet and Euphemia his wife held the plough-land of the earl by the ancient rent of 13s. 4d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 296.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* ii, 19; Edmund de Nevill and Euphemia his wife (possibly widow or daughter of Orm) v. Gilbert le Harper, Richard de Preston putting in his claim. In 1323 Edmund de Nevill was said to hold a moiety (? a third) of the manor; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 119. In 1337 he made a feoffment of his remaining moiety of the manor; *Final Conc.* ii, 104. He died in Dec. 1346 holding the sixth part of the manor, with two messuages and 2 oxgangs of land, of William de Heaton by rendering 1 lb. of cummin yearly. William de Nevill, his son and heir, was of full age; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 39. The tenure does not agree with that of Orm de Kellet.

¹² Chart. R. 12 Edw. II, m. 17, no. 77.

¹³ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 1076–7; the soul of Orm de Kellet was one of those to be prayed for. Euphemia the wife of Sir Edmund was then dead. The mesne lords were William de Burgh of Middleton and Thomas de Rigmaiden of the same place. Licence to alienate had been duly granted; *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, p. 472.

¹⁴ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 68–70. William de Nevill held an acre belonging to the third plough-land, causing the total rents to be 13s. 8d. and 13s., instead of 13s. 4d. each. The oxgang there appears to have contained 10 acres.

In 1361 the Abbot of Cockersand, William de Nevill and William de Burgh were stated to hold the fourteenth part of a knight's fee in Middleton; Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

In 1365 Edmund de Heaton claimed 3 oxgangs of land against William de Nevill, 1 oxgang each against John son of Roger de Middleton and John de Heysham and 1 acre against Thomas son of Roger de Middleton; De Banco R. 416, m. 455 d.

¹⁵ The pleadings refer to minor estates.

William de Lone in 1340 claimed a messuage which Gamel son of Edmund had granted to Adam de Lune in free marriage with Christiana his daughter; they had a daughter Margaret, and plaintiff was her son. The defendant was Henry de 'Haybergh'; De Banco R. 323, m. 70 d. This may refer to Middleton near Kirkby Lonsdale; see De Banco R. Mich. 22 Ric. II, m. 199 d.

In 1354 a messuage, &c., was settled by Richard son of Geoffrey the Serjeant and Agnes his wife (by their guardian Roger de Pinnemore), William the Clerk's son of Stodday and Alice his wife, with remainder to Alice daughter of Roger de Pinnemore; *Final Conc.* ii, 141. See also Assize R. 435, m. 13.

¹⁶ Robert Lawrence was stated to hold a moiety of the manor in 1450 by a rent of 2d., and Sir James Lawrence 'the manor' in 1490 by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57, 123.

Some deeds which have been preserved throw little light on the acquisition. William de Middleton and Alice his wife in 1377 gave two messuages, &c., to John de Heysham; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1040. In 1461 William Middleton made a feoffment of his lands; *ibid.* L 1048. John Middleton son and heir of William in 1479 received his lands, with remainder to a brother Edmund; *ibid.* L 1049. John agreed to an arbitration in 1482; *ibid.* L 1024. In 1498 he released to Thomas Lawrence all his lands and rights in Middleton; *ibid.* L 1085.

¹⁷ Robert Washington in 1483 held land in Middleton of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 1s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 115. The rent is the same as that of William Ellison in 1346. The next Robert Washington in 1517 was said to hold by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 10; vi, no. 59.

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of Yealand¹⁸ and Thomas Middleton held estates in this township.¹⁹ Robert Middleton of Middleton in 1629 compounded for his recusancy by an annual fine of £4 10s.²⁰ The Rigmaidens appear to have been the chief resident family.²¹ William Rigmaiden died in 1608 holding of the king as duke by knight's service and 2s. 7d. rent.²² In 1650 and 1659 most or all the claimants to the manor seem to have sold to William West,²³ and in 1701 a settlement of the manors of Gressingham and Middleton was made by William West, Henry West and Martha his wife.²⁴



RIGMAIDEN. *Argen three stags' heads caboshed sable.*

The family and the manor afterwards disappear, leaving no further record.

A few of the old landowners may be found in the fines and other records²⁵; Lancaster Church²⁶ and Cockersand Abbey²⁷ were among them.

Of the chapel which was to be maintained by the canons of Cockersand nothing further is known except that one of them ministered there down to the Reformation.²⁸ At present the only place of worship in the township belongs to the Primitive Methodists, and was built in 1867.

QUERNMORE

Quernemor, Quernemore, 1228. The local pronunciation is Wharmer.

This hilly district was part of the forest of the lords of Lancaster. The northern portion contains the

¹⁸ He died in 1534 holding two messuages, &c., in Middleton of Lord Mounteagle by services unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 41; vii, no. 36. His son Robert, however, was in 1555 said to hold of the Crown by knight's service and 12½d. rent; *ibid.* x, no. 38.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* xxix, no. 64; tenure not stated. He did not belong to the local Middleton families, of whom no account can be given. Elizabeth daughter of Ralph Middleton and wife of Nicholas Adamson mentioned in 1522 may have been of this family; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 134, m. 5.

²⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 173.

²¹ In 1288 Thomas son of Roger de Burgh complained that Richard de Rigmaiden and Anabil his wife had dis- seised him of a messuage and land in Middleton by Overton, in conjunction with William son of William de Heaton. Christiana widow of William de Heaton was chief lady of the fee and one Thomas son of William had held of her. His heir was the said Anabil, whose sister Agnes (born before marriage) was mother of plaintiff; *Assize R.* 1277, m. 31. Richard de Rigmaiden held part in 1297, as stated in the text.

In 1317 John son of Maud de Dolphinelee claimed a messuage and oxgang of land in Middleton held by Thomas son of Richard de Rigmaiden and Margaret his wife; *De Banco R.* 220, m. 184 d. In 1317-18 Thomas son of Richard de Rigmaiden ratified a grant by his father to Edmund de Nevill concerning land in an island of Middleton called Mirhop; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 232. Richard de Rigmaiden held a fourth part of the vill in 1323; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 119.

A long silence follows. John Rigmaiden held lands in Middleton in 1525 of John Brockholes of Claughton by the rent of 1 lb. of pepper; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 6. One of the same name in 1554 purchased two messuages, &c., from Richard Corney; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 15, m. 137. John Rigmaiden the elder in 1574 had sons William, John and Thomas; *ibid.* bde. 36, m. 97.

²² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 91; he left a son Francis, one year old. In 1634 Gavin Herdman purchased the 'manor' of Middleton, dove-cote, &c., from Thomas Covell, Dorothy his wife, Francis Rigmaiden and Jane his wife, warranty being given against the heirs of John Rigmaiden, grandfather of Francis; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 122, no. 47.

²³ The manor of Middleton, two dove-cotes and lands in Middleton, Slyne and Hatlex, with fishery, &c., were in 1650 purchased by William West and Julia or Juliana his wife from Robert Middleton, Ellen his wife, Gavin Herdman, Richard Rathmell, Alice his wife, Richard Greene and Dorothy his wife; *ibid.* bde. 147, m. 16.

William West is named in 1653 as a colonel in the Parliament's army; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1655, p. 53.

In 1654 a settlement by George Middleton of Leighton and Anne his wife included the 'manor' of Middleton (*Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 156, m. 135), and this was acquired in 1659 by William West and Henry Baldwin from George and Anne Middleton, with Thomas Slater or Sclater, M.D., and Susan his wife; *ibid.* bde. 164, m. 96. Baldwin was afterwards described as West's servant.

William West of Middleton was buried 7 Dec. 1670, his wife Juliana having died about four years earlier; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, iii, 664. He married secondly Frances daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth, and just before his death made a settlement of his estates, including the manor of Middleton, the Hall, Hugh Hill, Rigmaiden's house, &c. He seems to have had no children, and, after providing for his wife, the remainders were to Henry West of the Middle Temple, second son of Richard West of Heaton, deceased, to John West, eldest son of John West of Heaton (elder brother of Henry West), and to Nathan West, second son of John West of Overton; *B. M. Add. Chart.* 19547. Frances afterwards married Thomas Richardson of Ronhead; West, *Furness* (1774), 244. For Sir Thomas Sclater's will, 1684, see *Misc. Gen. et Her.* i, 382-4.

²⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 247, m. 89.

²⁵ William Coltman occurs in 1552 and 1571; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 78; 33, m. 82. Richard Forster of Lancaster in 1568 held a messuage and 16 acres in Middleton of the queen by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 24. Katherine his daughter died in 1572, leaving Nicholas Forster as heir; *ibid.* xiii, no. 12.

William Morecroft in 1555 purchased a messuage from Thomas Gardiner and another in 1576 from Nicholas Forster; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 15, m. 30; 38, m. 18. He died in 1577 holding in

Middleton of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 10d. for castle ward. He also had land in Ormskirk and Scarisbrick; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 16. His son William died ten years later holding of the queen by knight's service, part by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 10d. rent and part by the two-hundredth part of a fee; *ibid.* xiv, no. 33. His son William, then two years old, survived till 1600, when the heirs were Isabel Morecroft, spinster, aged sixty; William Clarkson son of Robert and Jane, thirty; John Styth son of Edward and Alice, forty; John Bagott son of Francis and Janet, twenty-one; *ibid.* xviii, no. 30. These were probably aunt and cousins of the deceased, but the relationship is not stated.

The Morecroft estate must have been purchased by James Porter, who died in 1614 holding two messuages, &c., of the king as duke by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 10d. rent. His son and heir Henry was only a year old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 3. See p. 41, note 122, above.

William Wingreene of Middleton died in 1637 holding of the king in thegnage. He left four daughters and co-heirs—Anne wife of Edmund Parkinson, aged twenty-two; Dorothy wife of John Metcalfe, twenty; Janet, fourteen, and Margaret, five. By his will the two last were to have his estates; Towneley *MS. C 8, 13* (*Chet. Lib.*), 1307.

²⁶ William de Middleton son of William de Hest and Orm de Kellet gave small parcels of land, apparently for a grange; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 282-3. Hawgate, at the northern extremity of the vill, and Little Hallgate are mentioned.

²⁷ The gifts have already been recorded. In 1583 the estate was demised by the Crown, as Middleton Hall and lands, to John Packington for sixty years; *Pat.* 25 Eliz., pt. v. An earlier lease had been made (perhaps of part) to Roger Dalton, Alexander Gardiner being occupier; *ibid.* 21 Eliz., pt. xi. It was sold in 1609 to George Salter, &c.; *ibid.* 7 Jas. I, pt. xvi.

In 1600 there was a dispute between Westmore and Dodding as to the estate; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 10, 11.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 157. It is also mentioned as existing in 1585; it had a barn adjacent called the 'Bell House,'

well-wooded Quernmore Park; going east from Lancaster the ground rises till 500 ft. above sea level is reached at a spot affording a fine view over Morecambe Bay, and then descends steeply towards the source of the Conder. This stream flows south, and most of the township drains into it; but north of its source the ground falls away to the Lune, being watered by small brooks, of which Escowbeck is the chief. Still further east of the Conder source the surface rises quickly till 540 ft. is attained. The southern part of the township lies on the western slopes of Clougha Pike, the heights ranging from 1,500 ft. above sea level on the east to 132 ft. beside the Conder, which here forms the boundary. The area measures 6,789½ acres,¹ but the population in 1901 was no more than 606, including 77 belonging to the old township of Bulk.

One road from Lancaster to Caton and Hornby goes along the south bank of the Lune by the beautiful Crook of Lune, where the river makes a sharp turn south and then north between steep tree-clad banks; overlooking it are Scarthwaite and Escowbeck Hall. Another road goes from the east side of Lancaster over the hill and then north-east down the valley to Caton, with Quernmore Park on the western side. This road is joined by another coming north from Garstang. Yet another road, that from Lancaster into Wyresdale, crosses the southern part of the township in a south-east direction. The Midland Railway Company's line from Lancaster to Hellifield runs through the northern edge, by the Lune, and has a station called Halton.

Roman pottery works have been discovered.

In 1625 a meeting of recusants was held at Quernmore, ostensibly for hunting, but probably to consult as to some petition for relief. The chief justice found nothing to proceed upon.²

The township is governed by a parish council. Its bounds were extended in 1900 to include the part of Bulk not then taken into the borough of Lancaster.³

The land is mostly in pasture; the soil is light, with clay subsoil.

The pipe line of the Thirlmere-Manchester water supply passes through the township.

In 1066 the northern part of the later *FOREST QUERNMORE* was as Hotun held by Earl Tostig as a member of his fee of Halton; it was assessed as two plough-lands.⁴ The southern part may have been considered a dependency of Lancaster in the same lordship. Afterwards the whole was included in the forest,⁵ but the burgesses of Lancaster had certain rights of common.⁶ Earl Edmund in 1278 inclosed Quernmore Park,⁷ which thus became to some extent a separate estate.

Accounts of William de Hornby, master forester in 1314, have been printed. The receipts were for the agistment of cattle, sale of dead wood, &c.; millstones were sold for 6s. The expenditure was for wages, repairs to the paling of the park and the stone wall there, cutting down branches for the deer in winter and so forth.⁸

In 1346 a customary due called 'boon silver' was payable, amounting to 7½d.⁹ At the same time the herbage of the Park produced £13 6s. 8d. and that of the rest of Quernmore £6; millstones yielded 1s.^{9a}

During the year ending Michaelmas 1441 two swainmotes were held for Quernmore and two for Wyresdale; various small sums were received from perquisites of court, fishery of the Wyre from Damas Gill to the head of the river, and turves. Nothing was received for slate stones, honey and wax. The herbage of Quernmore produced 45s., the rent of Scarthwaite was 13s. 4d., and of Hollinhead 53s. 4d. The wages of Thomas Urswick, master forester, and the building of a house, thatched with rushes, brought the net receipts down to 19s. 11d. Thomas Harrington was parker of Quernmore Park, and his payment amounted to £4 10s., chiefly derived from letting the herbage.¹⁰ Swainmote courts were kept much later than this,¹¹ and deer might be hunted there as late as the 16th century.¹²

Owing to its peculiar tenure the township is seldom mentioned in the records.¹³ William Singleton of Bank Hall in Broughton in 1573 held a tenement in Quernmore of the queen as of her honour of Torrington in Devonshire.¹⁴ Various grants were made from time to time,¹⁵ and in 1630 *QUERNMORE PARK*

and was occupied by Thomas Westmore at a rent of 3s. 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 360.

¹ 7,323 acres, including 64 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. The increase is due to the addition of part of Bulk.

² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 161, 173.

³ *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order P* 1586.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁵ It was afforested before 1154, so that it was not affected by the charter of Henry III of the forest. In the perambulation of 1228 its bounds were thus described: Beginning where Lungelswic extends towards Herlescate on the west of Quernmore Head; going down Herlescate to the bridge of Musard, down the syke to Frithbrook (Denny Beck) and then down this brook to the Lune; up the Lune to Escowbrook, up this brook to Stockbridge, and to Aukesden as far as the little syke under Ulvesthwaite; thence by the Stordac to the eastern side of Brungare Head, and so to the summit of Clougha; thence to the head of Dameresgile (Damasgill), and by the gill going up to the syke between the two Waresherles along the syke to Blomoss, and so to Conder; up this stream to

the point where the water-course from Littlefell comes into it, and up the syke to the moss under Yvelotshead, and to the road of Stokesthwaite; thence up this road to Herlescate; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 420.

In a later account of the boundary, said to be of the time of Edward III, it began at the brow of Quernmore at Waxhildesgate, went to Wilmots Bridge, thence by the syke to Frith Brook, &c.; *Roper, Materials for the Hist. of Lanc. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 159.

⁶ See *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 496; the burgesses might not allow their animals to pass the night in the forest. The right was regularly exercised; e.g. *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 74. It was probably for this reason that Quernmore was included in the perambulation of Lancaster down to the inclosure in 1809-17.

⁷ *Roper, op. cit.* 114 (wrongly dated); *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 83b. The burgesses, who had right of common, allowed the earl to inclose a park 5 miles in circuit in the place called Hoton, also 40 acres in Scarktheyt, reserving free passing for the burgesses to Shireoaks and

Lyht. In return the earl granted them freedom from agistment in the forest by day and by night.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 28, 29.

⁹ *Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.)*, 60.

^{9a} *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 148.

¹⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdl.* 100, no. 1790.

¹¹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 305 (1478). Rolls of the time of Henry VIII for Quernmore and Wyresdale are preserved at the Record Office; *Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. portf.* 79, no. 1028.

¹² Complaints as to the killing and hunting of deer in the park were made in 1533-5; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 147, 153.

Somewhat later trees were felled there for the repair of Lune Mill; *ibid.* ii, 134.

The Carus family were keepers of the park in the time of Elizabeth; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 451.

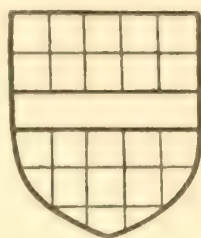
¹³ The *Ducatus* also records pleadings respecting some tenements in the forest there.

¹⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 30.

¹⁵ There were 80 acres in Quernmore which the corporation of Lancaster held

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was sold by the Crown.¹⁶ It became the property of Sir Thomas Preston of Furness, and was in 1681 in danger of confiscation, like other of his estates, because it was suspected he had given it to the Jesuits.¹⁷ It went by marriage to Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh¹⁸ and descended in his family till 1794,¹⁹ when it was purchased by Charles Gibson of Preston, who died in 1823. His son and successor of the same name died in 1832,²⁰ and ten years later the park was purchased by William Garnett of Lark Hill, Salford,²¹ who has been noticed in the account of Bleasdale. Quernmore Park descended in the same way to his grandson, Mr. William Garnett.



CLIFFORD, LORD
Clifford of Chudleigh.
*Chequy or and azure a
fesse gules.*

William Rippon in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood.²² In 1717 Mary Walmesley of Park Hall in Quernmore, widow, registered her estate as a 'Papist.'²³

An Inclosure Act was passed in 1811,²⁴ and the award, dated 1817, is kept at Lancaster Castle.²⁵



GARNETT of Quernmore. *Gules a lion
rampant argent ducally
crowned within a bordure
nebuly or, in a canton of the last a
double-headed eagle sable.*

In connexion with the Church of England the first St. Peter's was built in 1834 and was replaced by the present church in 1860. The incumbents, who are styled rectors, are presented by the vicar of Lancaster.²⁶

The other places of worship are for the Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends.²⁷

While the Prestons held the Park there was a resident priest to minister to the Roman Catholics of Quernmore and Bulk.²⁸

OVER WYRESDALE

Wyresdale, 1246.

Formerly part of the forest of Lancaster, this district occupies the upper part of the Wyre valley,

the river being formed by the union of two main sources, called the Tarnbrook Wyre and Marshaw Wyre, and then flowing west. The northern boundary is marked by the fells stretching west from Yorkshire to Clougha Pike, the highest point, Ward's Stone, being 1,836 ft. above sea level. Between the two branches of the Wyre are minor fells, over 1,500 ft. being attained at the Yorkshire border. The southern boundary is formed by the Grizedale Fells, about 1,000 ft. in the main, but attaining 1,568 ft. at Hawthornthwaite Fell Top, on the county boundary. Numerous minor streams descend from the hills to feed the Wyre, and there are many stretches of woodland along the river and its tributaries, as well as others on the hill-sides. On the whole, however, the fells are bare. At Abbeystead is a reservoir of the Lancaster Water Works, constructed in 1855 and afterwards enlarged in order to supply compensation water to the factories then at work lower down the Wyre.

The total acreage, including about 10,000 of moorland, is 17,318,¹ subdivided thus: North of the Wyre, going east—Greenbank Vaccary, 781½ acres; Ortnor Vaccary, 357; Lentworth Vaccary, 894; Abbeystead Fell, 1,635; Lee Fell, 1,335; Dunkenshaw Fell, 777½; Tarnbrook Fell, 3,336. Between the two branches—Emmets Vaccary, 546½; Marshaw Fell, 3,526½. South of the Wyre—Hayshaw Fell, in which is Swainshead, 922½; Catshaw Vaccary, 1,184; Hawthornthwaite Vaccary, 2,022½. The population numbered only 464 in 1901.

The road from Lancaster enters the township on the north-west border at a height of 940 ft. above sea level, descends south-east to Grizedale Brook, which it follows to the Wyre, crossing at Emmets to reach the northern bank of the other branch of the Wyre near Marshaw; then following the stream upwards it ascends through the wild pass known as the Trough of Bowland into Yorkshire, the boundary being crossed at a point 1,000 ft. above sea level. Another road ascends the Wyre from Ellel on the north side, crossing Damas Gill, the western boundary, at Lower Greenbank, and passing Ortnor, Lentworth and Abbeystead; at this point it crosses the river and joins the other road at Emmets. There is neither railway nor canal.

The township has a parish council.

Sheep and cattle fairs are held at Marshaw in June and September.

by lease from Henry VIII and later sovereigns. The land known as the Copyhold was sold by the Crown in 1623 to Edward Badby and another, and in 1628 purchased by the corporation, who had to pay a quit-rent of £2 10s.; Roper, op. cit. 195; Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. iii.

In 1624 further parcels, encroachments on the waste of Quernmore Forest, were sold to John Traileman and others, also land called Scarthwaite and a piece adjoining Friars' Moss; Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. xvii.

This sale may not have been completed, for Scarthwaite, Hollinhead, Rowtonbrook Vaccary and Hare Appletree, with Longmoor and Rothkall, were sold to Edward Ditchfield and others in 1628; Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii.

¹⁶ Pat. 5 Chas. I, pt. ii; the purchasers were Roger Downes and others.

¹⁷ *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60-1.

¹⁸ Hugh (second) Lord Clifford in 1717 registered his estate there as a 'Papist'; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 114. He had married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir T. Preston; he died in 1730 and she in 1734; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 299.

The poet Gray in 1769 wrote of the place: 'In the most picturesque part of the way I passed the park belonging to the Hon. Mr. Clifford, a Catholic. The grounds between him and the river are indeed charming. The house is ordinary, and the park nothing but a rocky fell, scattered over with ancient hawthorns'; *Works* (ed. 1814), i, 466. The Mr. Clifford named was Edward, younger son of Hugh (third lord), son and successor of the last-named Hugh.

¹⁹ In 1786 there was a recovery of the park of Quernmore by Hugh Lord Clifford and others; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 644, m. 11.

²⁰ There are monuments in Lancaster parish church. Pedigrees are in Burke, *Commoners*, iii, 659, and Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 159.

²¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 585; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

²² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

²³ Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 146.

²⁴ Stat. 51 Geo. III, cap. 131.

²⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.

²⁶ A separate district was assigned to it in 1858; *Lond. Gas.* 4 Feb. It was declared a rectory in 1866; *ibid.* 4 May.

²⁷ The land was purchased in 1863; *Quaker Char. Rep.* 1905, p. 25.

²⁸ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 319; *ibid.* v, 232; R. N. Billington, *St. Peter's, Lanc.* 205.

¹ 17,346 acres, including 93 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

The land is mostly in pasture, but oats are grown. The soil is clayey.

The Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through the west side of the township in pipes.

Nothing is known of the district before *FOREST* the Conquest, except that *SUENESAT*, or Swainshead, assessed as one plough-land, formed part of the Preston lordship of Earl Tostig.² Afterwards *WYRESDALE* seems always to have formed a principal part of the forest of Lancaster, but its bounds were not recorded in the perambulation of 1228, because from that year until 1232 it was held by Hubert de Burgh.³ In 1297 there were twenty vaccaries, of which ten seem to have been occupied by the earl's cattle,⁴ and the following are named in 1323-4:—Swainshead, Catshaw, Groghbrook, Hawthornthwaite, Hindshaw, Marshaw, Little Gilbertholme, Over Gilbertholme, Dunkenshaw (Dunnockshaw), Mickle Lea, Little Lea, Emmets, Abbeystead, Withyriding (Whiteridding), Lentworth, Calveley, Ortnor, Greenbank, Harappletree, Rowtonbrook and Tarnbrook.⁵ In later times, as to the office of forester and the right of hunting there were various complaints.⁶

The tenants under the duchy do not appear often.⁷ Various water-mills seem to have been erected in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁸ Charles Earl of Devon in 1604 purchased four vaccaries in Wyresdale from the Crown,⁹ and the others were afterwards leased and sold.¹⁰

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b. In 1199 Gerald de Clayton offered 15 marks and three chaceurs to have the land of Swainsseste which King John when Count of Mortain had given him; Theobald Walter had taken the land from him, as he said; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 116. No charter of confirmation is known to have been granted.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 438.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 290. There was a smithy there in 1256-8; *ibid.* 221.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 127, 177. Some of these vaccaries may later have been in Quernmore. An account made in 1346 speaks of an iron mine in Wyresdale worth 3s. a year; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 148. Accounts of the vaccaries in Wyresdale and Bleasdale are also given.

⁶ In 1555-9 there were depositions as to unlawful hunting in Wyresdale, Littledale (in Caton) and Quernmore Forest; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 148, 217. Sir Thomas Holcroft had obtained a patent of the master forestership from Henry VIII, and had sold it to John Rigmaiden, whose son John (under age) claimed; *ibid.* 189. A further dispute as to this office occurred in 1589-90, John Calvert being master forester; *ibid.* iii, 210, 235.

An ancient map of the forest has been preserved; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24.

⁷ In 1538 there was a dispute between members of the Bond family as to a messuage called Ortners in Over Wyresdale; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 55.

⁸ Lentworth Mill is named in 1601; *ibid.* iii, 433. A mill in Dunkenshaw occurs about 1620; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* ii, 268.

⁹ Pat. 1 Jas. I, pt. vii; the purchase included pastures, &c., in Horlaw, Tarnbrook, Emmets and Lentworth within

the forest of Wyresdale, also land called Ripon Park in Myerscough.

¹⁰ A forty years' lease of four other vaccaries in Wyresdale was in 1611 granted to George and Thomas Whitmore—viz. Abbeystead, Marshaw, Dunkenshaw and Hawthornthwaite; Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. vi. In 1628 the same were granted in socage to Edward Ditchfield, &c.; Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii. They were no doubt sold in parcels to the occupiers.

Swainshead, Catshaw, Ortnor and Lee were sold to Edward Badby and others in 1623; Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. iii. John Fanshawe claimed Swainshead in 1652 (*Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1300), and in 1751 John Fanshawe, D.D., was plaintiff and Matthew Lamb, Charlotte his wife and Thomas Fanshawe were deforciantes respecting the vaccary of Swineshead; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 344, m. 47.

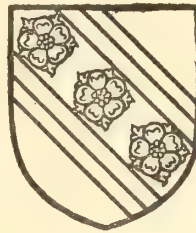
¹¹ Francis Tunstall was at Lentworth about 1590; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 169. He was probably a leaseholder.

¹² The pedigree shows that Thomas Clayton, a younger son of the Little Harwood family, married Bridget Tunstall. His brother John died in 1625 holding messuages, land and water-mill in Over Wyresdale of the king as of his manor of Enfield, which he had bequeathed to Thomas (younger son of his deceased brother Thomas) Clayton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvi, no. 49.

Lentworth had in 1605 been sold by the Earl of Devon to Christopher Carus and another, probably trustees for Tunstall or Clayton; Shireburne abstract book at Leagram.

¹³ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 83; Thomas Clayton of Lentworth d. in 1658—s. Thomas, aged thirty-three in 1665—s. Thomas. Thomas Clayton of Wyresdale was a member of the Presbyterian Classis of 1646. He purchased an interest in

Lentworth passed from the Tunstall¹¹ to the Clayton family,¹² a pedigree being recorded by the latter in 1665,¹³ and it was acquired in 1686 by Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.¹⁴ In his family



CLAYTON of Lentworth. *Argent on a bend sable cotised gules three roses or.*



SHIREBURNE of Stonyhurst. *Argent a lion rampant guardant vert.*

it descended for a century and a half. It is now owned by the Leemings of Lancaster.¹⁵ Thomas Hathornthwaite died in 1620 holding a messuage of the king as of his manor of Bolingbroke; he had a son and heir John, about forty years of age.¹⁶ Thomas Townley of Ortnor, who died in 1739, was a benefactor to the church.¹⁷ Another family named Cawthorne had a considerable estate which descended to Fenton.¹⁸ This is stated to have been purchased by Robert Garnett, and to have descended to his son the late Henry Garnett of Wyreside.¹⁹ The fourth Earl of Sefton (d. 1897) purchased the Garnett estate in

Swainshead in 1653; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3277. There was another family named Clayton at Emmet Green in 1744; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 272, from R. 18 of Geo. II at Preston.

¹⁴ The Shireburne abstract book shows a sale in 1682 by Thomas Clayton and Grace his wife to Richard Richardson (the vendor in 1686), Thomas Clayton the son giving a release. The purchase was probably made to secure the endowment of the almshouses at Stonyhurst, Sir Nicholas Shireburne giving Lentworth Hall to trustees for this purpose in 1706; *End. Char. Rep.* for Mitton (Aighton), 1899, p. 4.

¹⁵ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), loc. cit.

¹⁶ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 508. Thomas Hathornthwaite in 1563 granted land in Nether Lee and Emmets to George Southworth of Lancaster; *ibid.* S 126. The surname was long known in Lancaster and district. See *Tyldesley Diary*, 103.

Thomas Harrison of Manchester died in 1638 holding a messuage in 'Wyresdale,' but the tenure is not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxx, no. 72.

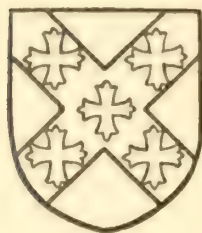
¹⁷ M.L.

¹⁸ See the account of Ellel. By fine in 1748 John Upton obtained messuages, &c., in Over Wyresdale and Bleasdale from Mary Haddock, widow, and James Fenton obtained a like estate from Elizabeth Cawthorne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 341, m. 11, 47. William Johnson clerk was plaintiff in a similar fine in 1756, the deforciantes being Henry White, Mary his wife, James Fenton the younger and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bde. 354, m. 120. In 1826 the vaccaries of Marshaw, Abbeystead and Dunkenshaw, belonging to J. Fenton Cawthorne, were advertised for sale; *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50, p. 164.

¹⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 583.

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the township and built a residence at Abbeystead in 1887. His daughter Lady Rose Molyneux succeeded



CAWTHORNE. *Argent on a saltire sable five crosses ponceon or.*



MOLYNEUX, Earl of Sefton. *Azure a cross moline or.*

and on her death in 1905 was followed by her brother the present Earl of Sefton.

There is no lord of the manor. The Crown about 1895 sold the forest rights to the various landowners, so that in each estate the owner has full powers.

A report of the condition of the township in 1822 states that Marshaw, Dunkenshaw, Abbeystead and part of Tarnbrook belonged to John Fenton Cawthorne, Hawthornthwaite to Mrs. Hunter, a relative, Lee to — Hawthornthwaite, Lentworth chiefly to — Weld of Stonyhurst, Ortnor to — Townley, Emmets to the Rev. — Clarkson, Catshaw to — Brown of Garstang and — Kilshaw; and Hayshaw to the Rev. — Forshaw. Mr. Cawthorne had carried out extensive improvements from 1798 onwards by inclosing, draining and applying lime: 'The land thus improved has been found capable of supporting a full-grown beast . . . per customary acre the first year. . . . The more elevated parts of the land, which are barren, rocky, and incapable of other sorts of cultivation, are planted out with mixed forest and other trees, at the distance of more than a yard from each other.'²⁰

Richard Woodward in 1631 paid £10 as his fine on refusing knighthood.²¹ Lawrence Parkinson of Swainshead in 1630 compounded for his recusancy by £3 a year fine,²² and had his estate sequestered by the Parliament for 'delinquency' in the Civil War. He had succeeded his father Thomas, who had obtained a lease of the vaccary from Queen Elizabeth. He died before the end of 1652, when his widow Faith desired to compound.²³ Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.²⁴

A house of Cistercian monks existed **CHURCH** for a few years before 1204 in Wyresdale.²⁵ Of the buildings no trace re-

mains unless a few carved stones in various houses and buildings in the district formed part of them.²⁶ Tradition points to the site as being just below the junction of the Marshaw Wyre and the Tarnbrook Wyre on the north side of the Abbeystead reservoir.²⁷

The chapel, which stands on high ground about three-quarters of a mile to the west of Abbeystead, was rebuilt in 1733, when a tower was added, but both chapel and tower appear to have been again rebuilt or restored in 1843. Before that date the building is described as having been 'bare and uninteresting,' the windows with semicircular heads and 'a square mullion down the centre of each,' and the tower was without battlements. In 1853 the interior was again restored, but it was not till 1893 that the building was properly dealt with, when a chancel was added, the old roof opened out, new windows inserted, a north vestry and south porch built, buttresses added to the walls and an embattled parapet to the tower, the whole cost of the work being defrayed by the Earl of Sefton. The pulpit, though largely modern, bears the date 1684, and there is a brass to John Barker (d. 1778) and a tablet to Thomas Townley of Ortnor (d. 1739).

There is one bell, by A. Rudhall of Gloucester, 1774, inscribed with the name of Thomas Harrison, churchwarden.

The registers date from 1730 for baptisms and burials.

The earliest record of the existence of the chapel is an order by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster to pay £4 a year to the chaplain of Wyresdale.²⁸ Henry VIII also in 1509 gave £2 a year,²⁹ and again in 1515 ordered £2 to be paid to the chaplain from the produce of Oakenclough in Bleasdale³⁰ as part of the £4, which annuity continues to be paid to the present incumbent. It seems certain, therefore, that there has from about 1360 always been a chaplain nominally in charge. About 1610 he was 'Mr. Cragge, no preacher.'³¹ Under the Commonwealth £30 a year was granted out of Royalist confiscations, and Thomas Denny, B.A., was 'a preaching minister' there from 1638 to 1658, and probably later.³² The augmentation would cease on the Restoration, but the use of the chapel is witnessed by William Cawthorne's will of 1683, by which an endowment of £8 a year was given.³³ The church was served three Sundays each month in 1717.³⁴ It was further endowed³⁵ and rebuilt in 1733. The net income is now stated to be £222 a year.

The incumbents are presented by the vicar of Lancaster. The following is a list³⁶ :—

— Hadwen

²⁰ *Lonsdale Mag.* ii, 202.

²¹ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 221.

²² *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 175.

²³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1300-1; v, 3277. The estate of William Parkinson, deceased, had been sequestered for recusancy; *ibid.* 3216.

²⁴ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 143-6. Their names were John Hathornthwaite of Catshaw, William Parkinson of Over Lee, Ellen Parkinson and Ellen Snape of Moorhead.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 131. See also an article by Mr. W. O. Roper in *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xix-xx, 67-88.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 70.

²⁷ *Ibid.* From which also the ac-

count of the chapel following is taken, 71-2.

²⁸ Note by Rev. D. Schofield from a report by Sir W. Hardy in 1837.

²⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxii, 7.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 41 d. At an inquiry in 1561 it was found that certain lands, &c., in Wyresdale worth £2 a year belonged to the chapel; *Duchy of Lanc. Special Com.* 33.

³¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

³² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 126. The augmentation was granted in 1646; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24; ii, 148, 151. Thomas Denny was still there in 1658; *ibid.* ii, 289. He was of Quernmore; educated at St. Mary Hall,

Oxford, B.A. 1633, and benefited in Lincs. and Notts.; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648 as 'minister of Wyresdale.' He died in 1668; Roper, *op. cit.*

³³ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 445-6; *End. Char. Rep.* 1903.

³⁴ Gastrell, *loc. cit.*

³⁵ Thomas Townley gave (1725-32) £600 to obtain a like sum from Queen Anne's Bounty.

³⁶ From the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. Mr. Schofield adds the following—1688, William Gregson; 1690, Thomas Blamyre; 1699, Christopher Whittingdale; 1709, William Mount, B.A.

The curates have been styled vicars since 1868.

- 1716 Lawrence Washington
 1769 Francis Lee
 790 James Watson³⁷
 1799 James Thomas, B.A.³⁸
 1824 Joseph Stuart³⁹
 1829 Robert Watson
 1863 Constantine Adolphus Lusignan, M.A.⁴⁰
 (T.C.D.)
 1878 Thomas Joseph Brereton, B.A. (Christ Church, Oxf.)
 1894 Daniel Schofield⁴¹
 1910 John Leonard Gamble, M.A. (Dur.)

A free grammar school was built in 1674 by the above-named William Cawthorne.⁴²

According to Bishop Gastrell there were in 1717 'many Papists and Quakers in this chapelry,' and the latter had a meeting house.⁴³ This is at Brooks; it was rebuilt in 1883, and is also used as a school.⁴⁴ The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Emmets.

CATON

Catun, Dom. Bk.; Caton, 1184 and usually; Catton, 1200.

The greater part of this township is hilly, the land sloping north from Clougha Pike and Ward's Stone, 1,836 ft. above sea level, to the wooded valley of Artle Beck, then rising again to Caton Moor, where over 1,000 ft. is reached, and then descending to the Lune. By the riverside is a level tract of land, where the pleasant village is placed, with the church at Brookhouse a mile and a half to the east of it and the hamlet of Caton Green still further east on higher ground. Artle Beck, already mentioned, rises near the centre of the eastern border, flows west and north-west for over 3 miles, passing Crossgill and Hawkshead and receiving various tributary brooks, the chief being Foxdale and Udale Becks from the southern side; it then turns north by Grassyard, reaching the Lune to the east of the village. By the church Tarn Beck, joined by Kirk Beck, runs down to the Lune. The hill-side district south of Artle Beck is called Littledale. Apart from the wooded land named there are some other plantations in this part of the township. The area of the whole is 8,395 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 1,181.

The principal road, that from Lancaster to Hornby, passes through the northern end of the township, having branches north to Halton by a bridge over the Lune, and south to Quernmore. Nearly parallel to it, but on higher ground, is another road, from the village past the church and Caton Green to

Claughton, where it joins the main road again, and from it a road branches off to Crossgill on the south-east. The Midland Company's railway from Lancaster to Hellifield runs through the township on the north side of the main road, and has a station at the village named Caton.

Mason, the friend of the poet Gray, thus described the view looking east from Caton: 'The scene opens just 3 miles from Lancaster. To see the view in perfection you must go into a field on the left. Here Ingleborough, behind a variety of lesser mountains, makes the background of the prospect: on each hand, up the middle distance, rise two sloping hills, the left clothed with thick woods, the right with variegated rock and herbage; between them in the richest of valleys the Lune serpentine for many a mile, and comes forth ample and clear through a well-wooded and richly-pastured foreground. Every feature which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort is here not only boldly marked, but also in its best position.'²

A Roman milestone was found in Artle Beck.³

William Gibson, one of the early Quakers, was born at Caton in 1629. He served in the Parliamentary army, endured much suffering for refusing to take oaths and pay tithes, and published some theological books. He died in 1684.⁴ Michael Jones, an antiquary and genealogist, son of Michael Jones of Caton, was born about 1775 and died in 1851.⁵

The township is governed by a parish council.

In the village is the Victoria Institute and Reading Room, built in 1888. In 1826 there were cotton mills, and the coal and slate of Littledale were worked.⁶ A cotton mill and bobbin mills still exist, and tiles and bricks are made. Bobbins used to be made at Littledale. The land is mostly in grass; the soil is a loam. An attempt made in 1804 to find coal near Grassyard Hall proved a failure.

The pipe line of the Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through the township.

In 1066 CATON was one of the MANOR twelve manors held by Torfin.⁷ The ancient assessment is not recorded separately. Afterwards it was held of the honour of Lancaster by a thegnage rent of 20s. Adam Gernet, lord of Heysham, held it till his death in 1200-1,⁸ and his son Thomas in 1212-9; Vivian, the son of Thomas, succeeded in 1221¹⁰ and held till his death in 1246.¹¹ After a time the mesne lordship of the Gernets of Heysham and their successors was neglected, and Caton was held by a younger branch of the family, which adopted the local name.

³⁷ Master of Lancaster Grammar School.

³⁸ Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands.

³⁹ Previously at Admarsh.

⁴⁰ Afterwards of Caton.

⁴¹ Mr. Schofield has assisted the editors in a number of points and has printed a short historical account of the district. He was promoted to Stalmine in 1910.

⁴² *End. Char. Rep.* for Lanc. 1903.

⁴³ *Notitia Cestr.* loc. cit. The Quaker meeting house is named in a list of 1668.

⁴⁴ There is an account in the *End. Char. Rep.*

¹ 8,393 acres, including 68 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² In a letter to Dr. Wharton, quoted in Baines' *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 30.

³ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 182.

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Thomas and John Gibson purchased land in 1562; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 24, m. 223. John Gibson was plaintiff somewhat later; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), *bdle.* 76, no. 35.

⁵ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 668; his elder brother Charles (d. 1840) in 1815 became heir to the barony of Scrope. His younger brother Captain Edward Jones, who died in 1854-5, was a good draughtsman and a friend of Dr. S. Hibbert-Ware.

⁶ *Lancs. Dir.* ut sup. The cotton factory had been established before 1808,

and was worked to a large extent by children apprentices. The factory was sold in 1815 by — Hodgson to — Greg of Manchester; Corry, *Lancs.* ii, 14-16. There was then a silk mill also.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 132, 140.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 92; he held two plough-lands in Caton in thegnage by 20s. rent.

¹⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 89. The 20s. from Caton was acknowledged in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 161; the mill in Caton is mentioned.

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Matthew Gernet in 1199 obtained the king's confirmation of a former grant of pasture land in Caton afterwards known as Littledale.¹² Matthew, who died in 1202,¹³ was succeeded by John Gernet,¹⁴ whose son Roger de Caton succeeded him in 1241,¹⁵ and dying ten years later was followed by a son John, only three years old.¹⁶ He held the whole manor in 1297 of the Earl of Lancaster, paying 26s. 8d. a year,¹⁷ i.e. 20s. for Caton and 6s. 8d. for Littledale.

Another Matthew Gernet, ancestor of the lords of Burrow, held 3 oxgangs of land in Caton in 1212 by grant of the first-named Adam Gernet, paying 6d. rent,¹⁸ and his son Roger succeeded him in 1215.¹⁹ In this way there were three lords of the place in 1230, when they renounced any right to the advowson of the chapel there in favour of Lancaster Priory.²⁰

The John de Caton of 1297²¹ was succeeded by a son or grandson Thomas,²² whose daughters Alice (or Aline) and Agnes succeeded before 1317,²³ and thus the manor became divided into moieties.²⁴ Alice married William son of Sir John de Lancaster

of Howgill in Westmorland. Agnes married John de Culwen or Curwen, and this moiety descended in the Curwen family till the 17th century.²⁵

The Lancaster moiety descended to William son of William de Lancaster, who proved his age in 1365, he having been baptized at Caton Church in September 1344.²⁶ Sir William de Lancaster died at the beginning of 1399 holding the moiety of the manor of Caton and of the pasture of Littledale by rents of 10s. and 3s. 4d. respectively. His heir was his son John, aged thirty and more.²⁷

This part of the manor was afterwards acquired by the Harringtons of Farleton and Hornby,²⁸ and so passed to the Lords Mounteagle, by whom it was held



LANCASTER. *Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant of the field.*

¹² Farrer, op. cit. 112. The heir of Matthew Gernet held the pasture in 1212; the rent due from it was half a mark; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 92.

¹³ Farrer, op. cit. 152; Roger de Burton gave 60 marks for the wardship of the land and heir of Matthew Gernet and the marriage of the widow, she being Roger's daughter.

¹⁴ John was probably the unnamed heir of 1212 and son of Matthew, for Walter son of Adam Gernet mentions (before 1268) that his father had exchanged certain land in Caton with John son of Matthew Gernet; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 873. John held land in Caton and gave some to Cockersand Abbey; *ibid.* iii, 849-52.

¹⁵ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 360. He acquired 2 oxgang-dales in Welslet in marriage with Helen his wife, and made a number of gifts to Cockersand; *Chartul.* iii, 853-9, 863 (Helen the widow confirms), 875.

¹⁶ Three inquisitions were taken after his death. By the first, in 1251, it was found that Roger de Caton had held in chief of the king a pasture called Littledale by the service of 6s. 8d. yearly, also 6 oxgangs of land in Caton of Roger de Heysham by the service of 7s. 2d. (7s. 6d. later), with the third part of a water corn mill and the third part of a fulling mill. He also held lands in Burrow and Leck. His son and heir John was born in 1249; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 184. At the second inquiry, in 1259, he was called Roger Gernet of Caton, and the heir was said to have been born in 1248; *ibid.* i, 224. The wardship of the heir was granted to William de Bussay (*ibid.* 226), but livery was made to John de Caton in 1259; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 319. After this a third inquiry was made; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 225.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 293.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 92.

¹⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 262.

²⁰ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 164; they were Vivian de Heysham, Roger Gernet and John Gernet.

²¹ As John son of Roger Gernet of Caton and John Gernet lord of Caton he made grants to Lancaster Priory; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 168, 172.

John de Caton as chief lord of the fee aggrieved some of his tenants by inclosures, and in 1271 it was agreed that

a certain fence should be thrown down; afterwards, in 1284, the complaint was renewed by two of the tenants against John de Caton, Ranulf de Dacre and Joan his wife; Assize R. 1265, m. 4. John granted 40 acres of his waste to Ranulf and Joan, and they inclosed it; Walter Gernet of Caton made complaint of this in 1291, Joan being then a widow; De Banco R. 91, m. 320; Assize R. 407, m. 2; 408, m. 22.

John de Caton in 1301 obtained a messuage and land in the township from John de Hutton and Sigrith his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 192. In 1305 Hilda widow of William de Bensted made a claim against John de Caton and John his son, but did not prosecute it; Assize R. 420, m. 6 d. At Trinity, 1312, John de Hornby was plaintiff against John de Caton the elder; De Banco R. 193, m. 40 d.

²² In July 1312 John de Caton and Roger his son claimed the manor of Caton and 1,000 acres of wood in Roeburndale against Thomas de Caton, who allowed them to hold for life at the rent of a rose, with reversion to himself and his heirs; *Final Conc.* ii, 10. It is not clear whether this John is the elder or the younger, but in 1313 Roger son of John de Caton claimed a messuage, &c., against John de Caton the elder; De Banco R. 199, m. 49. In 1315 Joan widow of Roger son of John de Caton claimed two messuages in Caton against Thomas son of John de Caton and Mary his wife; *ibid.* 209, m. 41. Thus Roger may have been son of the younger John and Thomas of the elder. Roger left a daughter and heir Margaret, as appears later.

²³ In that year Mary, widow and one of the executors of Thomas de Caton, was defendant; De Banco R. 220, m. 332 d.

²⁴ In 1323 Alice and Agnes, daughters of Thomas de Caton, held Caton by a rent of 20s. and Littledale by 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 119-20.

²⁵ In 1329 Joan widow of Roger de Caton claimed a piece of land against William Wither, Mary his wife (apparently the widow of Thomas), William son of John de Lancaster, Aline his wife, Agnes daughter of Thomas de Caton and others; Assize R. 427, m. 2 d. In the same year the Prior of Lancaster recovered the third part of Caton Mill

against those named; De Banco R. 279, m. 175 d.; 280, m. 279 d.

Two years later John de Culwen and Agnes his wife obtained a moiety of two-thirds of the manor against William son of Sir John de Lancaster of Howgill (Holegil) and Aline his wife; Assize R. 1404, m. 25. The Abbot of Cockersand in 1334-6 claimed 9 acres against the same William, Aline, John and Agnes; De Banco R. 300, m. 144 d.; 307, m. 90.

In 1346 John de Culwen and William de Lancaster, in right of their wives, held two plough-lands in Caton by 20s. a year and the pasture of Littledale by 6s. 8d.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 72. Agnes afterwards married John Swainson of Ellel, and in 1355-6 they with William de Lancaster and Aline his wife claimed the manor of Caton against Edmund de Prescot and John de Lancaster, who alleged a grant from Joan widow of Roger son of John de Caton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 8 d., 29. The plaintiffs in this case were defendants in 1360, when Robert Pert of Strickland and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Roger de Caton and Joan, claimed certain land in Caton; *ibid.* 7, m. 5; 8, m. 8.

The will of William de Lancaster, dated and proved in Sept.-Nov. 1361, is printed in *Test. Karleol.* (Cumb. and West. Antiq. Soc.), 39. His wife is called Aline.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 39 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 28. Nicholas de Warton, chaplain, baptized him. One of the witnesses said he had a son drowned in the Lune the day William was born.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 22 Ric. II, no. 28. He held also the moiety of Priest Hutton, as well as Howgill, &c., in Westmorland. Christiana widow of Sir William held the manors till 1406; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 6.

Sir John Lancaster died in 1436 or 1437; *ibid.* xl, App. 533-4. According to a later pedigree he had for heirs four daughters, Christiana and the others named in the succeeding note, and they made a partition of the inheritance; Foster, *Dur. Visit. Ped.* 241.

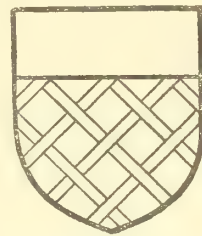
²⁸ Sir Robert Harrington and Christiana his wife (in her right) in 1438 obtained a moiety of the manor of Caton against Thomas Fleming, Isabel his wife, Robert Crackanthorpe and Elizabeth his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 103. In 1443 Christiana, as widow, made a feoffment of her

in the 16th century.²⁹ Their seat was called Caton Hall.³⁰ The estate was dispersed about 1600,³¹ and this part of the manor was sold to William Croft,³² after which it can be traced for about a century. Sir Henry Compton of Brambletye, the purchaser,³³ was a Royalist and recusant,³⁴ and had his estates sequestered in the Civil War; they included a manor of Caton and part of the lordship, for which he compounded.³⁵ He died in 1649, and his younger son George appears to have succeeded.³⁶ He may have purchased the other moiety of the manor,³⁷ which was afterwards in 1673 sold to Richard Biddulph,³⁸ and in 1688 the manor was held by Robert Dalton of Thurnham.³⁹ With Dorothy, one of his daughters, it went to Edward Riddell of Swinburne Castle.⁴⁰ It was purchased by Henry Rawlinson in 1780 and by his son Abraham's representatives sold to Thomas Edmondson in 1806.⁴¹ The new owner settled at Grassyard two years later, and at his death in 1835 the manor passed to his only son John, who died in 1868. Thomas Grassyard Edmondson, his only son, succeeded, and on his death in Scotland in 1900 the manor went to his three sisters, the Misses Edmondson. The manor courts have been revived, and they are held at Caton in December.⁴²

Caton Hall was acquired by the Baines family,

but the Mounteagle manor appears to have been separated from it.⁴³ The Crofts of Claughton would not require a manor-house in Caton. A messuage called Ellers was in 1562 claimed by Peter Barwick in right of his wife Margaret daughter of Richard Curwen against William White (grantee of Lord Mounteagle) and the jurors of Caton Court.^{43a} Ellers is now owned by Mr. B. P. Gregson, together with other lands in the township.

The Curwen moiety descended from John and Agnes de Culwen, married between 1329 and 1331,⁴⁴ to Roger de Curwen,⁴⁵ who died in 1403 holding a moiety of the manor of Caton of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 10s., also the moiety of Littledale by 3s. 4d.; his son Walter was aged twenty-four.⁴⁶ The seat of this part of the manor, in later times at least, was at Gresgarth or Grassyard. Walter died in 1457 holding similarly, and leaving a son and successor John, aged forty.⁴⁷ The next step



CURWEN. *Argent fretty gules, a chief azure.*

moiety; *ibid.* 110. She died the following year, being then widow of William Chorley, holding land, &c., in Caton and Priest Hutton. She seems to have had no issue, for her heirs were her three sisters—Margaret widow of Sir Matthew Whitfield, Elizabeth widow of Robert Crackanthorpe and Isabel wife of Thomas Fleming; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1470.

²⁹ It occurs in the various inquisitions and fines regarding the Mounteagle estates; the tenure had been altered to knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64; xi, no. 1; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 13, m. 85; 36, m. 7.

³⁰ In 1539 Thomas Lord Mounteagle demised his capital messuage called Caton Hall to Robert Baines for life; but Baines in 1560 complained that four tenants of Lord Dacre had ten years ago occupied part of the land wrongfully; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xlv, B 14. The Baines family are later found in full possession of the hall.

³¹ The fines of 1597 indicate several sales in Caton and Littledale by William Parker Lord Mounteagle, Elizabeth his wife and Henry Parker; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 295, 312, 332, 388, 396.

³² Lord Mounteagle in 1597 transferred the manor to trustees; *ibid.* m. 39; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 281, m. 10. It was purchased by William Croft of Claughton, as appears by a complaint by Thomas Baines in 1598 respecting fishing in the Lune, as many as seven salmon having been taken at a time. Baines held the manor-house and demesne lands; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxix, A 14. See also Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 42 Eliz. m. 10.

It appears from the inquisitions that the Crofts already held land in Caton, but its tenure is not separately recorded. The above-named William Croft died in 1606 holding twelve messuages, land, &c., in Caton of the king in chief by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. He had in 1601-2 settled his manor of Caton with Little Field, Deep Clough and Tongue Moor, lately purchased from Lord

Mounteagle, on his wife Mary daughter of John Gascoyne and his issue by her. They had a daughter Mary, born in 1604; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49-56.

³³ Mary Croft married William Lascelles of Brackenburg and then John Leyburne of Cunswick (his second wife); Foster, *Visit. of Cumb. and Westmld.* 81, 82. In 1630 Sir Henry Compton and George Compton purchased a moiety of the manor of Caton and Littledale from John Leyburne and Mary his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 117, m. 17. Sir Henry was a younger son of the first Lord Compton; Collins, *Peerage* (ed. 1779), iii, 179.

³⁴ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 20.

³⁵ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 74; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1602-4.

³⁶ He joined 'the Scots army the last time they were in England,' i.e. probably when Charles II marched south to Worcester, and in Dec. 1651 his mother, Dame Mary Compton, desired the heads of the charge of delinquency for which he had been before the council of state. He was discharged 'on its appearing that he was a man of disturbed brain and a lunatic'; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2922.

³⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 176, m. 40; George Compton v. Thomas Talbot and Katherine his wife, in 1666—the manor of Caton with messuages, &c., there and at Tongue Moor, and half the mill.

³⁸ *Ibid.* bdle. 190, m. 13.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 220, m. 38.

⁴⁰ See the accounts of Thurnham and Aldcliffe. In 1725 Robert Gibson obtained the manor of Caton from Thomas Riddell; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 296, m. 52. Thomas Riddell was vouchee in a recovery of the manor, with fishery in the Lune, &c., in 1762; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 595, m. 6.

⁴¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 546. Henry Rawlinson was M.P. for Liverpool (where he was a merchant) from 1780 to 1784. He died in 1786. Martha Rawlinson, widow, held the manor in

1794. Henry's son Abraham was afterwards of Chadlington Hall, Oxford; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 201. In 1802 Abraham Tyzack Rawlinson and Eliza Eudocia Allenia his wife were vouchees in a recovery of the manor; Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes 42 Geo. III, R. 176.

⁴² This information has been afforded by Miss (Constance) Edmondson of Grassyard.

⁴³ Pleadings already quoted show how the Baines family obtained it. Joan Baines in 1620 made a settlement of the capital messuage called Caton Hall, the remainder being to her natural brother Edward Fincham, and after his death to his sons Ralph and Richard equally. She died at Caton in 1633, being then Joan King, widow, and her heir was her nephew Thomas Fincham son of Edward (who had died before Joan); he was thirty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 5.

Thomas Thornton in 1705 obtained the capital messuage called Caton Hall, with lands, fishery, &c., from John Wildman, Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Hathornthwaite, Mary his wife, Henry Foxcroft and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 254, m. 91.

^{43a} *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 251; iii, 113.

⁴⁴ See note 25 above. Robert de Culwen and Joan his wife in 1340 claimed dower in Caton against Edmund son of John de Hornby in right of a gift by Thomas de Rigmaiden, Joan's former husband; De Banco R. 323, m. 32.

⁴⁵ Roger de Culwen and Agnes his wife in 1375 allowed John Swainson and Agnes his wife to hold a moiety of the manor for life, with reversion to Roger and his heirs; *Final Conc.* ii, 189.

⁴⁶ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1506.

⁴⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 64; an inclosure called Jock Close is mentioned. He held lands also in Ellet and Goosnargh. John Curwen, son and heir of Walter, made complaint to the Lord Chancellor as to the conduct of the feoffees; Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 26, no. 216.

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is uncertain, but Gilbert Curwen died in 1483 holding the moiety of the manor, and was succeeded by his son John, twenty-seven years of age.⁴⁸ John Curwen died in September 1500 holding one ploughland in Caton of the king as duke by services unknown to the jurors. His son Richard was twelve years old.⁴⁹ The pedigree recorded a century later states that Richard had a son Thomas, who was succeeded by a son Nicholas, living in 1613, and whose heir was apparently a sister Elizabeth wife of Thomas Morley

of Wennington.⁵⁰ It seems to have been acquired by the Girlingtons of Thurland, whose issue probably sold the manor to George Compton in 1666.

Lancaster Priory,⁵¹ Cockersand Abbey⁵² and the Knights Hospitallers⁵³ held lands in Caton in connexion with which the Dobson family occurs.^{53a} The rectory of Tatham had a tenement.^{53b} A number of minor families occur in pleadings⁵⁴ and inquisitions,⁵⁵ including some bearing the local surname, but there are only fragmentary notices of them.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 114. John Curwen soon after succeeding (1485) made a settlement of the manor of Caton with messuages, &c., in Caton, Hornby, Ellel, Halton, Goosnargh and Gressingham. The remainders were to his brothers Thomas, William and Edmund; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 60, m. 1. There is another reference to him in R. 86, m. 7.

⁴⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 79. Richard Curwen is, about 1523, named at the head of a list of gentlemen and 'riotous persons' who by day and night hunted deer in the king's park at Quernmore, and lay in wait to murder the under-keeper because he resisted them, even employing men disguised in women's apparel to catch him unawares; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 115. Richard Curwen of Grassyard died before 1536, when his daughter Cecily was engaged to marry Nicholas son and heir of William Bardsey of Bardsey; Pal. of Lanc. Sess. P. Aug. 30, Hen. VIII.

Sir William Molyneux of Sefton died in 1548 holding a messuage and land in Caton lately of Cockersand Abbey; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 2. Thomas Curwen *alias* Culwen purchased this from his heirs in 1564; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 26, m. 94.

⁵⁰ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 68. Elizabeth Morley had sons Thomas and William, the latter living in 1613 and having a son Nicholas, eight years old.

Nicholas Curwen made a settlement of a messuage, moiety of the water-mill, &c., in 1590; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 52, m. 27. The same Nicholas, described as of Grassyard, in 1598 complained of various trespasses by the purchasers of the other moiety of the manor, lately Lord Mounteagle's; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxxviii, C 12, 23. In 1621 Nicholas with Grace his wife made a feoffment of their manor of Caton with water mill, fulling mill and lands, &c., in Caton and Halton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 96, m. 12. Nicholas Girlington may have acquired an interest in it at that time, for the feoffees called Nicholas Curwen to warrant against him; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 324, m. 3.

Nicholas Curwen of Caton in 1629 compounded for his recusancy by an annual fine of £15 (*Trans. Hist. Soc.* [new ser.], xxiv, 173) and in 1631 for having refused knighthood by a payment of £10; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220. His will, dated in 1626 and proved in 1634, gives no information as to his estates. The executors and residuary legatees were Thomas Shireburne of Heysham and Richard his brother.

⁵¹ Roger son of Vivian Gernet of Heysham and Wimark his wife granted a third part of the corn mill and a third part of the fulling mill to the monks of Lancaster, together with easements in the wood; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 166. The prior recovered his right there in 1329-30;

ibid. ii, 460-71. John Gernet of Caton gave them land in Bensted and John de Houton gave water rights on the Artle beck; *ibid.* i, 168-70.

The priory estate in Caton was probably regarded as a dependency of the manor of Bulk and passed to Robert Dalton of Thurnham; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1.

⁵² The abbey had a considerable estate in the township, the result of many separate gifts; *Chartul.* iii, 826-81. A large number of field-names occur in the charters, including Tunbrook, Kirkbrook, Merebrook (the Cloughton boundary), Kirk Bank, Welslet, Spanrigh, Holekil, Crow Nest (3 oxgangs), Calveshurst, Oakenhead, Stanrays and Bradeflos. Roger de Wyresdale (p. 860) granted all the wood of Sidyard, from the bridge to the path towards Lancaster, following Eskow Brook to the Lune and the Lune to Tadpool. The 'great way from Lancaster to Hornby' is named also; p. 851. For the rental see *ibid.* iii, 1286-9.

The Cockersand lands in Caton were with those in Gressingham and Cloughton granted to Richard Pimond in 1544 for £437 10s.; Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. ix. He at once sold to Thomas Croft, who was to hold of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; W. Farrer's deeds.

⁵³ Roger son of Vivian Gernet granted an oxgang of land in Caton to the Hospital of B. John of Jerusalem, which Ieue and Uctred sons of Christiana had formerly held. He also gave lands at Sidyard and Welsted (? Welslet) between lands of the Abbot of Cockersand and Roger Gernet of Caton; Dods. MSS. lxxvi, 112. One of the witnesses was Sir Roger Gernet of Halton; two others were Roger son of John de Caton and Adam Gernet of Caton. A charter by Roger Gernet of Caton (c. 1250) mentions land which Matthew de Burrow had given to the Hospitallers; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 853. Simon de Butterfield was a tenant of the Hospitallers about the same time; *ibid.* 874.

The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in 1273 made complaint against John son of John de Gilbertholme; De Banco R. 3, m. 33 d.; Assize R. 1341, m. 14 d. See also De Banco R. 14, m. 59; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, 5.

Caton is enumerated in the Hospitallers' possessions in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

'St. John's lands' are named in pleadings of 1588; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 203, 220.

Rents and lands (including Alderclough) formerly of the Hospitallers were sold by the Crown in 1623 to John Trailman and others; Pat. 21 Jas. I, pt. viii.

^{53a} Thomas Dobson died in 1612 holding a tenement which had belonged to the Hospitallers. His heir was a son and namesake, aged twenty-three; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 264. Henry Dobson died in 1616 holding of

the Earl of Derby and leaving a son John; Towneley MS. RR, no. 439. William Dobson of Caton in 1631 paid £10 for refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. A John Dobson died in 1641 holding of the king as duke, and leaving a son Thomas, aged twenty; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 6.

^{53b} *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1288.

⁵⁴ In 1292 William de Gilbertholme claimed a tenement against John de Welslet; Assize R. 408, m. 44 d. Alice widow of Gilbert son of Richard the Fuller made claims against Adam son of Simon de Caton and against the Abbot of Cockersand; *ibid.* m. 46, 36 d. Adam the Taylor and Roger the Walker occur in 1301-2; *ibid.* 1321, m. 12 d.; 418, m. 6 d.

Godith widow of Adam de Welslet in 1282 claimed dower against John son of Alan de Welslet; De Banco R. 47, m. 34. This John was in 1302 outlawed for the death of Ralph the chaplain of Cloughton; his land was held of John de Caton by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 311.

John son and heir of James Oxcliffe gave an acre called Bacon and Oxcliffecroft to Robert Morley in 1495; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 79, m. 3.

⁵⁵ William son of Bernard de Hest had land in Caton in 1184-5; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 56, 60.

Thomas Gernet, lord of Heysham and Caton, gave 2 oxgangs of land to Adam his brother, to be held by paying 3d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 92. He may have been the Adam Gernet who gave lands in Caton to Cockersand Abbey—Swinsti-holme, Staynolcroft, Crunbesake and Gelderane being place-names mentioned; *Chartul.* iii, 847-9. Walter son of Adam Gernet of Caton was also a benefactor; *ibid.* 873.

Sir Thomas Dacre in 1458 held lands of Sir Thomas Harrington and John Curwen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 65.

Thomas Remington died in 1613 holding of the king as duke. The heirs were four daughters, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth, was wife of Christopher Paget; Towneley MS. RR, no. 440.

Edmund Townson died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., of the king as duke, and leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged fourteen; *ibid.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1180.

William Thompson died in 1635 having the reversion of a tenement held in socage of the king as duke. His kinsman and heir was John Thompson, aged fourteen; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 35.

John Berry, who died in 1638, held two messuages of the king; Thomas, his son and heir, was eighteen years old; *ibid.* xxx, no. 71.

James Carter died in the same year holding similarly; his heir was a daughter Margaret, born in July; C 8, 13, p. 241.

⁵⁶ See *Cockersand Chartul.* loc. cit. In 1305 Adam son of Warine de Caton

Nicholas Curwen was the chief resident freeholder in 1600, but there were a number of small holders.⁵⁷

LITTLEDALE went with Caton, as has been shown, but it does not seem to have been regarded as a manor. In the 17th century the names of Smith,⁵⁸ Farthwaite or Faithwaite of Pott Yeats⁵⁹ and Foxcroft occur as owning land there.⁶⁰ Richard Walker in 1630 compounded for his recusancy by a fine of £2 a year.⁶¹

There is a local tradition that the estate called the Cragg in Littledale was by the first Lord Mounteagle granted in fee to the then tenant, Richard Baines, for his bravery at Flodden Field in 1513.⁶² It afterwards belonged to a family named Parkinson,⁶³ from whom it descended by marriage to the Faithwaites.⁶⁴

Ralph Fincham⁶⁵ and Robert Scruton⁶⁶ had their tenements sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities in the Civil War time. Robert Croskell and Edward Bullen were indicted for recusancy in 1678,⁶⁷ and Elizabeth Wilson, widow, as a 'Papist,' registered her estate in 1717.⁶⁸

An Inclosure Act was passed in 1815,⁶⁹ and the award, made in 1818, is kept at Lancaster.⁷⁰

The church of ST. PAUL⁷¹ is situated CHURCH on high ground at the east end of Brookhouse village, and consists of a chancel with north organ chamber, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. There is also a small vestry at the west end of the north aisle to the north of the tower. The tower is the only part of the structure which is ancient, the rest having been rebuilt in 1865-7 in the style of the 15th century. The old structure is described in a parish book of 1863 as 'a very poor building without the smallest architectural interest except the old church porch door, which is a remnant of a much more ancient church.' This doorway, which is of 12th-century date, has been preserved, and is now built into the west wall of the vestry adjoining the tower. It is small in size, being only 3 ft. 7 in. wide, built

of gritstone, and has circular angle shafts with cushion capitals, and square inner jambs with impost mouldings supporting a sculptured tympanum, with a single outer order and hood mould over. The tympanum has, however, been cut away in the form of a semi-circular arch, so that only the outer portion of it remains, 9 in. wide at the top and 8 in. at the springing on each side. Enough of the sculpture is left, however, to show that the subject was the Temptation in Eden, the top of the tree and the heads of Adam and Eve, together with the serpent and the figure of an animal, being visible. Originally the tympanum has been about 4 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. The square jambs of the doorway have been carved with the trellis pattern, but are now very much weathered. The doorway, which is only 6 ft. in height from the bottom of the moulded bases of the shafts to the top of the caps or underside of the tympanum, is now built up with a number of old sculptured stones discovered in the masonry of the old church in 1865, one of which, probably of early 14th-century date, has a cross and sword and bears an inscription.⁷²

The tower, which is 55 ft. high and 12 ft. square inside, appears to be of early 16th-century date, and is built of rubble with dressed quoins, and was at one time covered with rough-cast.⁷³ It has diagonal buttresses of five stages on the west side going up to the embattled parapet and flat buttresses at the east side facing north and south, with an internal vice in the south-west corner. The west door has a pointed arch of two hollow-chamfered orders and hood mould, and above is a segmental-headed window of three cinquefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery but without hood mould. The belfry windows are square-headed and of three round-headed lights, with stone louvres and hood moulds. The battlements have a continuous moulding, and there is a good 18th-century iron vane. The north and south sides are quite plain up to the height of the belfry windows except for a single trefoil-headed light on each side and the slits to

recovered land against William son of Mabel de Caton; Assize R. 420, m. 10.

⁵⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229-30. The minor holders were Peter 'Rawenson,' Thomas Winder, Thomas and George Foxcroft, Robert Craven (two), Henry and Thomas Dobson, Nicholas Barwick and Thomas Edmondson.

Peter 'Rallandson' in 1588 purchased messuages, &c., from William Heysham and Katherine his wife; *Pal. of Lanc.* Feet of F. bdle. 50, m. 124.

⁵⁸ John Smith died in 1597 holding a messuage in Littledale and another in Bolton-le-Sands, but the tenure is not recorded. His heir was a son Robert, aged eighteen in 1600; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xviii, no. 41.

⁵⁹ Henry Farthwaite died in 1624 holding a messuage and leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged thirteen; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 29. The tenure is not stated. A further document is printed in *Pal. Note-bk.* iii, 236, 262. The surname has varied from Faithwaite to Faithwaite.

The estate was called Pott Yeats and had been purchased in 1598 from Thomas Lawrence (who had bought from Lord Mounteagle) by Anthony son of Thomas Farthwaite; information of Mr. J. R. Faithwaite, the present owner. From deeds in his possession, wills, &c., the descent is thus shown:—Thomas, d. c.

1603 -s. Anthony, d. 1606 -s. Henry, d. 1624 -s. Thomas, d. 1675 -s. Henry, d. 1731 -s. Henry, d. 1775 -s. Thomas Winder, d. 1810 -s. Henry, d. 1830 -s. Thomas Winder, d. 1875 -s. John Rigg Faithwaite.

⁶⁰ George Foxcroft died in 1599 holding Hawse-house, &c., in Caton of Nicholas Curwen and William Croft as of their manor of Caton by a pound of pepper, a pound of cummin and suit of court. The heir was his son William, aged fifteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 76.

Thomas Foxcroft was in 1638 found to have held two messuages, &c., in Littledale of the king in socage; his son Henry was forty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 63.

⁶¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 174.

⁶² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 547.

⁶³ Robert Parkinson died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., but the tenure is not recorded. His heir was a son William, aged twenty-eight; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 23.

⁶⁴ Information of Mr. Faithwaite. The estate was sold some time ago.

⁶⁵ The origin of his estate has already been recorded. Fincham at first adhered to the king's army against the Parliament, but afterwards took the Covenant, 'conformed readily in all things,' and maintained a horseman in the Parliament's

service. He had suffered great losses, but his fine was fixed at £125; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 320.

⁶⁶ He was a 'Papist,' and compounded in 1653 at £5 5s.; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3153.

⁶⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109. The list of convicted recusants at Caton about that time is printed in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 245.

⁶⁸ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 107. Edward Riddell also registered.

⁶⁹ 55 Geo. III, cap. 10 (private).

⁷⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 56.

⁷¹ The invocation of the earlier chapel is unknown.

⁷² It is described at some length by W. O. Roper in *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 254-8. The inscriptions appear to be . . . VS NAZAREIT : CRVCIFIXVS IVDEOR AND IDES V : HE : PI3H : ROGER BYRGH SENIVR.

⁷³ The rough-cast was stripped off on the south and west sides in 1902, when the walls were repointed; on the north side it had gone previously.

In depositions of 1542 it is stated that the inhabitants of Caton had in 1537 been allowed to quarry stone at Wegbarrow in Halton for the building of the steeple of their church; *Duchy of Lanc. Dep.* xxxviii, D 1.

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the vice on the south. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing. The floor of the nave is 18 in. above that of the tower.

There are three bells: the first dated 1605, with the initials W. O. and the inscription in small Gothic letters 'In Dulcedine vocis cantabo tuo Nōi'; the second has the initials R. O. and is dated 1617, with an inscription in large Roman letters 'IN IVCNDITATE SONI SONABO TIBI DEO'; the third is by Luke Ashton of Wigan, 1724, and is inscribed 'Gloria in excelsis Deo.'

The plate is all modern, and consists of two chalices of 1864-5; a flagon of 1862 inscribed 'Presented to Caton Church 1864 by Bryan Padgett Gregson as an affectionate memorial of Hannah his wife who died 8 January 1864'; and a breadholder of 1872.

The registers of baptisms and burials begin in 1585 and that of marriages in 1586.

A church or chapel existed at an early time, the lords of the manor renouncing any claim to the patronage as early as 1230.⁷⁴ Somewhat before this date there is mention of a hermit residing in one of the cloughs.⁷⁵ By the ordination of the vicarage of Lancaster in 1430 the vicar was obliged to maintain a resident curate,⁷⁶ and this duty was probably fulfilled even after the Reformation, the vicar's income not having been affected by the changes in religion; but Caton is not named in a list of churches and chapels made about 1610.⁷⁷ In 1650 the curate, who had a small sum from the vicarage, had been allowed £100 a year from Royalist sequestrations.⁷⁸ This would cease at the Restoration, and in 1717 the certified income was only £9 10s., being tithes and dues allowed by the vicar of Lancaster; the curate was constantly resident.⁷⁹ The benefice was declared a vicarage in 1867.⁸⁰ The present net income is £189.⁸¹

⁷⁴ *Lanc. Ch.* i, 164-5. The term 'church' is used *ibid.* 172. 'Christian the chaplain' had land in Caton; *Cocker-shand Chertul.* iii, 844.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* iii, 840.

⁷⁶ See the account of Lancaster Church. In 1527 Richard Wering had been curate for sixteen years at the will of the vicar; the value of the free chapel was £5 6s. 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15. In 1548 William Baines was curate, but William Thomson appears also in the visitation list. The former was alone in 1554; the will of William Baines, 'priest at Caton,' was proved in 1586. He may have ceased to minister, for in 1562 Richard Patchett had been curate, but his name was crossed out in the bishop's list and that of Thomas Carter inserted; *Visit. Papers* at Chester.

⁷⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8. No curate of Caton occurs among the contributors to clerical subsidies 1620-40.

⁷⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 127. The curate was James Schoolcroft, M.A., who in 1648 had signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as minister of Caton. The allowance from the vicarage was £3 6s. 8d. small tithes, probably the customary stipend of the curate. An allowance of £30 had been made as early as 1646 out of Sir Henry Compton's estate; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 20. Sir Henry was in 1648 compelled to assign £100 a year to the curate of Caton; *ibid.* ii, 150.

Schoolcroft was ejected in 1657 and

James Bowker succeeded him; *ibid.* ii, 308, 196.

⁷⁹ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 439; 'the tithes of this chapelry, which consists of but one township, are given by the vicar instead of finding a curate here.' There were two chapel-wardens.

The endowment was afterwards increased by £400 private benefaction and £600 Q. A. Bounty.

⁸⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 12 July 1867.

⁸¹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁸² *Visit. List* at Chester.

⁸³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 228; 'conformable' in 1689. He was there in 1691; *Visit. List* at Chester. He became rector of Cloughton in 1691 and died in 1700.

⁸⁴ The church papers at Chester Diocesan Registry begin with his nomination.

⁸⁵ He wrote to the Bishop of Chester in Oct. 1786, asking for another assistant curate, and stating: 'I am now entered the 77th year and can't without the greatest difficulty perform the whole duty of reading prayers and preaching twice every Sunday. Had your lordship seen me struggling with the storm on foot the 8th instant, supporting myself with my staff, it would have excited your compassion.' He died in 1798.

⁸⁶ He lived in the Isle of Wight, and it does not appear that he ever saw Caton, which curacy is not named in his *Life* by Grimshawe. He became a leader of the Evangelical party and wrote the *Dairy-*

The vicar of Lancaster nominates the incumbents, of whom the following is a list:—

oc. 1674	Richard Myers ⁸²
oc. 1689-91	Anthony Procter, B.A. ⁸³ (Camb.)
1707	John Sharpe
—	James Fenton
1748	Richard Capstick ⁸⁴
1751	William Johnson
1755	Thomas Nicholson ⁸⁵
1798	Lekh Richmond, M.A. ⁸⁶ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
1801	Payler Matthew Procter, M.A. ⁸⁷ (Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.)
1803	Robert Gibson, LL.B. ⁸⁸ (Trin. Hall, Camb.)
1841	Edward Thurtell ⁸⁹
1852	Arthur Christopherson, M.A. ⁹⁰ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1876	Charles Edward Adams, M.A. (Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.)
1878	Constantine Adolphus de Lusignan, M.A. ⁹¹ (T.C.D.)
1888	John Henry Humphrey, M.A. ⁹² (Clare Coll., Camb.)
1894	E. T. W. Gilbert
1895	Walter James Locke, M.A. ⁹³ (T.C.D.)

St. Anne's, Littledale, is a chapel of ease consecrated in 1755.⁹⁴

A Presbyterian meeting was allowed at Caton in 1689 at the house of Richard Jones.⁹⁵ This does not seem to have continued. At present there are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists,⁹⁶ and Baptists. The Rev. John Dodson, vicar of Cockerham from 1835 to 1849, having seceded from the Established Church, retired to an estate he had in Littledale, and there opened a

man's Daughter and other tales. He was afterwards rector of Turvey; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁸⁷ Became vicar of Newland, Glos., 1803.

⁸⁸ He was brother of Charles Gibson of Quernmore. He resided at his rectory of Fyfield, Essex. See Burke, *Commoners*, iii, 658.

⁸⁹ From a short *Memoir* edited by his son Herbert Thurtell (*Lanc.* 1852) it appears that he was a younger son of John Thurtell and was born at Hopton in Suffolk 1794. He entered the navy and retired as lieutenant at the peace in 1815. He was ordained in 1820, and was incumbent of Leck, Thornton in the Fylde (1837-41) and Caton.

⁹⁰ He died in 1902.

⁹¹ Previously incumbent of Over Wyresdale.

⁹² Afterwards of Royton, near Oldham.

⁹³ Previously incumbent of Calder Vale 1882, and of Overton 1885. Mr. Locke has assisted the editors in the compilation of this list.

⁹⁴ The building was begun in 1751.

⁹⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232. At the Bishop of Chester's visitation in 1677 a number of 'Papists and Quakers' were presented.

⁹⁶ The minister of High Street Church, Lancaster, began preaching at Caton in 1798, but regular services appear to have begun in 1842; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 204-5. The chapel was formerly a silk warehouse.



CATON CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST



CATON CHURCH : NORMAN DOORWAY

Free Church in which he ministered for thirty years. He died in 1890.⁹⁷ This building is still in use.

GRESSINGHAM

Ghersinctune, Dom. Bk.; Gersingeham, 1183; Gersingham, 1203; Gressingham, 1205; Kersingeham, 1260.

This detached township stands on the north-west side of the Lune, into which flows a small stream, rising at the western edge of the township and flowing east through the village. North and south of this stream the land rises in little hills, heights of 300 and 400 ft. above sea level being attained. The hilly land to the south of the village is called Eskrigg; south-west of it, across a wooded clough, are Higher and Lower Snab. The acreage is 2,014½,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 119.

From the village a road goes east to Hornby, crossing the Lune by a bridge; west it goes to join the road from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, and has a branch to Aughton on the south-west. Another road goes north from the village to the Kirkby Lonsdale road and south to Eskrigg.

The land is mostly used for grazing.

Two natives of the place obtained distinction in the 16th century. Edmund Scambler, born about 1520, was educated at Cambridge,² and became a Protestant, ministering secretly in London during the Marian persecution.³ On the accession of Elizabeth he was made Bishop of Peterborough in 1561.⁴ In 1584 he obtained promotion to Norwich, where he among other acts in 1588-9 condemned and burnt one Francis Kett. He died in 1594, leaving a large family and a large fortune. He was esteemed a good preacher, and was one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible.⁵

Thomas Penny, son of John Penny, was likewise educated at Cambridge, and became a Protestant. He was made prebendary of St. Paul's, but was deprived for nonconformity in 1577. He was famous as a botanist.⁶

Earl Tostig held *GRESSINGHAM* in *MANOR* 1066 as a dependency of Whittingham; it was then assessed as two plough-lands,⁷ but later as one plough-land only. Some time after the Conquest it was granted to foresters—three-fourths (6 oxgangs) to one whose duty it was to keep the king's goshawks nesting in Lonsdale until they were strong, when he was to deliver them to the sheriff, the other fourth (2 oxgangs) to another forester,⁸ who kept the aeries of the king's hawks. The services in later times were commuted for a rent of 3s. 6d. There was also the service called cowmale, which was commuted for 2s. 6d.⁹

The manor was thus divided from an early period, and became so much further divided by grants and by partition among co-heirs, each portion apparently being regarded as a 'manor,' that it becomes impossible to trace the descents. The earliest possessor known of the 6 oxgangs of land was Bernard, who granted 2 oxgangs to a son Bernard, who was in return to discharge the service due to the king.¹⁰ The eldest son, Geoffrey de Gressingham, was living 1193 to 1204,¹¹ and left a daughter and heir Alice; he had given half an oxgang of land to his brother Adam and a little land also to Lancaster Priory.¹² Alice, the heir, was married to Thomas son of Adam de Kellet,¹³ who was in possession in 1212.¹⁴ Their daughter Christiana probably married a Burgh, for about 1270 William de Burgh (Burrow) was lord of Gressingham.¹⁵ It appears that in 1228 the king granted Over Wyresdale and the land of Gressingham to the great Hubert de Burgh and his wife.¹⁶ The coincidence of surnames is curious, as there was no connexion between the families. William de Burgh had a son and heir Adam,¹⁷ after whom the



BURGH of Gressingham. *Argent on a saltire sable five swans of the field.*

⁹⁷ *Lanc. Fifty Years Ago* (22 Feb. 1851). 12,019 acres, including 46 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² B.A. 1542.

³ The reference given is Strype, *Mem.* iii (2), 147.

⁴ He was 'a prelate entirely after Elizabeth's own heart, for he alienated much of the lands belonging to the see, all to the profit of the queen and her courtiers'; G. A. Poole, *Peterborough* (Dioc. Hist.), 145.

⁵ F. O. White, *Eliz. Bishops*, 158-61; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 125-6.

⁹ This payment is recorded in 1262; *ibid.* i, 230. It is called cowmale in 1297; *ibid.* 297.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 96. In another place (*ibid.* 125) the grant is stated to have been made by Geoffrey de Gressingham.

Bernard the elder may be the Bernard the Forester who, with William his brother, were among the jury which in 1157-63 decided the boundary between Furness and Kendal; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311.

Bernard the younger left a widow Margery, who in 1222-6 held his 2 oxgangs of land; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 126.

¹¹ In 1193-4 he paid 100s. for having the king's goodwill after taking part in Count John's rebellion; Farrer, *op. cit.* 78. In 1203-4 he paid 1 mark to the scutage; *ibid.* 178. His heir paid half a mark in 1205-6; *ibid.* 204.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 96; Adam was to render a pound of pepper yearly.

Geoffrey de Gressingham, the king's forester, about 1200-4 gave to Lancaster Priory the homage and service (2s.) of his nephew Richard son of Roger de Gressingham and the lands held by him, viz. an assart called Ramessorm in Prestonholme with a croft and messuage in Gremescherie, with such easements as by the oath of the lawful men of the vill should rightly suffice for the occupier and his cattle; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 152.

¹³ Adam son of Adam (de Kellet) in 1205-6 proffered 25 marks and a palfrey for the marriage of Alice daughter and heir of Geoffrey de Gressingham, with her whole inheritance, for the use of his brother; Farrer, *op. cit.* 203.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 96. Thomas son of Adam was living between 1216 and 1222 (*ibid.* 125), but Alice died about that time, leaving a daughter Christiana, for whose marriage her grandfather Adam de Coupmanwra offered the king 100s.; *ibid.* 125. The offer may

not have been accepted, for her father Thomas in 1227 gave 10 marks for her wardship and marriage; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 155. Adam de Coupmanwra and Thomas his son attested a Gressingham charter; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, 97. Thomas de Coupmanwra, apparently the same as Thomas de Gressingham, occurs down to about 1270 (*ibid.* 158, 228), when he allowed the monks of Lancaster to take two oaks a year from his woods in Gressingham and two more from Kellet; *Lanc. Ch.* 160.

¹⁵ William de Burgh as lord of Gressingham gave to Lancaster Priory his land called Priestcroft, lying between the church land and the highway from the church to the wood; *ibid.* i, 157 (before 1285).

Margaret widow of William de Burgh was claiming dower in 1279-80 against the Abbot of Cockersand and others, who called John Gernet (of Caton) to warrant in Gressingham and Adam de Burgh in Kellet; *De Banco R.* 30, m. 26; 34, m. 21; 38, m. 14.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 68.

¹⁷ In 1289 Adam de Burgh, son and heir of William de Burgh and lord of Gressingham, confirmed the gifts of oaks made by Thomas de Coupmanwra and by Adam's brother William de Burgh; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 162. This gift was made by

family disappears, but the Harringtons afterwards occur among the principal tenants.¹⁸ Their estate¹⁹ descended probably to Lord Mounteagle, who had a grant of the manor from the Crown,²⁰ and the owner of Hornby is still regarded as lord of the manor of Gressingham.²¹

The earliest possessor of the 2 oxgangs of land seems to have been the Kettel de Gressingham who in 1203-4 contributed half a mark to the scutage.²² In 1212 this portion was held by William son of Dolfin and William son of Gilbert,²³ and about ten years

later by William and Benedict.²⁴ The latter is probably the Benedict son of Kettel whose right to 1 oxgang of land was acknowledged by Adam de Coupmanwra in 1235.²⁵ From this time the descent becomes obscured,²⁶ but in 1346 the holders of this oxgang were John de Twisleton, Lawrence Balrig and Cecily de Southworth.²⁷ Two of these families were of long continuance in the township; the Twisletons had Over Hall till the middle of the 16th century,²⁸ and the Southworths, who continued till about 1500,²⁹ perhaps had Nether Hall, which was later the

William as 'dwelling in Gressingham,' and consisted of an oak a year from the wood there and another oak from the common wood of Gressingham and Halton; *ibid.* 159. Another William de Burgh was 'dwelling in Middleton' in 1265; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 233.

Adam de Burgh of Gressingham was plaintiff in 1284; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 19. He occurs again in 1297 and 1302; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 303, 311; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 481.

In 1314 Christiana widow of Adam de Burgh claimed dower in Gressingham in various messuages, water-mill, &c., held by Roger son of William de Burgh and Denise his wife, Alice daughter of John de Caton the younger, John Balrig and Matthew son of John de Caton (a minor); *De Banco R.* 204, m. 192 d. It appears that Roger de Burgh the younger and Denise his wife were custodes of the heir and that Denise herself held in dower; *ibid.* 211, m. 17 d.; 218, m. 182 d.

In 1323 Christiana widow of Adam de Burgh held a moiety of the manor, rendering 3s. 4d. yearly, and Roger de Burgh held a messuage, rendering 4d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 122.

¹⁸ In 1346 a total of 3s. 8d. was paid by John de Harrington, William son of William de Lockhaw, Thomas de Gressingham, William del Green, Alan Hughson, Henry de Heybergh, Benedict Adamson and Cecily de Southworth for one plough-land in Gressingham held by the eighth part of a knight's fee. In addition John de Twisleton, Lawrence Balrig and Cecily de Southworth held 1 oxgang of land there by serjeanty of the forests of Cawood and Quernmore; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 66. The sheriff's compotus of 1348 records the payment (given as 3s. 6d.), and omitting the serjeanty, which paid nothing, adds that the reeve of Skerton answered for 2s. 6d. cowmale.

Alan son of Hugh de Erghum (Arkholve) in 1337 was plaintiff against William de Lockhaw, John his son, Richard Baines of Whittington and John his son respecting a small piece of land in Gressingham; *Assize R.* 1424, m. 8. Damages of 2d. were awarded him.

¹⁹ Thomas de Harrington died abroad in 1361 holding land, &c., in Gressingham of Adam de Southworth and other lords, which Sir James de Pickering occupied after Thomas's death. The next heir was Nicholas son of John de Harrington of Farleton; *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 99.

An estate at Gressingham was in the time of Henry VIII held by the Harringtons of Huyton of Lord Mounteagle; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 57; *ibid.* no. 41.

²⁰ See the account of Hornby. The manor of Gressingham occurs in the inquisitions as part of the Hornby fee.

John Penruddock of New Sarum in 1589 stated that he had obtained the manor of Gressingham in 1582 (*Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 250, m. 7) from John Whitbrook, merchant of London, but that some of the tenants resisted his possession. John Thompson son of Oliver Thompson said he held the capital messuage called Nether Hall by inheritance, and other lands he held of Lord Mounteagle by tenant right. He had heard that Whitbrook and plaintiff had certain rights in the Mounteagle land, and though he and other tenants had so far paid their rents to Lord Morley they were ready to pay them to whomsoever the court might direct; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* cxlvii, P 5.

²¹ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lanc. 1903, p. 114.

²² Farrer, *op. cit.* 178. Kettel had several sons. In 1202 Siegrith widow of Gilbert son of Kettel claimed dower in Gressingham against John son of Finthor, who allowed her one-third of two-thirds of an oxgang of land in Scatkeholme, Fite, Holme, Eskrigg and the crofts towards Ulvesthwaite; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 12. Adam son of Kettel de Gressingham gave to Cocker-sand Abbey half an oxgang of land, also land in Bustocrigg; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 922-3.

²³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 96. Of the former possessor nothing is known, but he gave land in Bustocrigg, Eskrigg and Oakcroft to Cockersand; *Chartul.* iii, 921. His father was no doubt the Dolfin de Gressingham who in 1184 gave 1 mark to have his suit with Adam respite; *Farrer, op. cit.* 50.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 125-6. The three lords in 1230 were Thomas, William and Benedict; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 153.

²⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 71.

²⁶ In 1291 Adam son of Benedict de Gressingham complained that Thomas son of Benedict and others had disseised him of certain land; and Adam (de Burgh) was chief lord; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 9 d.; 408, m. 45. One Benedict de Gressingham was in 1292 fined for impeding the court proceedings by talking in the hall and making a great tumult; *ibid.* m. 8. An Adam son of Benedict de Gressingham was plaintiff in 1359; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 6 d.

John de Caton probably obtained one of these oxgangs of land, as later possessors seem to have been his heirs. He in 1292 purchased a messuage and land from William de Furness and Clarice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 172. Matthew son of John de Caton the younger, a minor, in 1317 called upon William de Slene, as custodee of Thomas son and heir of Adam son of Richard de Burgh, to warrant him; *De Banco R.* 218, m. 182 d. Richard Perce and Margaret his wife in

1335 made a claim against Matthew son of John de Caton; *ibid.* 301, m. 18 d.

²⁷ *Survey*, 66, quoted above.

²⁸ John de Twisleton and Helewise his wife claimed in 1301 an acre in Gressingham against John son of John de Caton and Denise his wife. Denise said she had nothing except as John's wife, and he held by gift of his father. The jury found that the plaintiff held only as tenant at will of John the father, and gave a verdict for the defendants; *Assize R.* 419, m. 2 d. From a plea already cited it appears that Denise was in 1314 the wife of Roger de Burgh.

In 1344 John de Twisleton (probably another person) and Eve his wife claimed a toft against Cecily de Southworth, an acre against William the Tailor and three messuages, &c., against Alice daughter of John de Caton, in right of the said Eve, of Alice widow of Roger son of John de Burgh of Leck and of Christiana widow of John Jopson the Geldherd; *De Banco R.* 339, m. 258. In 1346 the same John and Eve claimed the third part of six messuages, two-thirds of a mill, &c., against John son of Sir Robert de Harrington, Cecily de Southworth and William the Tailor. It appeared that Eve, Alice and Christiana were the sisters and heirs of Matthew son and heir of John de Caton; *ibid.* 348, m. 533.

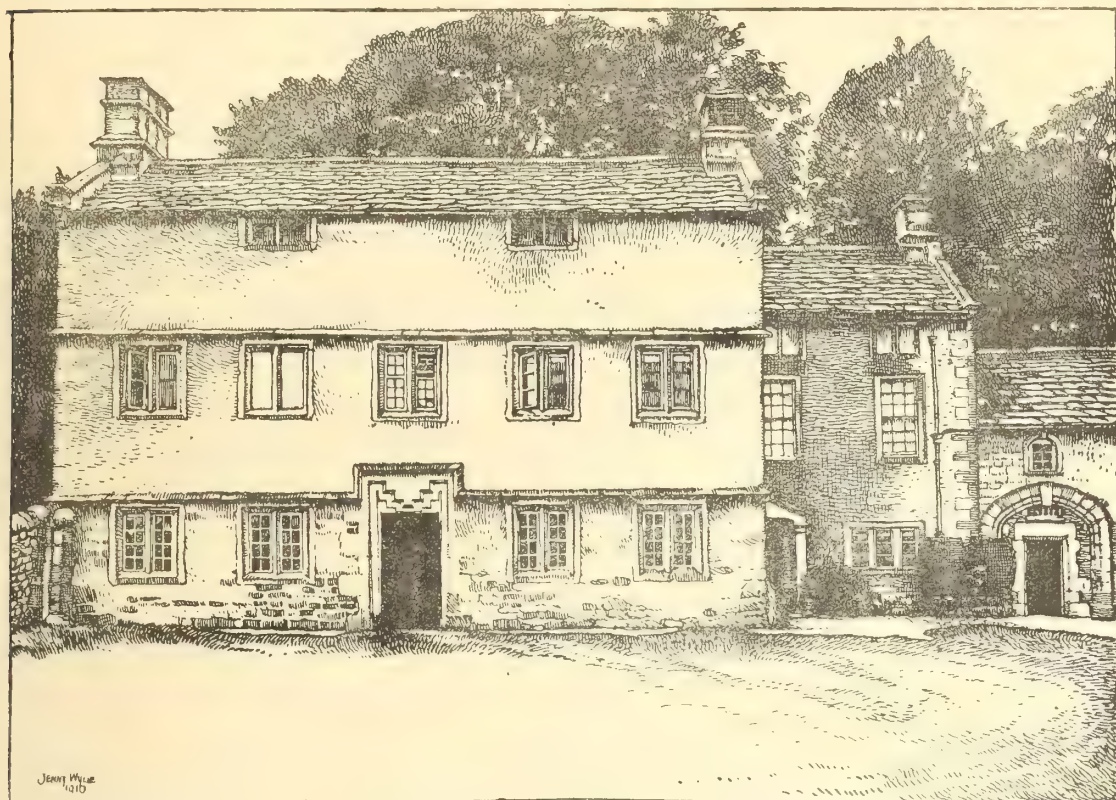
In 1552 William Thompson acquired a messuage in Eskrigg, and in 1560 he further purchased seven messuages, water-mill, fishery, &c., in Gressingham and Mickle Eskrigg from Robert Twisleton and Agnes his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 127; 22, m. 23. This estate was called Over Hall, as appears from a complaint by the purchaser and his son Richard in 1561, alleging that William Twisleton, brother of the vendor, had tried to disseise them. Robert Twisleton was described as of Bramham in Suffolk, son and heir of Thomas Twisleton formerly of Gressingham; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* 1, T 3.

In 1584 Robert Twisleton, son of the above-named Robert, claimed Over Hall as heir of his grandfather Thomas, who had settled it on his wife Joan for life. It had come into the hands of one Richard Redman, who died about 1579, and whose son John conveyed to John Thompson (son of Oliver son of William), who then sold to Edmund Scambler, Bishop of Peterborough and later of Norwich; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* cxxiv, T 2; cxxvii, T 8. The defendant Thompson said that part of what was claimed, viz. Snable, was held by his grandfather William, who had died about eighteen years before.

It will be seen that Over Hall was afterwards acquired by the Crofts of Claughton.

²⁹ From the *Survey* of 1346 already cited it appears that Cecily de South-

property of a family named Thompson.³⁰ Both were afterwards held by Croft³¹ and West.³² The only other noteworthy family was that of Green, whose estate was called a manor³³; it



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worth then had a share in each of the two ancient divisions of Gressingham. The origin of her title does not appear. Adam de Southworth and Alice his wife occur in 1352 (note 33). In 1405 the escheator was ordered to give livery of a messuage, &c., to Richard de Southworth, son and heir of Alice widow of Adam de Southworth; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 5. Alice had died in Nov. 1404 holding by the thirty-secondth part of a knight's fee; Richard her son was thirty-four years old; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1502. Richard and his wife Alice made a settlement of lands in Elswick in 1413; *Final Conc.* iii, 72. John Southworth died in 1480 holding of the king as duke by the thirty-secondth part of a knight's fee and the payment of 3s. 4d.; also 2s. for cowmale. His son and heir was Nicholas, aged forty; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 113. The tenure seems to indicate the holding of Bernard son of Bernard in 1212.

³⁰ Pleadings already quoted show that Nether Hall was in 1589 held by John Thompson, as son and heir of his father Oliver (d. 1571), who was son of William Thompson of Cloughton (d. 1566). The inquisition states that William held his lands, &c., in Gressingham of the queen as of her duchy and Oliver of Lord Mounteagle by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 32; xiii, no. 9.

³¹ Edward Croft in 1591 purchased four messuages, &c., in Gressingham and Mickle Eskrigg from John Thompson and Ellen his wife, and made a further

purchase in 1595; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 53, m. 213; 57, m. 156.

William Croft of Cloughton died in 1606 holding Over Hall, Swine Strings, &c., which Gabriel Croft had recently purchased from the Bishop of Peterborough, and which were held by the serjeanty of being forester in Cawood and Quernmore; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 50-6. Edward Croft (brother of William and Gabriel) died in 1614 holding similarly; *ibid.* ii, 90.

Elizabeth Croft of Gressingham in 1630 paid £9 a year as composition for the two-thirds of her lands which should have been sequestered for her recusancy; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 174.

³² In 1655 Lancelot Pickering and Margaret his wife obtained from Lawrence Croft and Mary his wife a moiety of the manor of Gressingham; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 157, m. 47. Three years afterwards William West purchased the manor from Lancelot Pickering, Margaret his wife, Christopher Harper, Jane his wife; Miles Barber, Janet his wife, Stephen Greenhood and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 162, m. 176. There was a further fine in 1701, William West v. Henry West and Martha his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 247, m. 89.

A later fine (1745) refers perhaps to a different estate: Edward Wilson v. Francis Wilson and Anne his wife, respecting a mansion-house and lands at Gressingham, Eskrigg and Snabb; *ibid.* 332, m. 51.

³³ William del Green was one of the tenants in 1346, as already shown. In

the same year a pardon was granted to Thomas del Green; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 510.

Matthew del Green in 1352 complained that Adam de Southworth and Alice his wife had taken his cattle at Eskrigg. He was grandson of Benedict de Gressingham, who had held of Adam de Gressingham by 12d. rent; Alice de Southworth was this Adam's granddaughter; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 6.

Thomas Green in 1441 complained of depasturing by James Thornton, Thomas Twisleton and others; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 13b.

William Green in 1479 granted his manor of Gressingham to his brother John; *Add. MS.* 32108, no. 1422.

William Green died in 1499 holding the manor of Gressingham Hall, messuages, &c., and a close next the park called Ipsarsclose of the king as of his duchy by services unknown. His heir was his granddaughter Elizabeth (daughter of John Green), then aged ten, but married in 1501 to Edward Parker; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 31, 84.

William Parker was in possession in 1586; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 167. He died in 1622 holding a capital messuage, water-mill, &c., of the king as duke by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee and 12d. rent. Edward his son and heir was forty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 391. In 1631 Edward Parker compounded for declining knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

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descended in the 16th century to Parker. Some other names occur, as Lancaster,³⁴ Washington,³⁵ Middleton³⁶ and Redmayne.³⁷ Eskrigg gave a surname to residents.³⁸

Cockersand Abbey³⁹ and Lancaster Church⁴⁰ had lands in the township.

The freeholders recorded in 1600 were William Parker, John Thompson and Richard Johnson, the last being of Eskrigg.⁴¹ Francis Wood, as a Royalist 'delinquent in both wars,' compounded with the Parliamentary authorities for his estate; his fine was £51 15s.⁴²

The church of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCH EVANGELIST*⁴³ stands on high ground sloping to the south and consists of a clearstoried chancel and nave of three bays under one roof with north aisle of equal length and west tower. The building was 'restored,' or perhaps rebuilt, in 1734,⁴⁴ and was further altered in 1862, to which date all the windows, which are of Gothic design, belong. The latter alterations were carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Austin & Paley.

The walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with stone slates and have overhanging eaves. The tower has a plain parapet with flat coping and single-light belfry windows. On the south side there is a good 12th-century round-headed doorway, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, of three moulded orders springing from imposts and moulded jambs 6 ft. high, the height of the doorway being 7 ft. 9 in. The middle order has the cable mould and the outer one the chevron, and there is a modern hood mould.⁴⁵ The font, which stands under the tower, is plain and may be ancient. The pulpit is dated 1714 and bears the initials of the Rev. Richard Thompson, curate. There is a brass inscribed 'Near this Pillar lieth the Body of old Robert Eskrigge of Eskrigge and Richard his son and Robert his grandson Robert Eskrigge of Winnick Clerk fixed me here and Richard

and Robert their heires now appeare 1696. Non imagine loquamur sed vivunt.' In the vestry are an old oak chest and two old chairs. There is one bell by Luke Ashton of Wigan inscribed 'Gloria in excelsis Deo. Thomas Williamson warden 1740.' The registers begin in 1710.

The chapel of Gressingham, which *ADVOWSON* originally belonged to Melling,⁴⁶ was given by Roger de Montbegon, lord of Hornby, who died in 1225-6, to the abbey of St. Martin at Sées,⁴⁷ and so became dependent upon Lancaster Church. A graveyard was consecrated in 1230.⁴⁸ By the ordination of the vicarage in 1430 Gressingham was to have a resident curate, and the obligation was probably fulfilled.⁴⁹ The religious changes of the 16th century did not relieve the vicar of Lancaster from this duty and in 1610 there was a curate in charge.⁵⁰ The minister in 1650 desired his chapelry to be made into a parish, with the additions of Aughton from Halton and Arkholme from Melling. The income at that time was £6 13s. 4d. from small tithes, with £40 added from the sequestered estate of Lord Morley, 'a Papist delinquent.'⁵¹ This addition would cease at the Restoration, and in 1717 the income was under £9, partly from small tithes and partly from the rent of a parcel of land. The curate then read prayers and preached every Sunday.⁵² After the restoration or rebuilding of the chapel⁵³ in 1734 a further endowment of £800 was procured from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁵⁴ The net value is stated as £84 a year.

The incumbents, styled vicars, are presented by the vicar of Lancaster. The following is an imperfect list:—

oc. 1674 Anthony Lund⁵⁵

oc. 1677 Thomas Garforth, B.A.⁵⁶ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

³⁴ In 1312 Roger son of Roger de Lancaster summoned John son of Roger de Lancaster to warrant him; De Banco R. 195, m. 273 d. John de Hornby the younger claimed 22 acres against the same Roger son of Roger in 1320; *ibid.* R. 236, m. 130.

³⁵ Robert Washington of Warton died in 1483 holding land in Gressingham by services unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116.

³⁶ Edward Middleton died in 1524 holding messuages and land in Eskrigg and Gressingham of the king as duke by 3d. rent. Oliver Middleton, his son and heir, was twelve years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 59.

³⁷ William Redmayne of Little Urswick died in 1536, having granted his messuage in Gressingham (held of the king) to Maud widow of his son James for life; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 34.

³⁸ Thomas Eskrigg the elder in 1561 made a settlement of lands, &c., in Gressingham, Stubbs and Overburrow. The remainders were to his wife Alice for life and then to his sons Roger, Thomas, Robert, Stephen, Richard and Lawrence; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 23, m. 123.

³⁹ In addition to charters already cited John de Hoton (Hutton) gave land in the Standis; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 923. William de Burgh was then lord of Gressingham. The lands were granted to Richard Pimond with others in Caton in 1544; *Pat. 36 Hen. VIII.* pt. ix.

⁴⁰ Lands formerly of the priory of 'Crosston' were in 1600 granted to Henry Birt and others; *Pat. 42 Eliz.*, pt. xxvii.

⁴¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229-30.

⁴² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2037.

⁴³ The invocation of the ancient chapel is unknown.

⁴⁴ A brief was directed in that year to Milnrow Church for the collection of money for the restoration of Gressingham Church; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* iv (new ser. 1898), 258-66, from which the description of the church which follows is largely taken.

⁴⁵ The doorway is illustrated in *ibid.* 262.

⁴⁶ It is first mentioned in an arbitration before 1195 between the Prior of Lancaster and the rector of Melling; *Round, Cal. Doc. France*, 239.

⁴⁷ *Lanc. Ch.* i, 20; the rectors of Melling were to take oath on their institution to make no claim to the chapel. Melling was then part of the Hornby fee.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 153. The date seems to be fixed by another reference to the consecrator, the Bishop of Man and the Isles; *ibid.* 164.

⁴⁹ In 1527 Edmund Wingreave was incumbent of the free chapel at the will of the vicar of Lancaster. He had been there twenty-eight years, and the value of the chapel was £4 a year; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, *bde.* 5, no. 15. The Chester visitation lists show that James

Baines was curate 1548-62; in the latter year he appeared and subscribed. A list of the church goods in 1552 has been printed; *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 17.

The will of John Fawcett, clerk, curate of Gressingham, was proved at Richmond in 1590.

⁵⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8; his name was Greenup and he was 'no preacher.'

⁵¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 127. The reason for adding Arkholme was it was 'separated from Melling, its parish church, by the River Lune, which they cannot pass without danger of life.' The minister at that time was John Sill, 'a painful preacher,' who had been a member of the classis from 1646. A grant of £10 had been made in 1646 out of Lord Morley's estates, quickly increased to £40, the regular maintenance being stated as £2 a year; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 22-3. No minister was named in the grant. John Sill died in 1651 (*ibid.* 110), leaving a widow Hannah, and Henry Kidson was in charge in 1652-4; *ibid.* 248, 142. He had been at Hornby (*ibid.* 238), and was promoted to Cloughton in 1659.

⁵² *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 440; there was one chapel-warden.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 441.

⁵⁴ *Lewis, Topog. Dict.*

⁵⁵ This name is in the visitation list at Chester, but it is not said that he was curate.

⁵⁶ *Visit. List.*



GRESSINGHAM CHURCH : NORMAN DOORWAY

LONSDALE HUNDRED

COCKERHAM

1684 Richard Thompson ⁵⁷
 1725 Alexander Bagot, B.A.⁵⁸ (Christ's Coll.,
 Camb.)
 1758 Robert Armitstead ⁵⁹
 1807 John Atkinson, M.A.⁶⁰
 1808 Richard Davies, B.A.⁶¹
 1820 William Nelson ⁶²

1838 William Stratton, B.A. (St. Edmund
 Hall, Oxf.)
 1857 William Stratton, B.A. (New Coll., Oxf.)
 1890 William Suffield Forster Maynard, B.A.
 (T.C.D.)
 1898 Thomas Mercer, B.A. (Corpus Christi
 Coll., Camb.)

COCKERHAM

COCKERHAM

ELLEL

THURNHAM (PART)

COCKERSAND ABBEY

In AMOUNDERNESS:

FORTON

CLEVELEY (PART)

The boundaries of this parish, situated on the borderland of two hundreds, are peculiar. Before the Conquest the Cocker was the boundary of Amounderness, and thus Crimbles, Forton and Cleveley were in that hundred, while Cockerham proper, Hillam and Ellel were outside it. After Crimbles had been acquired by the canons of Leicester it became merged in their manor of Cockerham and was joined to Lonsdale. The parochial boundaries of Cockerham and Garstang are much intermixed, apparently the result of a compromise between the two abbeys of Leicester and Cockersand as appropriators of the rectories. Thus Forton is in Cockerham, but Holleth to the north forms a detached part of Garstang, except a fringe of land on the border of Forton, which lies in Cockerham. Part of Cleveley is in Garstang, but three-fourths, including Shireshead Chapel, is in Cockerham. The canons of Cockersand acquired a small piece of land adjoining their demesne and it was accounted a detached part of Pilling, yet remaining in the parish of Cockerham. Thurnham was divided between this parish and Lancaster. The area of the parish is 13,975½ acres, including 2 acres of tidal water.

The land having been to a great extent in the hands of religious houses, the mediaeval history is quite uneventful, the devastation by the Scots in

1322¹ and by the plague in 1349² being the most noteworthy occurrences. In 1441 William Neef was accused of selling wool at Cockerham to Philip Duke



of Burgundy, the king's enemy, but he said he had never been in the place and was acquitted.³ After the Reformation the land became divided among many small proprietors, the Daltons of Thurnham and Calverts of Cockerham being the principal residents.⁴ These families, it may be noted, though they held the estates of the suppressed monasteries, retained or reverted to Roman Catholicism at

⁵⁷ Also at Leck. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. He was still curate in 1691; *Visit. List*.

⁵⁸ The Church Papers at Chester Diocesan Registry begin with him. The vacancy in 1725 occurred 'by the death of the late curate, Mr. Thompson.'

⁵⁹ Also rector of Cloughton.

⁶⁰ He resigned Gressingham, probably to become rector of Gate Burton, to which one of the same name was instituted in 1808.

⁶¹ In 1808 Mr. Davies of Wrington

near Bristol wrote for licence of non-residence, stating that he was engaged in a classical school, which had till then been the only source of support of himself, his wife and ten children, and that he served a church in the neighbourhood, belonging to Mr. Manby, vicar of Lancaster; Ch. P. at Chester. He resigned in 1820.

⁶² Master of Over Kellet School.

¹ See the accounts of the church and of Ellel.

² The Archdeacon of Richmond alleged that 1,000 men and women had died

between 8 Sept. 1349 and 11 Jan. following, but the jury allowed but a small fraction of his claim for dues. The following are named as dying at that time: William de Furness, the wife of Richard de Guncester, Thomas Belan, Roger Hanson and the wife of Adam Slack; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 528.

There was a visitation of plague in 1650, as appears by the registers.

³ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 30.

⁴ The Daltons were the only family recording pedigrees at the heralds' visitations.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the Reformation. Between 1629 and 1632 the following compounded by annual fines for the two-thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for their religion: Cockerham—Robert Calvert, £63 6s. 8d.; Elizabeth Calvert, £1 13s. 4d. Ellet—Alice Preston and Robert Cansfield, each £3. Thurnham—Thomas Dalton, £15; Lawrence Copeland, £3 6s. 8d.⁵ These families suffered further under the Commonwealth, all or most of them being Royalists, and only the Daltons appear to have retained their position. To them the Revolution and the Jacobite insurrection of 1715 brought fresh troubles; otherwise the district appears to have accepted the change with equanimity.

A local incantation with an apple pippin ran thus:—

Pippin, pippin, Paradise,
Tell me where my true love lies;
East, west, north, or south,
Pilling brig or Cocker mouth.⁶

Formerly the making of salt was an important industry,⁷ and the fisheries also produced wealth. Leland thus described his visit to the place about 1536: 'From Garstang I passed partly by moor ground, partly by pasture and some corn; and so riding over Cocker river, that maketh no great course ere he come to the sands by Cockerham village not a mile off. Upon the which sands I passed over Cocker river once or twice again, not without some fear of quicksands. At the end of the sands I saw divers saltcoates, where were divers heaps of sands taken of salt strands, out of the which, by often wetting with water they pike out the saltness, and so the water is derived into a pit, and after sodde.'⁸ At present the parish is chiefly agricultural, though there are old-established silk mills at Galgate. The following table^{9a} shows how the land is occupied:—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Cockerham . .	1,615½	3,048½	44½
Forton	49	1,097	2
Cleveley (all) . .	84	462	29
Ellet	250	4,734½	372
Thurnham (all) and Cockersand Abbey . . }	532	1,187½	16
	<u>2,530½</u>	<u>10,529½</u>	<u>463½</u>

To the ancient fifteenth Cockerham paid £1 3s. 9d., Ellet £1 13s. 4d., Thurnham 4s. 4½d., Forton and Cleveley being omitted, the Lonsdale part of the parish yielding £3 1s. 5½d. when the hundred paid

£43 9s. 1½d. The county lay of 1624 was assessed in the same proportion.⁹ In 1717 the parish was divided into three parts—Cockerham and Thurnham, Forton and Cleveley, Ellet.¹⁰

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*¹¹ *CHURCH* stands amidst fields in an isolated and exposed situation about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the village, and consists of a chancel 35 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft., nave 58 ft. 6 in. by 40 ft., south porch, and west tower 13 ft. by 12 ft., all these dimensions being internal. Only the tower is ancient, and belongs probably to the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, the rest of the church having been rebuilt in 1814 in the Gothic style of the period with wide aisleless nave galleried on three sides, and a chancel measuring 31 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.^{11a} In 1910 the chancel was rebuilt in its present form, and it is proposed to rebuild the nave.

The chancel has a pointed east window of four lights and is open on the north side by two arches to the aisle, and on the south by two smaller arches to the organ chamber. There is no chancel arch, and the roof is of flat pitch 36 ft. 6 in. in height to the ridge. The nave is built of coursed red sandstone with quoins at the angles, the exterior, together with that of the old chancel, having been covered originally with rough-cast, but this has been long removed.¹² The roof is covered with stone slabs finishing behind a plain low parapet, and the windows are all pointed and of three lights, the mullions crossing in the head. The south porch is no longer used, the entrance being by the doorway opposite on the north side facing the village. The nave retains its early 19th-century square pews, galleries and flat ceiling, and has no architectural interest.¹³

The tower is built of gritstone, and has a moulded plinth and embattled parapet, the height to the top of which is 61 ft. 6 in. Its stages are unmarked externally by any string course or horizontal moulding, and the north and south sides below the belfry windows are quite plain, except for a small square opening to the ringing chamber. There is a projecting vice in the south-east corner, and on the west side diagonal buttresses of seven stages going up the full height. The round-headed west door is now built up, and the upper part made into a window to light the vestry, which occupies the bottom story of the tower. The west window is of three pointed lights under a low four-centred head, and has double hollow-chamfered jambs and hollow-chamfered mullions. The belfry windows are of three pointed lights under a segmental head and hood mould, and have hollow-chamfered mullions and jambs and stone louvres. The tower arch is built up.

⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173, &c. For convicted recusants c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 250 (Cockerham), 254 (Ellet), 253 (Thurnham), 172 (Forton), 176 (Cleveley).

⁶ *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), vi, 340.

⁷ See the account of the church and Cockerham Manor. 'Saltweller,' as a trade designation, occurs several times in the 17th-century registers.

⁸ *Ilin.* v, 98. Camden gives a similar account of the salt-making; *Brit.* (ed. Gibson), 753.

^{9a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 20, 21.

¹⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 405.

¹¹ John Taylor of Forton in 1410 desired his body to be buried in the cemetery of St. Michael in Cockerham, bequeathing 20s. for masses. He had a wife Wimark and a daughter Margaret; Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 10.

^{11a} The erection of a chancel of such dimensions in 1814 is to be remarked.

The new chancel is 4 ft. greater in length.

¹² Whitaker (*Richmondshire*, ii, 320) says 'the church has recently been rebuilt in brick,' but this is a mistake.

¹³ It is proposed to rebuild the nave walls on the same foundations, but to introduce north and south aisles with arcades of five bays, and to add a clearstory. There will be a new north doorway, but the south porch will be allowed to remain. Ex inform. 1910 Messrs. Austin & Paley, the architects of the rebuilding.



COCKERHAM CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST IN 1909



HEYSHAM : ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL

There is a ring of six bells by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, 1748.¹⁴ They were rehung in 1888.

The silver plate is all modern, and consists of a chalice and paten of 1875 and a small paten of 1877. There is also a plated set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon, presented by Mrs. Bird of Crookhey, 1858.

The registers begin in 1595. The first volume (1595–1657) has been printed.¹⁵ The tithe maps are kept at the bank at Lancaster.

On the south side of the churchyard is an 18th-century fluted stone sundial shaft on a stone base; the plate is missing.

Together with the manor the *ADVOWSON* church was given to Leicester Abbey by William de Lancaster about 1153. It was agreed at a later time that there should be four canons regular resident in the church.¹⁶ This agreement was perhaps never fulfilled completely, and in the end the canons ceased to minister there.¹⁷ A perpetual vicar had been appointed as early as 1290, the entire altarage and the tithe of hay being assigned

as his portion.¹⁸ He was appointed by the Abbot and convent of Leicester.

In 1291 the value of the rectory was estimated at 26 marks and that of the vicarage at £5; but after the destructive raid by the Scots in 1322 the former was reduced to £5 and the vicarage became too poor to be taxed.¹⁹ In 1341 the value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., was 100s. 4d.²⁰ In 1527 the rectory was said to be worth £80 yearly and the vicarage £13 6s. 8d.²¹ Some eight years later the rectory and manor together were at farm for £83 6s. 8d.,²² while the net value of the vicarage was £10 16s. 7d.²³ The rectory and right of presentation were sold with the manor after the dissolution of the monastery, and at present the lords of the manor nominate in turn to the vicarage,²⁴ Mr. Bird having two presentations out of four. In 1650 the rectory was held by two 'Papist delinquents'; the value of the vicarage had been £60, but was then only £35, 'by reason of the decay of sheep.'²⁵ The value was certified as £38 10s. in 1717²⁶; it is now given as £593 net.²⁷ An Act was obtained in 1825 commuting the vicar's tithes, &c., to a corn rent, estimated to produce £600 a year.²⁸

The following have been vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1207 . . .	Reginald ²⁹	—	—
oc. 1275–92 . .	Mr. Hugh ³⁰	—	—
oc. 1324 . . .	Adam ³¹	—	—
oc. 1350 . . .	John ³²	—	—
oc. 1365–75 . .	John Scraftoft ³³	—	—
oc. 1392 . . .	John de Ansty ³⁴	—	—

¹⁴ The inscriptions are : Treble, 'Peace and good neighbourhood.' 2, 'Prosperity to the Parish.' 3, 'We were all cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall.' 4, 'Robert Gardner, Edward France, Robert Fell, Stephen Bond, churchwardens.' 5, 'The Rev. Mr. Thomas Winder, vicar.' Tenor, 'I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all.' Each bell is dated 1748. In 1742 it was intended to have a 'new set,' the bells being out of repair, and in 1746 it was agreed to have them cast anew 'as soon as the times settle,' the churchwardens 'not thinking them safe at present to go by water'; Visit. Ret. at Chester.

¹⁵ *Lanc. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ.* xxi (1904).

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 26. The abbot and convent were to appoint three canons at once (1207) in the church and on the death of Reginald, then chaplain there, were to raise the number to four canons.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 10, n. 62. It was in 1366 found on inquiry that the abbots were not bound to maintain canons or secular chaplains at Cockerham and Ellel; afterwards formal releases from the duty of providing the canons were obtained from the heirs, Philippa de Coucy and Henry IV; MS. Laud. (Bodl.), H 72, fol. 47b. The inquisition of 1366 is recited in *Coram Rege* R. 446, m. 13; as the original charters of William de Lancaster contained nothing about finding canons or chaplain judgement was given in favour of the Abbot of Leicester.

¹⁸ The ordination of the vicarage was made by Henry de Newark, Archdeacon of Richmond from 1281 to 1290. The vicar was to have a messuage by the road

to Lancaster, all the land called Hygan-sowe, pasturage between Cocker and Wrampool and turbary. He was responsible for the service of the chapel at Ellel and for the payment of synodals; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 51. A moiety of the mortuaries was excepted from the altarage. The confirmation of the Archbishop of York was obtained.

¹⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 327.

²⁰ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35. Cockerham, with both the Crimbles, Forton and the portion of Thurnham within the parish, was liable for 60s. 4d., Ellel for 40s. The glebe was valued at 4 marks yearly; the destruction made by the Scots accounted for the remainder of the decrease of value, 14 marks.

²¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdle. 5, no. 15. This probably included the value of the manor. In 1477 the value of the rectory was said to be only £22 or £23; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 52b.

²² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 147.

²³ *Ibid.* v, 262. The manse and lands were worth 6s. a year, certain tithes (including Ellel 53s. 4d., salt 26s. 8d.), £5 3s. 8d., and Easter roll £5 10s. 8d. The vicar had to pay the synodals and procurations, 3s. 9d.

²⁴ In 1834 an Act was passed for the partition of the advowson and to confirm a sale of the next presentation; 4 Will. IV, cap. 5. At that time there were four patrons—the representatives of Robert Dent, Richard Atkinson, representatives of Robert Addison and of Thomas Greene.

²⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 128–9. To the vicarage belonged house and 6½ acres of glebe, tithes of salt and wool, lamb and pig,

goose, hay, hemp, flax and small tithes. For Thurnham Hall a composition of about 6s. was paid.

²⁶ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 403. The glebe land produced £6, small tithes £29, tithe fish 10s. and surplice fees £4.

²⁷ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.* In a prosecution in 1904 it was stated that the vicar was allowed to fish a 'baulk' behind the sea bank of the Lune at Cockerham for two tides in each month in lieu of tithe of fish.

²⁸ Private Act, 6 Geo. IV, cap. 22.

²⁹ Named as 'chaplain of the church of Cockerham' in the fine of 1207. He was not technically 'vicar.' He had a daughter Alice, who gave land in Ashton to Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 789.

³⁰ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 380. Hugh is named again in the ordination of the vicarage. He is no doubt the 'Hugh dean of Cockerham' of *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, p. 428. He was Dean of Lancaster; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 380. In 1292 he claimed the moiety of the third part of the mill of Ellel (for four years) against John de Caton and £4 damages were awarded him; *Assize R.* 408, m. 101.

³¹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 203.

³² Adam the Archer was charged with wounding John vicar of Cockerham with an arrow on the Sunday after Pentecost, 1350; *Assize R.* 443, m. 3 d.

³³ He is also called Scraftoft; *De Banco R.* 419, m. 119; 459, m. 103 d.—charges of debt and depasturing. The abbey had land in Scraftoft in Leicester-shire.

³⁴ *Final Conc.* iii, 39.

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1430-56 . . .	John Tunstall ³⁵	—	—
c. 1525-7 . . .	Peter Gerard ³⁶	Leicester Abbey	—
oc. 1535 . . .	Gabriel Rayne ³⁷	—	—
oc. 1554 . . .	Robert Baynton ³⁸	—	—
oc. 1562 . . .	Ralph Bolton ³⁹	—	—
13 Nov. 1571 . .	John Calvert, M.A. ⁴⁰	John Calvert, &c.	—
20 Dec. 1626 . .	Rowland Thicknesse, M.A. ⁴¹	Thomas Humphreys	d. J. Calvert
1 Apr. 1633 . .	Robert Shaw, M.A. ⁴²	Roger Downes	d. R. Thicknesse
oc. 1650 . . .	William Calvert ⁴³	—	—
c. 1651 . . .	Gerard Browne ⁴⁴	—	—
1659 . . .	George Shaw ⁴⁵	—	—
8 Apr. 1662 . .	Lawrence Shaw, B.A. ⁴⁶	The King	—
27 Mar. 1695 . .	John Winter ⁴⁷	Walter Frost	d. L. Shaw
2 July 1722 . .	Thomas Barbon ⁴⁸	Francis Charteris	d. J. Winter
7 Sept. 1737 . .	Thomas Winder, B.A. ⁴⁹	Edmund Starkie	d. T. Barbon
4 May 1781 . .	Josias Lambert, M.A. ⁵⁰	Hon. Francis Charteris	d. T. Winder
17 Jan. 1799 . .	John Widditt ⁵¹	John Dent, &c.	res. J. Lambert
1 Sept. 1821 . .	John Lindsay Young, M.A. ⁵²	—	d. J. Widditt
15 May 1823 . .	Thomas Armitstead, B.D. ⁵³	Bp. of Chester	d. J. L. Young
11 Mar. 1828 . .	Richard Hudson, M.A.	Robert Dent, &c.	d. T. Armitstead
14 Apr. 1835 . .	John Dodson, M.A. ⁵⁴	John Dodson	d. R. Hudson
1849 . . .	Francis Hill Sewell, M.A. ⁵⁵	— Dent	res. J. Dodson
1858 . . .	Richard Atkinson-Grimshaw, M.A. ⁵⁶	R. Atkinson	res. F. H. Sewell
29 Nov. 1881 . .	Arthur Frederick Clarke, M.A. ⁵⁷	— Clarke	res. R. A.-Grimshaw
5 Dec. 1905 . .	Herbert Prince, M.A. ⁵⁸	H. D. Greene	res. A. F. Clarke

There was no chantry at Cockerham, but the chapels of ease at Ellel and Shireshead had to be served, so that a staff of three priests would be required before the Reformation. This number appears in

³⁵ John Tunstall, vicar of Cockerham, took part in the inquiry as to the revenues to be assigned to the vicar of Lancaster in 1430; *Rentals and Surv. R.* 378. He was trustee of William Oxcliffe in 1433; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 74. He was a defendant in 1445; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 7, in. 1b. He occurs again as trustee for William Ambrose in 1456; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 189.

³⁶ Rental of 1527 above quoted. He is perhaps the Peter Gerard, clerk, of Aughton near Ormskirk, who died 12 Sept. 1528; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 58.

³⁷ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 262.

³⁸ Visit. List at Chester.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 493; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 404. He was 'no preacher' in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

⁴¹ Church Papers at Chest. Dioc. Reg. Humphreys presented by reason of a grant from Richard Calvert. Thicknesse was vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester, from 1599 to 1626; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 306. The right was contested, and on 27 Jan. 1626-7 Thomas Browne, B.A., was nominated by Alice Browne, widow. Thicknesse, however, retained the vicarage till his death in 1633; *Reg.* He compounded for his first-fruits 25 Apr. 1627; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 412.

⁴² Church Papers. Shaw compounded for first-fruits 10 Apr. 1633. He was perhaps of St. John's College and Edmund Hall, Oxf.; *M.A.* 1629; *Foster, Alumni*. He was a Puritan, for in 1646 the Committee of Plundered Ministers allowed him £50 a year out of the sequestrations; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 35. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648. He was buried at Cockerham 3 Aug. 1649; *Reg.*

⁴³ He was vicar, but sequestered for delinquency, in 1650; Thomas Smith, the officiating minister, died in August the same year from a pestilence, and during September and October there was no minister; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 129; *Reg.* Nothing else is known of William Calvert.

⁴⁴ It appears from the registers that he was vicar at the beginning of 1652. In the same year the £50 a year was allowed to him; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 123. Previously he had been at Blackrod; *ibid.* i, 62. Browne was still at Cockerham at the beginning of 1656; *Reg.*

⁴⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 493; no reference given. See the account of Poulton Church.

⁴⁶ He seems to have been presented 20 Mar. 1661-2; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlvi, App. 105 (Pat. 13 Chas. II), and according to the visitation list of 1674 was instituted on 8 Apr. 1662, the king presenting by lapse. Lawrence was son of Robert Shaw, a former vicar; born 23 Feb. 1636-7; *Reg.* He was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 130. B.A. 1660. He was 'conformable' to the government in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. The church seems to have been in decent repair in his time; *Visit. Ret.* at Chester.

⁴⁷ Church Papers at Chester.

⁴⁸ Church Papers. He was one of the four King's Preachers for Lancashire.

⁴⁹ Church Papers. He was educated at Brasenose Coll. and Edmund Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1730. He was also incumbent of Grimsargh from 1733. He was resident in 1741. Ultimately he became deranged, and Cockerham was under sequestration for many years before his death; *Visit. Papers and Church Papers* at Chester.

⁵⁰ Church Papers; he had had a chapel

at Kendal for ten years. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; *M.A.* 1771.

⁵¹ Church Papers; Widditt had been curate of St. John's, Lancaster, and master of the grammar school. The patrons were Robert Dent of Temple Bar, Robert Addison of Lancaster, Thomas Greene of Slyne and Anne Atkinson of Kirkby Lonsdale, owners of the manor of Cockerham.

⁵² Church Papers; the patrons were John Dent, Agnes Addison, widow, Thomas Greene, James and Richard Atkinson. Young was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf. (*M.A.* 1819), and died at Derby in 1822; *Foster, Alumni*.

⁵³ Also vicar of Backford, Ches. 1803-27, residing there, and of Weaverham 1806-23; *Ormerod, op. cit.* ii, 371, 117. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; *B.D.* 1808.

⁵⁴ Church Papers at Chester. John Dodson the elder was patron for that turn only. The younger John was educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; *M.A.* 1835. He was incumbent of Overton near Lancaster. He had a good reputation as a preacher, but becoming a Nonconformist forfeited the vicarage. He died in 1890. See the account of Caton above (p. 84).

⁵⁵ Educated at Caius Coll., Camb.; *M.A.* 1846.

⁵⁶ Instituted as Atkinson; took the additional name of Grimshaw in 1878. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Oxf.; *M.A.* 1845.

⁵⁷ Educated at Trinity Coll., Oxf.; *M.A.* 1874. Archdeacon of Lancaster 1895-1905. Appointed vicar of Rochdale 1905. The patron presented by purchase of the next presentation from Mr. Clarke, one of the lords of the manor, who on account of his religion was disqualified.

⁵⁸ Educated at Trinity Hall, Camb.; *M.A.* 1901. Mr. Prince has given the editors information on several points.

the visitation lists of 1554 and 1562,⁵⁹ but even then their actual residence is uncertain. What happened after the Elizabethan settlement is doubtful; probably the vicar was the only minister⁶⁰ until the time of the Commonwealth, when additional ministers were appointed, and from that time until the beginning of the 18th century.⁶¹ In 1717 Bishop Gastrell found that the same curate served Shireshead and Ellel.⁶² Later in the century each of these chapels had its curate.

A school was founded as early as 1622.⁶³ In 1679 the Bishop of Chester allowed a schoolhouse to be built on part of the churchyard.⁶⁴

There are no endowed charities *CHARITIES* apart from sums of £52 16s. 10d. a year for the schools at Cockerham and Ellel. Anne Cawson in 1669 left a rent-charge of 5s. a year for the poor of Ellel, afterwards paid from lands called Brandrigg in Scotforth and Ellel. It ceased in 1798. William Hynd in 1698 left £5 for the poor of Forton or a charge of 5s. a year on his land. The land so charged was sold in 1726 to Francis Crossfield, and the 5s. was paid until about 1810. An unknown benefactor left £10 for the poor of the same township; this was spent on a cottage, afterwards burnt down. The overseers rebuilt the cottage and in 1826 allowed two paupers to live there; but nothing is now known about it. These particulars are derived from the reports of the official inquiries of 1826 and 1899, issued in 1900.

COCKERHAM

Cocreham, Dom. Bk.; Kokerheim, 1206; Kokerham, 1212.

Crimeles, Dom. Bk.; Crimbles, 1206; Crumbles, 1212.

Hillun, Dom. Bk.

The township of Cockerham has for its western boundary the estuary of the Lune, into which runs

the Cocker. The village, with the old parish church, lies on the north bank, with Crookhey (or Crookay) to the east in the bend formed by the river as it descends from the north and then turns west towards the sea. Marsh Houses lies on the shore side of the church, Uptown to the north-east, Laund to the north,¹ Hillam, Norbreck and Thursland to the north-west, Bank Houses to the west near the limits of the Cockersand estate. South of the Cocker lie Little and Great Crimbles, with Laithwaite to the south-east and Wrampool to the south-west near the border of Pilling; the southern portion is moss-land, only partly reclaimed. The area of the whole is 5,562 acres,² and in 1901 it had a population of 677.

The surface in general is low and flat, but on the eastern side between Crookhey and Laund is more elevated, at one or two points rising to 100 ft. above sea level. The principal road is that from Lancaster to Garstang, which passes southward through the township, another road branching off at the village towards Pilling in the south-west.

A fair for pedlary on Easter Monday existed about 1840.³

The soil is sandy and gravelly, with clay subsoil; wheat, oats, beans and potatoes are grown and large quantities of cheese are made.

The township is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 Ulf and Machel held as *MANORS* two manors two plough-lands in *LANESDALE* and *COCKERHAM*, which were in 1086 recorded among the lands of Roger of Poitou.⁴ The former of these manors⁵ seems to have been absorbed in Cockerham, for it is not named again, and about 1154 William de Lancaster I gave two plough-lands in Cockerham to the recently-founded house of Austin Canons at Leicester, St. Mary's de Pré.⁶ The grant was in 1156 confirmed by Henry II⁷ and by the heirs of the benefactor,⁸ also in later times by Thomas Earl of Lancaster and John of Gaunt as duke,⁹ and the manor was held by the

⁵⁹ Chester Dioc. Reg. The destruction of the rood under Edward VI and its restoration in the following reign are attested by a scurrilous story in Foxe, *Acts and Mon.* (ed. Cattle), vi, 564. The story, however, may be untrue; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 8), xii, 261.

⁶⁰ The two chapels are named in the list of 1610, but nothing is said of any minister; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

⁶¹ No curate appears in the visitation lists 1674-91.

⁶² *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 406-7.

⁶³ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. Mr. Cooke was schoolmaster.

⁶⁴ Church Papers at Chester; *End. Char. Rep.*

¹ Laund is found as a surname, Thomas Lound and Katherine his wife occurring in 1552-6; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdles. 14, m. 85; 17, m. 156.

² 5,809 acres, including 9 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 179 acres of tidal water and 2,242 of foreshore.

³ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290d. 'In Lanesdale' may be a descriptive heading which has been wrongly inserted in the text. On this point see the introduction to the hundred.

⁵ It may have been on the site later

occupied by Cockersand Abbey on the Lune shore.

⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 391-3. In his first charter the benefactor, with the assent of Gundreda his wife and William his son and heir, granted his whole manor of Cockerham, with all appurtenances, including salt-pits, to the church of St. Mary de Pratis. Afterwards he added the church, Ellel chapel and Crimbles. Somewhat later he granted common of pasture throughout his fee in Lonsdale and Amounderness to the canons and their men of Cockerham, in the same degree as they already had in their demesne wood. This wood extended to the boundary between Cockerham and Thurnham, viz. to the water called Flackesfleet descending into Crokispool and thence into the Lune.

The grant of the two plough-lands was recorded in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 4.

⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 462.

⁸ The chartulary of Leicester Abbey in the Bodleian (MS. Laud. H 72) states that the evidences of Cockerham were burnt in a fire at the manor-house there; fol. 45. It contains notes of the three charters of William de Lancaster; confirmations by John de Rigmaiden and Isolda his wife, Hugh de Morville and Helewise his wife (Hugh adding 12 acres of wood, &c.), Gilbert son of Roger and

Helewise his wife, John Count of Mortain; also releases by various tenants—William de Winmarleigh, William le Gentyl, Walter de Paries, Richard son of Adam de Tathebek (? Cathebek), who also gave lands in Cockerham.

The agreement with the above-named Gilbert and Hawise was ratified in 1207; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 26.

⁹ Chartul. fol. 47; an inspeximus by John Duke of Lancaster of Thomas's ratification of the assize of bread and ale and all the articles of the view of frankpledge. A rent of 6s. 8d. was to be paid to the earl's receiver, also 2s. for the moiety of the water of Lune and the fishery therein. The former payment is recorded in the extent of 1346; *Survey* (Chet. Soc.), 80. The 2s. had been paid in 1297, before Earl Thomas's time; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 294. In addition to the 6s. 8d. and 2s. there was 13d. payable for castle ward; Chartul. fol. 52b.

Philipa de Coucy Duchess of Ireland released all the claim she might have in the manor of Cockerham by reason of the failure of the canons of Leicester to find canons to serve the church there; Chartul. fol. 47b. Henry IV gave a like release; *ibid.* See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 537; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 197.

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abbey till the Dissolution.¹⁰ In 1301 free warren was granted.¹¹

The Calvert family had long resided in the township¹² and held the manor on lease from the canons.¹³ In 1560 it was demised to Thomas Calvert by Queen Elizabeth at a rent of £51 6s. for ninety years.¹⁴ John Calvert, who was the son and heir of Thomas, had a dispute with the tenants respecting the ancient customs of the manor in 1578.¹⁵ He received a grant of arms in 1598,¹⁶ alleging descent from a knightly family in Yorkshire, and purchased the rectory and manor in 1602.¹⁷ He died in 1618

holding the manor of the king by knight's service and the rectory in socage as of the king's manor of East Greenwich. Richard Calvert, his son and heir, was twenty years of age.¹⁸ Richard was a recusant,¹⁹ and for this reason his estate was sequestered under the Commonwealth.²⁰ After his death his son John's estate was declared forfeit for delinquency,²¹ and sold to Samuel Foxley.²² The manor appears to have been recovered by the Calverts, for in 1718 William Walker, Martha his wife and Thomas Calvert were in possession.²³ Afterwards it is found in the hands of the Charteris

¹⁰ In 1206 the Abbot of Leicester obtained an acknowledgement from Peter de Stalmine that the 2 oxgangs of land he held were the right of the abbot and that he had no charter concerning them from William de Lancaster. 'Wherefore if he or his heirs should hereafter proffer any charter it shall be held of no effect'; *Final Conc.* i, 24.

In 1281 and later the abbot claimed 80 acres of pasture in Cokersand against Lawrence de Tunstall. The defendant said the land had belonged to Aline de Cansfield, whose son John was in ward to Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife and Margaret de Ros; *De Banco R.* 41, m. 25; 54, m. 46 d.

The abbot was in 1335 allowed to inclose a way leading from the vicarage-house to the house of John the Marshal, making another equivalent way through his ground; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 231, no. 10 (8 Edw. III).

In 1369 the abbot claimed a mill, &c., in Cockerham against Roger Wainman and others; *De Banco R.* 433, m. 328 d.

John de Oxcliffe and John de Caton in 1392 resigned to the abbot and convent a messuage and land which they had held of the abbey by knight's service and 2s. 2d. rent. In addition John de Caton held a messuage and land of the abbey by custom of the manor there. It was shown that the king did not suffer; *Inq. p.m.* 16 Ric. II, pt. ii, no. 86.

Extents of 1400 and 1477 are contained in the chartulary above cited. The former (fol. 49) shows a hall with chambers, &c.; dovecote, orchard, &c.; demesne lands, 63 acres arable and 58 acres meadow, with water-mill and windmill. Rents were due from Bankhouse (including 'muskilling' silver), Thursland (with salt-pits), Hillam, Marshes, Little Crimbles, Great Crimbles with Harestones, Wrampool, Bardhead, Laithwaite, Damhead, Crookay, Sinthwaite, Brileshead, Ranstey, Brookshed and Upton. The commodities of the manor included Fold halfpennies, Cawce halfpennies, Gresmole, entries of tenants, heriots and waifs and strays. There were twenty-nine salt-pits or saltcotes, paying £8 11s. 8d. Other rents came from Ashton, Kirkland, Thurnham, Ellet, Holleth and Cokersand. The extent of 1477 states: 'We have there view of frankpledge of all our tenants, a court from three weeks to three weeks and whatever pertains to the view of frankpledge. We have also there free warren in all our lands. If any tenant dies, the second animal is given to the abbot'; *ibid.* fol. 52b. In another place it is stated that in 1346, before the great plague, Cockerham used to pay £50 a year; fol. 167b.

¹¹ Charter R. 94 (29 Edw. I), m. 7, no. 27.

In 1498 the Abbot of Leicester was

summoned to show his right to view of frankpledge in Cockerham, wreck of the sea and free warren, for which he paid 6s. 8d. to the king, also half the water of Lune, for which he paid 2s. yearly, freedom from passage and other tolls for the inhabitants and tenants of Cockerham and licence to buy and sell freely; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* 13 Hen. VII.

The farm of the manor, &c., in 1538 was £83 6s. 8d.; *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 469.

¹² In 1363 the abbot complained that Adam Calferd had cut down trees in Cockerham and done other damage; *De Banco R.* 416, m. 376 d. In the following year Adam and Maud his wife were charged with trespass on the abbot's fishery; *Coram Rege R.* 413, m. 13.

¹³ In 1458 the abbot and convent leased to John Calverherd of Cockerham and his sons Thomas and William the whole manor, rectory and profits, reserving only the advowson of the vicarage, from 1460 to 1480 at a rent of £83. The lessees were to pay all charges on the manor and rectory; *Dods. MSS.* lxx, fol. 161. John, Thomas and William Calverd are named in the rental in MS. *Laud. H* 72, as also Jane wife of James Calverd at Hillam.

The lease was probably renewed from time to time, for the version in *H* 72 (fol. 51) varies from that in *Dodsworth*; by it, among other things, John Calverd was to keep the chancel of the church and all the abbey's buildings, &c., in due repair, and was to provide at his own cost for a week's food and lodging of one or two of the canons of Leicester, with their servants and horses, when on a visit to Cockerham.

John Calvert was one of the trustees of John Rigmaiden of Wedacre in 1506; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 65. He again appears in 1514 and William Calvert the elder and the younger at Crimbles in 1542; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 15, 71. William Calvert (probably the elder) had at that time a forty years' lease of the tithes of Ellet; *Pal. of Lanc. Sess. Papers*, 34 Hen. VIII.

William Calvert and other tenants in 1515-16 complained that Sir Henry Kighley had seized and carried away their cattle; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Hen. VIII, xx, C 6.

¹⁴ *Pat.* 2 Eliz. pt. xv; the grant included the advowson of the vicarage.

¹⁵ *Exch. Dep.* 20 & 21 Eliz. Mich. no. 7. The ancient customs were then placed on record.

¹⁶ William Dethick, Garter, made the grant to John Calvert *alias* Calverley, as 'son and heir of Thomas son of William son and heir of John, that first came into Lancashire and dwelt at Cockerham, which John Calverley was the fourth son of Sir William the son and heir of Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley in York-

shire, kt., as may appear by the pedigree and information made and produced before us'; *Piccope MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 153 (from *Dods. MSS.* lxxix).

¹⁷ The rectory was leased to him for three lives—his own and those of his sons William and Thomas—in 1594 at a rent of £32 0s. 3d., heriot of £5 and 20 marks fine; *Pat.* 37 Eliz. pt. ix; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 567. The manor and rectory seem to have been granted in fee by *Pat.* 44 Eliz. pt. iii.

John Calvert had a dispute in 1589 with John Butler of Kirkland regarding an agreement made with his father Thomas Calvert concerning Bowlandswray; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5.

In religion John Calvert must have been a conformist, for he was a justice in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229. He and Jane his wife were deforciantes in a fine concerning the manor and rectory in 1616; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 87, no. 22.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 131-2; Richard was already married to Jane.

¹⁹ See the introduction. He was buried at Cockerham 12 Mar. 1649-50; *Reg.*

²⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 1-4. John Calvert, younger brother of Richard, himself a 'delinquent,' petitioned for the annuity his father had granted him; he died soon afterwards and his children in 1654 pleaded for an allowance out of the estate.

In 1651 Richard and Edmund Calvert, on behalf of themselves and their two younger brothers, sons of Richard Calvert, esq., asked for the annuities settled upon them; the payment had ceased owing to the seizure of the estate of their elder brother John for his 'delinquency'; *ibid.* 3.

²¹ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. John Calvert had with other Royalists been present at the burning of Lancaster in 1643; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 21.

²² *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 1; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 156, m. 243—Samuel Foxley v. John Calvert and Richard Calvert, 1654. The estate included the manor and rectory, views of frankpledge, &c., messuages, lands, three mills, forty salt houses, &c., in Cockerham, Ellet, Marsh, Crimbles, Hillam, Forton, Cleveley, Bankhouses, Sinthwaite, Crookhey, Uptown, Ashton, Wedacre and Thurnham.

²³ *Ibid.* bdle. 279, m. 94. The estate was probably sold at that time. Bishop Gastrell noted (c. 1717) that 'Lord Haversham claims the presentation' to the vicarage, and added that 'Col. [Francis] Charteris (who has bought an estate here) presented the present vicar, anno 1722'; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 405. For Lord Haversham, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, under Thompson (John).

family,²⁴ and was in 1791 sold by Lord Wemyss to Thomas Greene, Anthony Atkinson of Lancaster, John Dent and Robert Addison of Lancaster.²⁵ The manor, with which the advowson of the vicarage is still connected, has descended to the present lords, the representative of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Bird of Crookhey, who had a moiety of the manor, Henry Dawson Greene²⁶ and Robert James Addison Clarke, each holding a fourth part.²⁷ Courts were held annually till recently; now only once in three years.²⁸



CALVERT *alias* CALVERLEY. Sable an inescutcheon argent with drops of the first within an orle of owls of the second.

HILLAM²⁹ and CRIMBLES³⁰ were separate

manors in 1066, assessed as one plough-land each. They were acquired by the canons of Leicester, and became merged in the manor and township of Cockerham. LAITHWAITE is named in an agreement between the abbey and William de Winmarleigh.³¹ NORBRECK was in 1656-8 acquired by John Cawson from John Calvert's feoffees; Cawson held other lands in the district and left a son Charles.³² CROOKHEY was long in the possession of a family named Gardiner.³³ Lieut.-Col. Bird inherited it through his mother.³⁴

The place very seldom occurs in the records,³⁵ but in 1446 a number of the people were summoned for keeping hunting dogs.³⁶ There are a few notices in the inquisitions,³⁷ and during the Commonwealth period several inhabitants in addition to the Calverts suffered for politics.³⁸

The parish church has been described above; there is no other place of worship in the township.

²⁴ In 1770 Cockerham was included in a recovery of the manor of Hornby and other estates of the Hon. Francis Charteris and Francis Charteris the younger; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 612, m. 7.

²⁵ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 32 Geo. III, m. 83; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 555.

The Vicarage Act of 1834 records an agreement of Sept. 1792 between Thomas Greene of Slyne, Anthony Atkinson of Lancaster, Robert Dent of Temple Bar and Robert Addison of Lancaster, seised in fee simple of the manor, &c., for a partition into four equal parts. John Dent in 1800 married Anne Jane Williamson of Roby Hall, Huyton, and there were ten children of the marriage, Robert Dent (born 1804) being the eldest son and succeeding his father in 1826. Robert became a lunatic, but had settled the manor, &c., on his brothers, so that John Villiers Dent succeeded. Robert Addison died in 1819; his daughter Jane married James Clarke of Laund in Cockerham, and they had sons Robert Addison (a lunatic), James and Thomas Clarke. Anthony Atkinson (d. 1796) left his estates to his sister Anne (d. 1806), with remainder to his cousin Richard Atkinson (d. 1821), who left a son Richard (whose wife in 1822 was Frances). Thomas Greene died in 1810, leaving an only child Thomas as heir, who in 1820 married Henrietta Russell and had three sons and two daughters; Private Act, 4 Will. IV, cap. 5.

Thus in 1836 the four lords were Thomas Greene, Tory M.P. for Lancaster (1824-57), Richard Atkinson, John Villiers Dent and James Clarke the elder; Baines, *loc. cit.* Thomas Greene died in 1872. The above-named John Dent, a partner in Child & Co.'s bank, represented Lancaster as a Tory 1790-1812; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 127.

In 1870 the lords were the above-named Thomas Greene and John Villiers Dent, also James Addison Clarke and Richard Atkinson, vicar (son of the Richard of 1822); Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 588. Thomas Greene left a son Dawson Cornelius, who was in 1897 succeeded by his son Mr. H. D. Greene of Whittington; Burke, *Landed Gent.*

²⁶ Col. Bird died in 1909, after the account in the text was written. He

was son of William Smith Bird, a Liverpool shipowner, and was educated at Oxford. He had no children.

²⁷ Information of Lieut.-Col. Bird, who in 1869 purchased the fourth part of the manor held by the Rev. R. Atkinson (Grimshaw) and in 1871 that held by Mr. Dent.

²⁸ Information of Mr. J. E. Oglethorpe.

²⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b. It had been held by Earl Tostig as part of his Halton lordship, and was in the king's hands in 1086. Afterwards it formed part of the Lancaster family's fee, and had probably merged in Cockerham before the grant of this manor to Leicester Abbey.

³⁰ Ibid. It had been held by Earl Tostig as part of his Preston lordship, and was in the king's hands in 1086. This also was later included in the Lancasters' fee. William de Lancaster granted 2 oxgangs of land in Crimbles to Grimbald de Ellet to be held by knight's service when twenty-four plough-lands made a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 3. Herbert de Ellet in 1206 gave the 2 oxgangs to Leicester Abbey; *Final Conc.* i, 26. Walter son of Swain appears to have been tenant of one of the oxgangs; he resigned it to the abbey, receiving 8½ marks from Grimbald son and heir of Herbert de Ellet as compensation; *ibid.* 29.

In Little Crimbles Alan de Hackinsall granted the land he held and all his right to lands, services, &c., to the canons of Leicester; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 45b.

³¹ The said William released his right in the manor and vill of Cockerham with Crimbles and Laithwaite on both sides of Cocker, within these bounds: From Langwath down the Cocker to Estkebeck; following this beck to the cross between the abbey land and Winmarleigh Wood, thence across the middle of Laithwaite Lea towards Gruneshend as far as Gretepool; thence to Mosebrook, along the west side of this brook to Otersty, through the Moss to Driebirches; thence to Crawlache, to Pilling, and down to the sea; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 45b.

³² W. Farrer's deeds.

³³ Gardiner is a common surname in the district. Administration of the effects of William Gardiner of Crookhey was granted in 1661.

³⁴ Hewitson, *Northward*, 93. The present Crookhey Hall was built on land adjoining the old estate in 1878.

³⁵ In 1370-3 William de Stockinbridge

obtained a messuage, &c., in Cockerham from William son of Adam de Crookall; *Final Conc.* ii, 185.

³⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 9, m. 15; Alan Clapham, Roger and Richard Gardiner, with nineteen others, were charged with keeping greyhounds and other dogs for hunting at Cockerham, Thurnham, Ellet, Ashton and Chipping contrary to the statute of 13 Ric. II, whereby it was ordained that no workman or layman not having lands or tenements of the yearly value of 40s., nor any priest not having a benefice of £10 value, might keep greyhounds or use snares or nets to catch wild hares or rabbits.

³⁷ Parts of the Cockerham and Abbey lands within Cockerham are named in the inquisitions of Sir T. Holt, Anne Dalton and Barnaby Kitchen.

John Fisher died in 1608 holding a messuage, &c., in Cockerham of the king in chief by knight's service. He left as heirs two daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth, aged four and two respectively; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96.

Thomas Browne of Cockerham in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. See the account of the vicars.

Thomas Sclater, M.D., of Cambridge in 1654 sold to Peter and George Bradshaw of Wrampool the tenement called Cross House, with the saltcote or house where salt was made, and a plot of ground where the sea did usually flow called the Sandflore; also the Boon Road, Clerk's Close and Whinney Close; Earwaker MSS.

³⁸ John Brade adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament, and in 1649 compounded for the offence by a fine of £9; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 216. John Denis and John Gardiner, for the like offence, compounded for £12 10s. and £5 10s.; *ibid.* ii, 119; *ibid.* iii, 1. Grace Cropper's cottage was seized for the 'delinquency' of her husband, and she in 1649 compounded by £3 fine; *ibid.* ii, 89.

John Dalton of Barton-on-Humber forfeited certain lands held in Cockerham. He preferred to confess 'delinquency' rather than wait for the decision of the barons of the Exchequer. His fine was £46; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2135. Robert Townson of Cockerham compounded by a fine of £3 15s. for a 'delinquency' similar to John Brade's; *ibid.* 2099.

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Peter Atkinson registered his house as a Presbyterian meeting-place during the brief Indulgence of 1672.³⁹

ELLEL

Ellhale, Dom. Bk.; Elhal, 1202; Elhale, 1208; Ellale, 1212. Sometimes an *h* is prefixed, as Hellehale, 1276; Hilhale, 1301.

Ellel is divided into three parts by the parallel streams of the Conder and Cocker, flowing mainly south-west through the central part of the township, but turning north-west to form the boundaries of Thurnham and Holleth respectively. The old chapel lies on the south bank of the Conder near the great road south from Lancaster to Preston; Ward Houses is just to the north and Galgate,¹ a considerable village, to the south. Ellel Grange is more than a mile to the south of Galgate. The eastern boundary is formed by Damas Gill, going south to the Wyre. West of the Cocker the surface is undulating; east it rises gradually with some depression till over 500 ft. above sea level is attained. The township has an area of 5,813 acres,² and its population in 1901 numbered 1,812.

The principal road is that mentioned from Lancaster to Preston; it has older roads, now subsidiary, at each side. From Galgate one road goes west to Glasson, and a second south-east to Dolphinholme. This last is crossed by another, going north-east from Bay Horse station to Quernmore. The Preston and Lancaster Canal goes through the western side of the township, and near Galgate a branch canal goes to the dock at Glasson. The London and North-Western Railway's main line from Carlisle to London also runs through the western side, having stations at Galgate and Bay Horse; the latter serves Dolphinholme, Forton and Cockerham.

Dr. Kuerden about 1695 made a brief note of his journey through Forton and this township: After passing the Hollins 'about a mile forward you leave on the left Forton Green in the way to Cockerham.

About a mile off you pass through a fair green lane, then come to a few houses and a little brook called Cocker, then over Ellel moor, where the way over it passeth towards Halton and Hornby Castle. But keeping the left hand road you pass another little brook and soon after enter a lane at a gate called Ellel Gate. So going through that narrow lane, you come to Ellel M . . . and leaving a cross way towards Thurnham and Ellel chapel on the right, you pass by the S . . . to Scotforth.'³

For modern local government purposes Ellel has been divided into two portions, North and South, each with its parish council.

The silk mill at Galgate was working in 1825⁴ and still employs many of the people, but agriculture is the chief industry. Dolphinholme is chiefly in Nether Wyresdale; a century ago it was a busy manufacturing village, but declined, the last factory closing in 1867.^{4a} Most of the land is in pasture, but some corn is grown; the soil is gravelly with clay subsoil.

A Roman road from Ribchester to Lancaster is thought to have joined that from Preston northwards at Galgate.⁵

In 1066 *ELLEL* was one of three *MANOR* adjacent manors held by Cliber, Machern and Ghilemichel; it was assessed as two plough-lands.⁶ Roger of Poitou appears to have held it in 1086,⁷ and less than a century later it was a member of the fee held by the Lancaster family.⁸ The lordship descended to Thweng⁹ and Rigmaiden.¹⁰

William de Lancaster I, who died about 1170, granted the two plough-lands to Grimbald de Ellel to be held by knight's service where twenty-four plough-lands made a knight's fee.¹¹ Grimbald had several children,¹² and was succeeded in the manor by a son Herbert, who was still living in 1208, when he ratified a grant by his father¹³; he was a benefactor of Furness¹⁴ and Cockersand Abbeys.¹⁵ Grimbald de Ellel son of Herbert in 1204 agreed to pay 2s. a year for land which his grandfather Grimbald

³⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 677. See the account of Ellel.

¹ The name occurs in the registers in 1605 as Gawgett. It is supposed that the cattle drovers from Galloway gave a name to the road and then to the hamlet that grew up beside it. There is also a Galgate in Barnard Castle.

² 5,811 acres, including 32 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. A small part of Ellel was added to Nether Wyresdale in 1887; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 20100.

³ *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 217.

⁴ *Baines, Lancs. Dir.* *Lewis's Gazetteer*, c. 1836, names two silk mills, and Pigot's *Directory*, c. 1845, a silk mill and a tannery. Later there was a cotton mill.

^{4a} *Hewitson, Northward*, 103.

⁵ *Watkin, Roman Lancs.* 79.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290b. ⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 257, n. 13; and account of Nether Wyresdale.

⁹ Marmaduke de Thweng in 1301 secured part at least of Ellel, holding it by knight's service; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214. He had the manor in 1322; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 125, 147. William de Thweng in 1341 had no profit from Ellel beyond the rent payable to the Earl of Lancaster; *Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4. Thomas de Thweng held it as two plough-

lands in 1346 by knight's service and castle ward rent; *Survey of* 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 80. In 1374 it was held of the same Thomas by Richard Molyneux, Thomas Slene and Richard Talbot and Anilla his wife by knight's service and 10d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4, 5. The heir of Sir John Lumley was lord in 1423; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 23 (misprinted Henley).

¹⁰ John son of John de Rigmaiden (lord of a moiety of Wyresdale) had a rent from Ellel in 1323; *Final Conc.* ii, 51. The same appears from a pleading of ten years later; *Coram Rege* R. 294, m. 47. Thomas de Rigmaiden in 1362 claimed a moiety of the mill of Ellel, &c., against the Earl of Lancaster; *De Banco* R. 411, m. 246 d. Next year he recovered a third part of the manor during the minority of the heir of William de Holland, the jury averring that the said William had held of him by knight's service; *ibid.* 416, m. 223, 223 d. In 1366 he claimed the third part of a water mill against John de Catherton; *ibid.* 425, m. 577. The Rigmaidens appear in other pleas regarding tenements in Ellel. ¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 4.

¹² Grimbald gave 2 oxgangs of land in Ellel and half a plough-land in Thornubithwaite to Roger son of Adam in marriage with his daughter Sunneva,

a pound of cummin being payable; *Final Conc.* i, 27.

¹³ *Ibid.* Herbert also occurs in 1202; *ibid.* i, 13. His sureties in 1207 were Grimbald de Ellel and Richard his brother; *ibid.* citing *Curia Regis* R. 45, m. 6 d.

A Richard son of Grimbald de Ellel released to Michael de Furness his claim to land beyond a certain boundary which had been defined between Othwaite and Ellel; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 76. The witnesses included Sir William le Boteler (who died in 1233) and Grimbald de Ellel.

Herbert had a brother Hugh, to whom he gave lands in Ellel to be held by rendering a pair of spurs yearly; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 204. Hugh had a son Jordan de Ellel (*ibid.*), who occurs 1244-9; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 159, 175.

¹⁴ He gave thirty car-loads of dead wood from Ellel; *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 86.

¹⁵ He gave all the land called Cockshoot (Kocsuth), within bounds including Whitelathe Brook, the Waingate by Pottersdoor and Potterspits, and Whitebreck; also a fulling mill on the Conder between Linholme and the fishery, and pasture rights; *Cockersand Charters*. (Chet. Soc.), iii, 779.

had given to Lancaster Priory¹⁶; he was a benefactor of Cockersand also.¹⁷ His descendants were benefactors of the same house¹⁸ and of Furness.¹⁹ He was followed by a son of the same name, whose son and successor was Walter.²⁰ Grimbald de Ellet was concerned in various pleadings in 1246²¹ and in 1269 his three daughters were his co-heirs, the

guardianship being given to Adam de Holland of Euxton.²² The eldest Aline married Adam's son Robert,²³ and her third part of the manor descended to Molyneux of Sefton²⁴ in the same way as Euxton. Another daughter Juliana was carried off and married by Roger de Slene or Slyne,²⁵ and her third about a century later passed to the family of Pleasington

¹⁶ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 40. The date is fixed by one of the witnesses, William de Vernon, 'then sheriff of Lancashire'; *P.R.O. List*, 72. Grimbald seems to have succeeded his father before May 1209; *Final Conc.* i, 29. He is not named in the inquest of 1212.

¹⁷ He gave a moiety of Sedgwick in Westmorland, also four oaks a year from Ellet Wood to help the canons to build at Cockersand and a rent of 10s. from the manor; *Chartul.* 770-1.

¹⁸ Grimbald son of Grimbald gave to Cockersand lands in Ragarthout (adjoining Ashton), Flasks, Birstathgrentel (purchased from Robert de Molyneux and Alice his wife) and Ramsrigg; *ibid.* iii, 772-4. Robert and Alice released their claim to the abbey; *ibid.* They had in 1246 released to Grimbald de Ellet the oxgang of land in Ellet which Robert had had in free marriage with Alice; *Assize R.* 404, m. 9.

Grimbald de Sowerby seems to have been another son of Grimbald de Ellet; he granted to Cockersand land which his father (? brother) had given him in Ellet; *Chartul.* iii, 771.

Walter son of Grimbald de Ellet gave a parcel of land by Lidgate Syke and another parcel in Lickhead; *ibid.* 781-3. It is not clear whether or not he is the same as Walter son of Grimbald de Sowerby who released to the canons lands in Ellet given them by Alice de Wethermeloche and Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* 767. From Alice's charter it appears she was the wife of Gervase de Oxcliffe and had land in Ellet in Hubberstath (held of Walter son of Grimbald de Sowerby), lying on each side of the highway into Wyresdale, half an oxgang of land in the same place (held of Henry son of Richard de Ellet), Uctredsfeld (of same), Launland and Hallstude (of Jordan son of Hugh de Ellet); all these were given to the abbey; *ibid.* 762. Richard le Boteler's land, known as Peresfield, was held of Walter de Ellet; *ibid.* 767.

From a fine of 1254 it appears that the Abbot of Cockersand was to pay Gervase de Oxcliffe and Alice his wife 40s. and two stones of wool yearly during her life; *Final Conc.* i, 115.

¹⁹ Grimbald son of Grimbald de Ellet gave part of his land in Lickhead, the bounds being as follows: From a stannery on the west side of the way to another on the east side, going on to the brook between Greenbank and Lickhead, thence up to the Dodded oak, by the hedge to the brook between Hubberstath and Lickhead, along the brook until opposite the stannery and so across to the starting-point; *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 86. As Adam de Coupmanwra was a witness, the charter cannot be later than 1236. Walter son of Grimbald de Ellet about the same time confirmed his father's gift; *ibid.* fol. 86b. He also made two further grants; *ibid.* fol. 86b, 87.

²⁰ From the preceding notes it appears that Grimbald son of Grimbald was in possession in 1236 and 1246 and that he had a son Walter, who seems to have

been in possession between 1253 and 1261; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 191, 227. Walter probably died without issue to inherit.

In 1288 Grimbald de Holland, Roger de Slene, Juliana his wife, William de Catherton and Ladarena his wife claimed from Thomas Abbot of Cockersand messuages and land granted to the abbey by one Grimbald son of Herbert de Ellet to provide a canon to sing for him, it being alleged that this service had not been fulfilled. Grimbald was grandfather of Juliana and Ladarena and great-grandfather of Grimbald de Holland; *De Banco R.* 73, m. 7; 76, m. 45. The pleading seems to have been continued in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 58 d.

²¹ Geoffrey Arkwright and William Redcopping acknowledged themselves to be 'natives' of Grimbald's; *ibid.* 404, m. 10. Hugh Russel of Chaigley, son of Robert son of Hugh, recovered seisin of 20 acres in Ellet, as his father's estate, against Grimbald de Ellet; *ibid.* m. 12.

²² Adam de Holland complained that Roger Collan of Slyne with a number of others had forcibly abducted Juliana, a daughter and co-heir of Grimbald de Ellet, from the manor of Ellet and had taken certain goods and chattels. The guardianship belonged to Agnes de Brus, of whom Grimbald had held, and she had sold it to the plaintiff; *Curia Regis R.* 194, m. 28 d.; 200, m. 1, 2 d. Sir Adam de Holland had a manor-house at Cockshoots, for the canons of Leicester allowed him an oratory there for the term of his own life and that of Christiana his wife; *Laud. MS.* H 72, fol. 46. See the account of Euxton in Leyland. Alice widow of Thomas de Coupmanwra in 1276 claimed dower in Ellet against Adam de Holland and others; *De Banco R.* 15, m. 22.

All three daughters were married by 1276, when with their husbands they complained that various persons had cut down their trees, &c.; *ibid.* 17, m. 84 d. Soon afterwards the Abbot of Leicester and Robert son of Nicholas de Ellet claimed estovers in the wood of Ellet against them; *ibid.* 17, m. 129 d.; 21, m. 71. Hugh Russel (see last note) in 1279 claimed 20 acres against each couple; *ibid.* 31, m. 79 d. Aline must have been dead in 1288, when, as appears above, her son Grimbald was plaintiff in her place.

²³ Robert de Holland, son of Sir Adam, granted to Cockersand Abbey a part of his land called Layndisholme (formerly Alexander de Church's) and released the canons from the payment of 1d. and four sheaves of oats, in the name of ward, due from them for certain of their lands; *Chartul.* iii, 782. The Abbot of Leicester complained in 1278 that Robert de Holland and others had seized his corn in the highway at Ellet; *De Banco R.* 23, m. 11. At the same time Robert and Aline complained that Roger Collan of Slene (Slyne), Juliana his wife, William de Catherton and Ladarena his

wife had thrown down their fence; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 33 d. Robert son and heir of Adam de Holland about 1286 gave land called Appletrethead in Ellet to his son Richard; his father Adam had bought it from Thomas de Coupmanwra; Croxteth D. Cecily widow of John de Parles claimed four messuages, &c., against Robert de Holland in 1299; *De Banco R.* 129, m. 55.

William de Holland in 1323 held certain lands, &c., in Ellet of the heirs of Marmaduke de Thweng by knight's service, doing suit at the six weeks court of Lancaster and at the three weeks wapentake of Lonsdale, paying 4s. to a scutage of 40s., and a third part of 10d. yearly for ward of the castle of Kirkby in Kendal. The third part of the manor-house was worth 10s. in time of peace, but then only 40d., because wasted by the Scots, who had also burned thirty cottages. There was a water mill. The normal value of this part of the manor was given as £11 19s. 4d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 162.

In 1331-2 Robert son of William de Holland complained that Robert de Wash'ngton, who had had the custody of plaintiff's manor of Ellet, had made waste therein, digging for marl and clay and selling the same, pulling down a hall, chamber and oxhouse, and cutting down oaks, ashes, alders, pear trees and apple trees; *De Banco R.* 287, m. 588; 291, m. 227.

Thomas son of Sir Marmaduke de Thweng in 1361 claimed the custody of two-thirds of the manor of Ellet until the majority of the heir of William de Holland; *Assize R.* 441, m. 3.

In 1362 Henry le Waleys, rector of Aughton, and the other trustee granted William de Holland's estate in Ellet to William son of Sir John de Langton, with the reversion of the dower of Cecily the widow, with remainder to William son of William de Molyneux; *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 272.

²⁴ Richard de Molyneux in 1398 had the manor of Ellet; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 71. The Curwens of Caton in 1457 and 1483 held land in the township of Molyneux; *ibid.* ii, 64, 114.

²⁵ Roger was the Roger Collan who was charged with her abduction in 1269. In 1278 Roger de Slene and Juliana his wife recovered from William de Catherton and Ladarena his wife (Juliana's sister) a small piece of land in Ellet; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 12. In 1283 Roger complained that William son of Adam le Fevre had cut trees down in the wood; *De Banco R.* 49, m. 22 d. Roger son of Richard de Slene made a grant in Ackemarridding to Robert son of Adam de Holland in 1289; Croxteth D.

The Abbot of Leicester in 1292 agreed with Roger, Juliana, William and Ladarena respecting estovers in Ellet Wood; *Assize R.* 408, m. 43, 62. For the abbot and his tenants of Hazelrigg, the church land and Hallstude they allowed housebote and heybote, also acquittance of pannage for their pigs in

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of Healaugh in Swaledale.²⁶ Part was purchased by James Lawrence of Ashton, as recorded later; but another part seems to have been acquired by the Harringtons of Hornby,²⁷ and if so was in 1587 sold by Lord Morley to Sir Richard Molyneux.²⁸ The

other daughter Ladarena married William de Catherton,²⁹ and on the failure of this line about 1422 her third was assigned to Sir Richard Molyneux as next heir.³⁰ Thus before 1600 almost the whole manor was reunited in the Molyneux

manor-time; *Final Conc.* i, 168. Eustace de Cottesbach in 1298 charged Roger de Slene with taking his cattle, but Roger replied that they belonged to Hugh de Cockerham, whose rent (half a pound of cummin) was in arrear; *De Banco R.* 124, m. 62.

There were several disputes between Holland and Slene. In 1302 Robert de Holland of Euxton demanded land in Ellel and Ashton against Roger de Slene, Juliana his wife and their sons Thomas, William, Richard and Roger. The right of the three daughters of Grimbald de Ellel was alleged, and it was stated that Roger had acquired Ladarena's share; *Assize R.* 418, m. 10. To another claim by Robert it was alleged that he, Roger, and Juliana were chief lords of Ellel and held the waste indivisibly, and a verdict was in this as in the former case given for the Slenes; *ibid.* m. 8 d. A partition was sought in 1305; *De Banco R.* 153, m. 285. In 1308 Roger and Juliana charged Robert de Holland with waste in the wood; *ibid.* 173, m. 455. Juliana in 1334, being then widow of Roger de Slene, claimed a messuage, &c., in Ellel against John de Harrington the elder; *ibid.* 300, m. 187.

Thomas de Slene was plaintiff against Robert de Slene in 1331; *Assize R.* 1404, m. 25 d. Denise widow of Robert de Slene was plaintiff in 1338; *De Banco R.* 316, m. 84, 105 d. Thomas and Roger de Slene were defendants in 1344, but in the following year Joan the widow of Thomas was joined with Roger, they having two-thirds of Ellel; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 42, 35. Joan the widow of Thomas and Roger his son again appear in 1346; *De Banco R.* 348, m. 386 d., 175 d. Roger de Slene in 1352 sought three messuages, &c., in Ellel against Roger de Wedacre, who alleged a quitclaim (dated 1337) from Thomas, plaintiff's father; *Assize R.* 435, m. 29 d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 8 d., 10 d.

Two years later Thomas de Rigmaiden charged Roger de Slene with wrongfully seizing his cattle at Fishwick Lound in Ellel. Roger said that one Robert de Fishwick had held of him by a service of 2s. to the scutage, 4d. rent and grinding at his mill to the thirteenth measure, and that Robert had granted to plaintiff, who had neglected to render the services due; *ibid.* 3, m. 8 d. Robert de Fishwick and Joan his wife were in 1331-2 defendants to a claim for a tenement by Roger Stote (son of John and Quenilda); *De Banco R.* 288, m. 16 d.; 292, m. 440 d.

Roger was living in 1361 (*Assize R.* 441, m. 3), but by 1372 had been succeeded by his son Thomas (*De Banco R.* 447, m. 447 d.), who was wounded in an affray at Ellel in May 1374, and died seven weeks afterwards, as was alleged by his brother William; Thomas de Rigmaiden and others were charged with his death; *Coram Rege R.* 457, m. 78. William son of Roger de Slene made a settlement of his third part of the manor in 1374; *Final Conc.* ii, 187.

²⁶ Sir Robert de Pleasington, chief baron of the Exchequer Court 1380-3, acquired it. He was one of the guardians

of the Dacre manors of Halton, &c., in 1376; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 341. It may be noted that William de Dacre had a tenement in Ellel in 1305; *Final Conc.* i, 206. An entry in the Close Roll of 1378-9 states that Thomas de Broughton, rector of Newton, by Thomas de Rigmaiden and others gave seisin of the third part of the manor of Ellel to Robert de Pleasington; *Close, 2 Ric. II, m. 26 d.* A feoffment of the third part of the manor of Ellel was made by Sir Robert de Pleasington and John de Pleasington in 1387; *Final Conc.* iii, 29.

Sir Robert died in 1393-4, leaving by Agnes his wife a son Robert; *Foss, Judges; Dict. Nat. Biog.* There is a pedigree in Plantagenet Harrison's *Torks.* i, 249.

In 1396 Gilbert de Man and Alice his wife claimed a third part of the manor of Ellel against Robert de Pleasington, who called Sir Thomas de Skelton and Katherine his wife to warrant him; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bble.* 1, file 3, no. 70. Robert son of Sir Robert was called an idiot, and his third part of the manor was taken into the king's hands about 1403; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 5.

Sir Henry Pleasington and Richard Bolton of Hedon in Holderness in 1451 gave to feoffees the manor of Ellel, with lands, rents, &c., which had formerly belonged to Sir Robert Pleasington, grandfather of Sir Henry; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 17, m. 22 d. This feoffment was confirmed by fine; *Final Conc.* iii, 118. In 1450 Richard Molyneux and Sir Henry Pleasington were the lords of Ellel; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57.

In 1490 other parts of the Pleasington estates—in Great Eccleston, Poulton, Poolhouse, Penwortham and Catterall—were claimed by Isabel wife of Sir Richard Sapcote; she was daughter of John brother of Sir Henry Pleasington, whose son William had no issue. The tenant, Robert Pleasington, claimed as son of Nicholas son of William Pleasington; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 70, m. 12.

²⁷ John de Harrington in 1331 claimed from Robert de Slene and Denise his wife the fulfilment of a covenant as to two messuages, &c., in Ellel; *De Banco R.* 287, m. 409 d. Sir John de Harrington the elder has been mentioned in connexion with the Slene part of the manor in 1346; see also *ibid.* 350, m. 256. In 1466 another Sir John acquired the fourth part of the tenement of Thomas Robinson from Robert Kendal of Lancaster son and heir of Ellen sister and co-heir of the said Thomas; *Kuerden fol. MS. p. 211.* A manor of Ellel is named in 1572 among those held (or claimed) by Stephen and Henry Harrington of Fairleton, and in 1572 among the members of the Hornby fee of Lord Mounteagle; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 34, m. 76, 80; 36, m. 7. This manor is named a little earlier, in 1567, as held by Lord Mounteagle; *ibid.* bble. 29, m. 32. In 1554 lands and rent in Ellel were sold or mortgaged by Sir William Stanley and Anne his wife to John and Thomas Browne; *ibid.* bble. 15, m. 120. The Brownes had in 1559

a dispute with Thomas Lord Mounteagle, who alleged that Sir William had no estate of inheritance in Ellel, &c., these having been settled on Sir Edward Stanley (the first Lord Mounteagle) and his heirs male; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xli, B. 1.*

In 1561-4 Lord Mounteagle was tenant of the manor in common with Sir Richard Molyneux, as appears from a pleading cited below; *ibid.* xviii, F 20.

²⁸ John Penruddock of Newsam, Wilts., in 1582 acquired the manor of Ellel, with Harrington Park and Gressingham, from the mortgagees (in 1567) of Lord Mounteagle; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 250, m. 7. Then in 1587 Edward Lord Morley, who had married the heiress of Lord Mounteagle, John Penruddock and Joan his wife sold to Sir Richard Molyneux; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 49, m. 184.

²⁹ The surname is given variously as Eccleston, Caunton, Calthorp and Catherton (several spellings), but the last is the usual form.

Isolda and Alice daughters of Hugh the Forester in 1277 claimed a tenement in Ellel against William de Catherton and Nicholas his brother; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 13. One Hugh the Forester was dead in 1246 when his son Alan claimed certain land in Ellel; *ibid.* 404, m. 6.

Ladarena widow of William de Catherton in 1317 claimed three messuages, &c., against Marmaduke son of John de Rigmaiden; *De Banco R.* 220, m. 407.

It has been shown above that the Catherton third of the manor was before 1302 demised to the Slene family, possibly for a term.

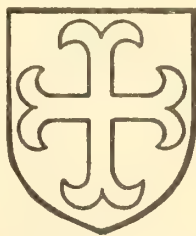
³⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 23; the descent is thus given: Ladarena —s. Alan —s. Alan —s. William —s. Thomas. Thomas de Catherton had held the third part of the manor of Thomas son and heir of Sir John de Lumley, in ward to the king, as of the duchy of Lancaster.

The following are references to this family's tenure: In 1331 Alan de Catherton claimed the fulfilment of an agreement by which Roger de Wedacre and Margery his wife were to keep house with him at Ellel; *De Banco R.* 286, m. 251 d. Margery widow of Alan de Catherton in 1339 claimed dower against Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigmaiden; *ibid.* 317, m. 171. Another Alan de Catherton was stated to have been killed at Ellel by Roger de Rigmaiden in Sept. 1344; *Coram Rege R.* 427, m. 20 d. Margery was dead in 1344, when Thomas de Slene said that he held a third part of a tenement in Ellel in conjunction with John son of Alan de Catherton, which John was under age in 1343; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 42, 51 d. John de Catherton was plaintiff in 1357, and was living in 1366; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 1 d.; 7, m. 3 d.; *De Banco R.* 425, m. 577.

William the brother and heir of John son of Alan de Catherton claimed a third part of the manor against Richard Talbot and Anilla his wife in 1372, and against Jordan de Bailey, chaplain, in 1373-4; *ibid.* 446, m. 174 d.; 452, m. 582; 456, m. 45 d. In 1376 he claimed certain land against Edmund Lawrence; *ibid.* 463, m. 299 d.

family.³¹ A grant of free warren was obtained in 1615,³² and the manor descended with Sefton until 1770, shortly after which it was sold.³³ James Longworth is said to have been the purchaser.³⁴ From this time the manor of Ellel disappears from view, but in 1809 John Fenton Cawthorne was said to hold a moiety of it.³⁵

Sir James Lawrence, as stated above, purchased at least a part of the manor from Sir Henry Pleasington—it is called a ‘moiety’—and at his death in 1490 held the ‘manor’ of Ellel with appurtenances, known as



MOLYNEUX. *Azure a cross moline or.*

³¹ Sir William Molyneux in 1548 held two parts of the manor of Ellel, with thirty-two messuages, &c., of the heirs of Sir John de Lumley by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 2. Sir Richard Molyneux in 1568 was said to have held the manor of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service; *ibid.* xiii, no. 35. This statement is repeated in later inquisitions, and the manor is named in settlements of the Molyneux estates; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 383, 390; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 151, m. 146 (1653), &c.

³² *Pat.* 13 Jas. I, pt. xii.

³³ *Abstract of Title*, 1799; Ellel was sold between 1770 and 1773.

³⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 590.

³⁵ His father, James Fenton, married (about 1748) Elizabeth sister and co-heir of John Cawthorne of Over Wyresdale, and in 1781 assumed the additional surname of Cawthorne. The son, John Fenton Cawthorne, was member for Lancaster three times between 1807 and his death in 1831; *Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 129. He mortgaged a moiety of the manor of Ellel, with lands, &c., there and in Over Wyresdale in 1799–1800; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 49 Geo. III, m. 8, 10 (a number of Cawthorne deeds accompany these).

³⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 122–3, 132 (where his estate is not called a manor). Robert Lawrence in 1450 held four messuages, &c., of Richard Molyneux and Henry Pleasington in socage; *ibid.* ii, 57.

³⁷ Part descended to John Boteler of Out Rawcliffe, who died in 1534; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4. James Standish and Elizabeth his wife had a share in 1545; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 12, m. 181.

Thomas Rigmaiden's trustee in 1520 gave the fourth part of the manor of Ellel, held of the king as duke by $\frac{1}{2}d.$ rent, to Thomas Hesketh and his heirs; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65. Ellel is named in later Rigmaiden inquisitions; *ibid.* xiv, no. 5, 87.

Another portion descended through Clifton and Molyneux to Anne wife of Henry Halsall, who made settlements of this manor of Ellel in 1557 and 1571; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 17, m. 55; 33, m. 76. Ellel is named in the inquisitions as part of the Clifton estates; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 34; xiv, no. 81.

³⁸ Richard Skillicorne died in 1534 holding ‘Lawrence lands’ in Ellel of the king in socage by $\frac{1}{2}d.$ rent; *ibid.* x, no. 25.

³⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 125. In 1625 Lawrence Livesey of Ravenshead in Sutton held a messuage, &c., of the king as duke; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 746. Richard Haughton of Carleton in 1630 held land in Ellel of Lord Molyneux; *ibid.* 523.

A letter of George Livesey's (son of the above-named Lawrence) states that Ellel in 1631 was free from the plague; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 45.

^{39a} See the account of Lancaster. John Shierson died in 1625 holding of Lord Molyneux, and leaving as heir his son Christopher, thirty years old; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1086.

⁴⁰ Private Act, 29 Geo. II, cap. 37; *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* vi, 120.

⁴¹ The chartulary (MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 45b, &c.) shows that the abbot and canons obtained acknowledgement of their right from Robert de Holland, Roger de Slene and William de Catherton. They granted land to Robert son of Warine, Henry son of Alan, Robert the Porter, Richard de Ellel, clerk (the bounds beginning on the road to Lancaster where the ditch goes down to Radbere Well), and Simon son of Eda (between Cocker and Hazelrigg).

The three lords of Ellel in 1291 claimed certain land against the Abbot of Leicester and John le Fevre; *De Banco R.* 90, m. 71.

⁴² A number of the charters have already been quoted. Among the benefactors were Nicholas de Yealand, who gave an oxgang of land in Birstathgrintel; also Adam son of Roger de Yealand and his successor Robert de Conyers, who released respectively the services of Hugh de Ellale and of Hugh's son Jordan, viz. a rent of 4s.; *Chartul.* iii, 768–9. Jordan (oc. 1244–9) son of Hugh de Ellel gave several parcels of land in Whitestorths, Tratherigg, &c.; *ibid.* 775–8. Henry son of Richard de Ellel gave his right in half an oxgang of land in Hubberstath and Uctredsfild; by the latter was a ford over the Conder, marked by a cross; *ibid.* 766, 780. John of the Tannery released to the canons a part of the land he held of them; it lay on the west side of the highway from Lancaster through the middle of Ellel towards Garstang; *ibid.* 782. This road is probably that called the ‘Waingate’ in other charters. The abbot granted the land of Henry son of John of the Tannery to Hugh son of Alexander de Ellel in 1307. A rent of 12d. was to be paid and a relief of half a mark at death; *ibid.* 784.

Crag House, of the king by $\frac{1}{2}d.$ rent.³⁶ His estate became divided among a number of families,³⁷ but through the Skillicornes³⁸ Evan Haughton seems to have been the responsible tenant in 1608.³⁹ The Shiersons afterwards had part at least of Crag House estate.^{39a}

An Inclosure Act was passed in 1755–6.⁴⁰

Five religious houses held lands in Ellel. Leicester Abbey, perhaps in right of the chapel, had land, common of pasture, &c., in Hazelrigg, Elmsthwaite and Hallstude.⁴¹ Cockersand Abbey had the estate called the *GRANGE*,⁴² which after the Suppression was granted to Thomas Holt.⁴³ Part of it had been held by Burscough Priory, through a number of benefactions in 1324 and later.⁴⁴ Furness Abbey, as already shown, also had land in Ellel,⁴⁵ and so had Conishead Priory.⁴⁶

Robert del Grange of Ellel occurs in 1329; *De Banco R.* 277, m. 18 d. The Grange is named as the Cockersand tenement in 1340; *Cal. Pat.* 1338–40, p. 438.

Jordan Abbot of Cockersand and two fellow canons in July 1357 claimed common of pasture against Roger de Slene, William de Holland, Thomas de Rigmaiden and John de Catherton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 2 d. In 1360 another complaint was made against Slene, Catherton and William son of William de Molyneux; *ibid.* 8, m. 11 d.

⁴³ *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv. It is named in the inquisitions of the Holt family cited above under Forton.

Pasture called Cockshots in Ellel was granted with Pilling to John Kitchen; *ibid.* pt. xiii. It descended like Pilling, as will be seen below.

Another grant of the Cockersand lands in Ellel was made to Edward Wymark in 1588; *Pat.* 30 Eliz., pt. vii.

⁴⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 202–3. The benefactors were Agnes widow of John Ward, Alice widow of William de Slene, Ladarena widow of William de Catherton and Alan their son and Robert son of William (de Holland) of Euxton. Coteholmes and Starebank are among the field-names. The prior and convent in 1326 demised their estate to Geoffrey de Holleth for ten years at a rent of 13s. 4d. Licence of mortmain was duly granted in 1325; *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, p. 183.

In 1334 the Prior of Burscough claimed from the Abbot of Cockersand acquittance of the services demanded by Robert de Holland in Ellel; *De Banco R.* 299, m. 12.

Giles Talbot had the land to farm for twenty years from 1436; Burscough Reg. fol. 1b. In 1536 the land was known as Prior's Hey or Burscoughfield, and was occupied by John Wilkinson at a rent of 13s. 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdl. 4, no. 6a and b.

⁴⁵ In addition to the charters already cited the chartulary contains others by Nicholas Kay of Ellel (acknowledging the rents of 1d. and 7d.) and Richard son of Jordan de Lickhead (release of messuage, grange and kiln); *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 87b, 88.

⁴⁶ The priory's land was at the north-west end of the township; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 778. Jordan (called de Hallstude) son of Hugh son of Grimbald de Ellel gave two parcels in Tratherigg; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 555. From a Conishead rental of about 1519 it appears that Sir William Molyneux paid 14d. quit-rent for

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The local families were of little importance.⁴⁷ In earlier times there were those of Potter,⁴⁸ Scales⁴⁹ and Ward.⁵⁰ Shireburne of Stonyhurst,⁵¹ Brockholes of Claughton⁵² and other owners⁵³ are found in the records, but in the 17th century the principal resident family was that of Preston of Ellet Grange.⁵⁴ They were recusants and Royalists, suffered fines and confiscations in consequence,⁵⁵ and disappeared from view. The Grange estate has several times changed hands, but its present owners are also named Preston.⁵⁶ The estate known as Ellet Hall was from about 1740 owned by the Ford family⁵⁷; after the death of William Ford it was in 1898 acquired by Lord Ashton.⁵⁸

lands in Ellet; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde. 4, no. 4.

The estate is mentioned in 1535-6; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94. It was sold to Robert Angel and others in 1609, to be held in socage of the royal manor of Enfield; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xiv. Another grant was made to John Eldred and others in 1612; Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. iv.

⁴⁷ Ellet occurs as a surname after the main line was extinct, but no connected account can be given of the bearers.

⁴⁸ William Potter, as successor of Henry de Ellet, claimed common of pasture in 200 acres against Robert son of Adam de Holland, Aline his wife, Thurstan de Ellet, and Adam the Heir in 1278; Assize R. 1238, m. 34. Ten years later Richard son of William the Potter was plaintiff; *ibid.* 1277, m. 31.

⁴⁹ Jordan son of William de Scales (Scales, Schales) sought a messuage and land in 1291-1301 against Robert de Holland and Emma widow of William de Scales; but it appeared that the father had purchased the tenement and given it to his wife, who sold it to Robert de Holland; Assize R. 407, m. 1 d.; 408, m. 7; 419, m. 1 d., 5 d.

⁵⁰ William the Ward of Ellet in 1343-5 claimed housebote, heybote and other easements against Roger and Thomas de Slene; Assize R. 1435, m. 51 d., 42, 35-6.

John Swainson and Agnes his wife were defendants in 1350-5; Assize R. 1444, m. 4; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 22.

Adam son of Adam de Kenyon in 1357 claimed a tenement against Margaret widow of Adam; *ibid.* 6, m. 5 d.

In 1383 William de Beconsaw obtained a messuage and land from John de Charnock and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 19.

⁵¹ The Shireburne abstract book at Leagram shows that in 1339 Richard son of Adam le Fevre gave land in Ellet to Adam le Fevre and Isolda his wife. In 1495-6 Richard son of Nicholas Southworth granted the reversion of Blake Hall in Ellet to George Stanley Lord Strange after the death of the grantor's uncle William Southworth. Then in 1563 Edward Earl of Derby and Mary his wife sold five messuages, &c., to Sir Richard Shireburne, who had already purchased Hessomyke, &c., from Henry Whaley and Agnes his wife.

The fines relating to these purchases are Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 125, 165. Robert Southworth died in or before 1516 holding in Ellet of William Molyneux; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 2. William Whaley, vicar of Westoning, Beds., in 1546 granted a lease

of 'Harsock' syke to George Southworth; Towneley MS. C.8, 13, W.216.

Ellet is named in the later Shireburne inquisitions, but the tenure is not recorded.

⁵² Thomas Brockholes in 1567 held of the queen as of the late monastery of Cockersand in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 6. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 148.

⁵³ The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Christopher Parkinson, William Welbee and Henry Harrison; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229-30. William Harrison and his sons Henry and Edward occur in 1578; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, m. 134. Thomas Harrison of Manchester had a messuage in Ellet in 1640; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 72.

John Allen of Rossall died in 1593 holding land in Ellet of Sir Richard Molyneux by 4s. 5d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 198.

Barnaby Kitchen of Pilling also in 1603 held land of Molyneux, but his daughter Anne Ashton was in 1618 said to hold of the king by knight's service; *ibid.* i, 24-7; ii, 291. Hugh Hesketh held a share in 1625—tenure not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 16. Thomas Ashton of Croston held another part in 1632 as appurtenant to Pilling; *ibid.* xxix, no. 6. Robert Dalton of Thurnham in 1578 held land in Ellet of the queen by knight's service; *ibid.* xiv, no. 1. It had been part of the Cockersand estate.

William Richmond died in 1621 holding of the king as of his duchy by knight's service. John his son and heir was twenty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 253.

James Croskell in 1575 purchased a fourth part of Wardhouses, &c., from John Birkhead (Birkett) and Robert his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 37, m. 67. James Croskell the elder was buried 18 Sept. 1601; Cockerham Reg. Oswald Croskell died in 1637 holding two messuages, &c., of Lord Molyneux in socage by 53d. rent. James his son and heir was thirty-one years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 88.

Robert Croft, who died in 1633, held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich. He left a son Thomas, aged sixteen; *ibid.* 253.

⁵⁴ William Preston and Janet Preston widow were in possession in 1551 when Thomas Holt claimed in virtue of his purchase of the Cockersand estate from Henry VIII. The defence was that the abbot and convent had given a lease, at £6 rent, to Elizabeth wife of Nicholas Preston and to the said Janet wife of Richard Preston. The lands were not

Pasture ground called the Hey Carr was in dispute in the time of Elizabeth between tenants of the different lords.⁵⁹

Two yeomen, Nicholas Holden and John Serjeant, in 1717 registered estates as 'Papists.'⁶⁰

The origin and dedication of the CHURCH ancient chapel of Ellet are unknown. It existed before 1156, and was included by William de Lancaster in his gift to Leicester Abbey.⁶¹ The lords of the manor in 1292 endeavoured to compel the abbot to maintain a chaplain there,⁶² but, as no such obligation was imposed by the benefactor's charter, a formal acquittance was at length obtained.⁶³ John the chaplain of Ellet occurs in

demesne lands of the abbey, but had always been let to farm; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxix, H 7.

Robert Preston (of Grange), who died in 1638, held a messuage and land of the king; he left a widow Ellen and a son and heir John, aged twenty-four; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 64.

⁵⁵ In 1650 William Preston complained that his estate had been sequestered without due cause, but in 1652 Mary his wife prayed for an allowance from his estate, which was sequestered for recusancy and delinquency. In the same year the estate was declared forfeit, but in 1653 William Preston was able to compound for the Ellet Grange estate by a fine of £185 9s. 8d.; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2505, 3106; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43.

Robert Cansfield of Ellet was another recusant whose estate was in part sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3185.

Preston, Cansfield and Serjeant occur among the convicted recusants c. 1670; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 254.

⁵⁶ A century ago the Grange was owned by Richard Worswick of Lancaster, banker. After his failure and death in 1823 it was purchased by Richard Atkinson, one of the lords of Cockerham, for £11,480 (*Time-honoured Lanc.* 231), and after another sale was in 1856 acquired by Alderman William Preston of Liverpool, spirit rectifier. He died in 1871, and the estate is now held by his son's trustees; Hewitson, *Northward*, 110.

⁵⁷ There is a pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

⁵⁸ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 120.

⁵⁹ In 1561 Richard Forster stated that William Lord Mounteagle held a third part of the manor of Ellet, with waste, &c., Sir Richard Molyneux holding two-thirds, and he had obtained leases from the lords of a pasture called the Hey Carr, containing 60 acres. His use was disputed by William Preston and others, alleging that the tenants of Sir Thomas Holt (for the Grange) and the queen (for other lands) had common in the pasture; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xlviii, F 20; lviii, F 2.

In 1580, after the death of Richard Forster, Richard Molyneux, as heir of his grandfather Sir Richard, complained of intrusion by Francis Holt. The reply was, as before, that the owner of the Grange had right of pasture in the Hey Carr; *ibid.* cxii, M 6.

⁶⁰ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 144-5.

⁶¹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 392.

⁶² Assize R. 408, m. 100, 59 d.

⁶³ By an inquiry in 1366; see the account of Cockerham Church.

1326,⁶⁴ and service was no doubt maintained by the inhabitants down to the Reformation, but no details occur. In 1554 Henry Lewes was nominally in charge, but he was at Cockerham.⁶⁵ What happened afterwards is unknown,⁶⁶ but in 1650 a stipend of £50 had been assigned to it out of Royalist sequestrations, and Peter Atkinson was the minister.⁶⁷ In 1717 the only fixed income was £1 a year, interest on money left by will, and the same curate served Ellet and Shireshead chapels,⁶⁸ an arrangement which continued the rule until 1832.⁶⁹ The chapel, now known as St. John's, was rebuilt in 1804,⁷⁰ and a new church was built on an adjacent site in 1907. The net value is £277 a year.

The incumbents are appointed by the vicar of Cockerham. A separate district was assigned in 1858.⁷¹ The following have been curates and vicars ⁷² :—

- 1716 William Wilson
- 1727 John Marsden
- 1731 John Fisher
- 1733 Charles Epes⁷³
- 1747 John Braithwaite⁷⁴
- 1798 Richard Tunstal
- 1828 Henry Sharpe Pocklington, M.A.⁷⁵ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1829 Jonas Driver, M.A.⁷⁶ (Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.)
- 1832 William Dixon, B.A.⁷⁷ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1836 Robert Thompson, M.A.
- 1852 — Owmer
- 1856 James Lawrence, M.A.⁷⁸ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1864 Thomas Stedman Polehampton, M.A.⁷⁹ (Pembroke Coll., Oxf.)
- 1869 Fitzherbert Astley Cave-Browne-Cave, M.A.⁸⁰ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1874 Charles John Besley, M.A. (Edmund Hall, Oxf.)
- 1894 George Willes, M.A.⁸¹ (Christ Ch., Oxf.)
- 1901 Frank Coleman

St. Mary's Chapel, Ellet Grange, was built by Alderman Preston and consecrated in 1873; Mrs. G. T. R. Preston is the patron. No district is assigned to it. St. Mark's, Dolphinholme, built in

1839 and consecrated in 1862, was rebuilt in 1897; Captain Charles Henry Garnett is patron.⁸²

A school is mentioned in the visitation list of 1691,⁸³ but it probably failed, as Bishop Gastrell says nothing of it in 1717. Another school was established in 1753.⁸⁴

Peter Atkinson, the minister of the Commonwealth period, was one of the more noteworthy Puritans, and by his admirers was named 'the Apostle of the North.'⁸⁵ He was at Ellet in 1646, a member of the Presbyterian Classis, and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648 as minister. In 1660 the endowment from Royalist sequestrations would cease, but he stayed on, and though he refused to conform in 1662 is said to have held the chapel till his death in 1677, being for some time assisted by his son and namesake.⁸⁶ His labours do not seem to have resulted in the formation of a permanent congregation, and after his death the chapel again came into the charge of the vicar of Cockerham. The Lancaster Independents began preaching at Galgate in 1797, but no continuous work was done till 1842. A small chapel was erected in 1844, but the cause did not prosper, and in 1867 meetings were discontinued.⁸⁷

There is a Wesleyan chapel at Galgate, built about 1861, for a congregation formed many years previously.⁸⁸

THURNHAM

Tiernun, Dom. Bk. ; Thurnum, 1212 ; Thirnum, 1282.

Thurnham, from its position on the south side of the Lune estuary and cut off from Ashton by the Conder on the north-east, belongs rather to Cockerham than to Lancaster; yet the larger part of its area of 2,096½ acres¹ lies within the latter parish—viz. 1,315½ acres. This part also includes Glasson, at the mouth of the Lune, which forms a port for Lancaster, having since 1787 had a dock; it has the terminus of the single-line railway from Lancaster, opened in 1887, and also that of a canal branching at Galgate from the Preston and Lancaster Canal, formed in 1826. The hamlet of Higher Thurnham is in Lancaster parish, but Lower Thurnham, with the hall, is in Cockerham. Cockersand Abbey, extra-parochial, is sometimes considered a

⁶⁴ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 136.

⁶⁵ Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁶⁶ The chapel is named in 1610 as belonging to Cockerham, but nothing is said of any use made of it; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8. From the registers it appears that marriages took place at Ellet in 1624 and 1642. James Drummond was curate in 1638; *Lanc. Reg.*

⁶⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 129. In 1646 the 'maintenance' was said to be £4 a year, and £40 was assigned to the chapel out of the tithes sequestered from John Bradshaw, 'Papist and delinquent'; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 15. At that time there was no minister in charge. Peter Atkinson received £40 in 1659; *ibid.* ii, 289.

⁶⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 406. In summer the curate preached at each chapel every Sunday, in winter on alternate Sundays.

⁶⁹ From the list of Shireshead curates it will be seen that each chapel had its curate from 1727 to 1733.

⁷⁰ There is a sketch of the old chapel among Captain E. Jones's drawings (in the possession of W. Farrer); it had nave and chancel and a bell on the west gable.

⁷¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 May 1858.

⁷² From the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁷³ He was buried 3 Dec. 1746.

⁷⁴ Nominated by the bishop by lapse. He stayed till his death.

⁷⁵ He was incumbent of Overton, Lancaster, and does not seem to have taken possession of Ellet, as Jonas Driver was appointed to the vacancy 'by the death of John (*sic*) Tunstal, last incumbent.'

⁷⁶ After his death in 1832 curates were appointed to each of the chapels—Ellet and Shireshead.

⁷⁷ He was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Tong in Yorkshire in 1835.

⁷⁸ Afterwards of St. Michael's, Liverpool.

⁷⁹ He published *Assize Sermons, &c.*, and edited a memoir of the Rev. H. S. Polehampton of Lucknow. Afterwards vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London, 1869, and chaplain at Oporto 1878.

⁸⁰ Vicar of Horton 1867, vicar of Padiham 1874 and of Longridge 1877.

⁸¹ Vicar of Fulwood 1901.

⁸² A district was formed for it in 1863; *Lond. Gaz.* 6 Feb.

⁸³ Henry Clarkson was master; licensed 1688.

⁸⁴ *End. Char. Rep.* 1900.

⁸⁵ Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 92.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 204-7.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,658 acres, including 32 of inland water. There are also 40 acres of tidal water and 240 of foreshore.

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hamlet of Thurnham. The population numbered 540 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Cockerham going south through the eastern side of the township. To the west of this road the land is flat and lies very low, but to the east, between the road and the canal and Conder, is a tract of higher land, 100 ft. above sea level being attained, in which are the hamlets just named and the hall with its well-wooded grounds. Other roads connect Glasson with Conder Green and with Thurnham, and from Upper Thurnham a minor road leads west to Cockersand Abbey. The railway and the canal, which is little used, have been mentioned. There is a ferry across the Lune from Glasson to Overton.

The township has a parish council.

Wheat, oats, potatoes and clover are grown. The soil is loam with clay subsoil, but on the north clayey with marl subsoil. There is a graving dock at Glasson and ships are repaired there. The first vessel built at it was launched in 1838.² There is also a custom-house.

Simon George Bordley, a priest-schoolmaster of some note, was born in Thurnham in 1709 and died in 1799.³

Before the Conquest **THURNHAM, MANOR** which was assessed as two plough-lands, was a member of the Halton fee, being

held in 1066 by Earl Tostig.⁴ Afterwards it is found to belong to the lordship of the Lancaster family,⁵ and was held of them by the Flemings of Aldingham in Furness.⁶ Their tenure was sometimes described as knight's service and sometimes as socage. A rent of either 20s. or 13s. 4d. was payable to the heirs of Lancaster; afterwards it was 6s. 8d. only perhaps by composition with some of the heirs.⁷ It thus descended to the Harringtons of Aldingham,⁸ and through Bonvill to Grey, being held by Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, executed for treason in 1554. The duke had in 1552 sold it to Thomas Lowne, citizen of London,⁹ who transferred it at an advanced price to Robert Dalton of Bispham in 1556.¹⁰

John de Harrington in 1315 obtained leave to inclose a park at Thurnham from Thomas Earl of Lancaster,¹¹ and a charter of free warren was granted by the king in 1318.¹²

The earlier history of the Dalton family has already been told.¹³ Robert Dalton, by his marriage with Anne daughter of John Kitchen of Pilling, obtained the site of Cockersand Abbey, adjoining Thurnham, and in 1558 added Aldcliffe and Bulk by purchase from the Crown. A pedigree was recorded in 1567.¹⁴ Robert Dalton died in 1578 without issue, and left his estates to his namesake, son of his

² *Time-honoured Lanc.* 577.

³ Gillow, *Bibl. of Engl. Cath.* i, 272.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁵ This is stated in a pleading quoted below, as well as an inference from the later inquisitions. It was William de Lancaster II who founded Cockersand Abbey in 1184, Askelcross being probably taken from Thurnham; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 758.

Thurnham was part of the Lancaster inheritance in 1301; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213.

John de Harrington was in 1347 found to have held the manor of Thurnham as of the lands formerly of William de Coucy and of Thomas de Thweng by the rent of 13s. 4d. yearly. The king had granted the Coucy moiety of this rent to Adomar Darcy; *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53. A somewhat different account of the tenure was given after the death of the next John de Harrington (1363)—viz. that he held the manor (except Henwra) of Sir Thomas de Thweng, Sir Walter Fauconberg and John de Coupland by the service of 20s. yearly, while the place called Henwra was held of Miles de Stapleton by 2s. 4d. rent; *ibid.* 37 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 32.

Thomas de Thweng died in 1374 holding the free service of Robert de Harrington for the manor of Thurnham, viz. a rent of 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 6. Joan widow of John de Coupland died in 1375 holding the service of Robert de Harrington for the manor of Thurnham (4s. 6d. yearly) as of the moiety of the manor of Ashton; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 29. Isabel wife of Sir Walter Pedwardine was in 1405 found to hold the service of Sir Robert Harrington for the manor of Thurnham—viz. 6s. 8d.; *ibid.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 22. Sir Robert Harrington died the following year holding the manor of Thurnham of Sir Robert Pedwardine in socage by 6s. 8d. rent; *ibid.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 55. Sir John Harrington held

similarly in 1418; *ibid.* 6 Hen. V, no. 25. The service of 6s. 8d. due from Thurnham is recorded again after the death of Walter Pedwardine in 1430; *ibid.* 9 Hen. VI, no. 7.

⁶ An account of the family will be given under Aldingham.

William son of Michael de Furness granted land in Thurnham to Cockersand Abbey about 1190; *Chartul.* iii, 757. William son of Sir William de Furness made a further definition of the bounds; *ibid.* 759. The former William (son of Michael) released to Leicester Abbey his claim in the wood between Hauston beck and Flakeflat; *MS. Laud.* H 72, fol. 46.

In 1279 inquiry was made as to whether or not William de Furness held the manor on the day he died, without issue. He had a sister Margaret wife of Henry de Clifton and a niece Isabel wife of Robert de Arches, who claimed as next heirs. Aline widow of Richard de Cansfield was in possession and alleged that the Abbot of Cockersand held part; *De Banco R.* 30, m. 14 d. William must have been brother of Michael named below. In 1282 the pleadings were continued (*ibid.* 44, m. 36 d.; 45, m. 45 d.), and an agreement was made by which the right of Aline was acknowledged; *Final Conc.* i, 158.

The pedigree was given in 1292, when the sheriff was ordered to make a division between the lands of the Abbot of Leicester and William de Cansfield in Thurnham: Michael (temp. John) —s. William —s. Michael (s.p.)—sister Aline —sons William (s.p.), John (s.p.) and William (plaintiff); *De Banco R.* 96, m. 305 d.; *Assize R.* 408, m. 45 d. The John de Cansfield (son of Aline) here mentioned was living in 1284, when he claimed the manor, of which Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife and Margaret de Ros had possession by reason of his minority. He alleged that William de Lancaster had granted the manor to one William de Furness (the plaintiff's ancestor) to be held by

the rent of 1 mark a year; *ibid.* 54, m. 63 d.

Agnes sister and heir of John and William de Cansfield (d. 1293) married Robert de Harrington, father of the John de Harrington who died in possession of Thurnham in 1347; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 89, 482.

⁷ This is shown by inquisitions already cited. The Coucy 6s. 8d. due to the Crown was in 1517 received by Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 8.

⁸ John de Harrington of Aldingham and Joan his wife held the manor in 1336; *Final Conc.* ii, 194. The Harrington inquisitions have been quoted above. The descent is: John —s. Robert —s. John —s. Robert —s. John —bro. William —da. Elizabeth, who married William Bonvill. Their granddaughter and heir Cecily married Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset —s. Thomas, d. 1530 —s. Henry; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, i, 376; iii, 148.

Thomas (Grey) Marquess of Dorset in 1530 held the manor of Thurnham of James Dukett by services not known; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 15.

⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 85; besides the manor the sale included lands, two water-mills, twenty salt-pits, &c., in Thurnham, Glasson and Cockerham.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* bde. 17, m. 156; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 98.

¹¹ From an inspeximus and confirmation by Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1337, preserved among Mr. Dalton's deeds.

¹² *Charter R.* 12 Edw. II, m. 16, no. 67.

¹³ See the account of Bispham in *Leyland*. Robert Dalton appears to have sold all his lands in that district in order to purchase Thurnham and other estates near Lancaster.

¹⁴ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 100. This account of the family (by Mr. W. O. Roper) has been utilized in that here given.

brother Thomas, an infant two months old.¹⁵ The younger Robert, a recusant in religion,¹⁶ grew up and held possession till his death in 1626,¹⁷ when he was succeeded by his son Thomas, born in 1609. Like the Roman Catholic gentry in general, he proved himself an ardent Royalist at the outbreak of the Civil War, raised a troop of horse,¹⁸ and was fatally wounded at the second battle of Newbury, 27 October 1644; he died at Marlborough a week later.¹⁹ His estates were of course seized by the Parliament for his recusancy and delinquency²⁰; but Robert his son and heir being only five years of age, there was probably some delay, and no record of the proceedings has been preserved.



DALTON of Thurnham. *Azure a lion rampant gardant within an orle of eight crosslets argent.*

Robert Dalton, who recorded a pedigree in 1664,²¹ left two daughters to inherit at his death in 1700.²² Elizabeth, the elder, married William Hoghton of Park Hall in Charnock, and had Thurnham, Bulk and other estates; Dorothy, the younger, married Edward Riddell of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, and received Caton and a moiety of Aldcliffe. John the son of William and Elizabeth Hoghton assumed the surname of Dalton in 1710, and succeeded his father in 1712.²³ He was a strong Roman Catholic and Jacobite,²⁴ and on the invasion in 1715 joined the Pretender's forces at Lancaster and marched with them to Preston, where he was taken prisoner. His life was spared,²⁵ and his estates, in which he had only a life interest, were redeemed

by him for £6,000.²⁶ He died in 1736 and his son Robert in 1785.²⁷ John Dalton, son of Robert by his first wife, had several children,²⁸ but the heirs at his death in 1837 were two daughters, Lucy wife of Joseph Bushell, who died without issue in 1843, and Elizabeth, who died at Thurnham in 1861 unmarried.

Under a settlement made by John Dalton with the object of barring out of the estate his half-brother William Hoghton Dalton, who was a Protestant, and his descendants, the manor then went to a cousin, Sir James George Fitzgerald,²⁹ who on succeeding took the additional surname of Dalton. He died in 1867, and was followed by his brother Gerald Richard, who likewise prefixed Dalton to his surname. At his death in 1894 Thurnham went to William Henry Dalton, son of the above-named William Hoghton Dalton of Park Hall,³⁰ half-brother of John Dalton. Mr. W. H. Dalton, who had a good deal of litigation on succeeding, died in 1902, and was followed by his son Mr. John Henry Dalton, aged twenty-eight.

THURNHAM HALL stands on slightly rising ground about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the River Conder in the eastern part of the township, and is a three-story stone-built house, erected probably by Robert Dalton soon after his purchase of the property. The front of the building faces west, and is said to have had originally three gables with an embattled porch and mullioned windows, and in front a 'spacious courtyard protected by six square embattled towers, three on each side, connected by lofty curtain walls.'³¹ In 1823, however, the old front was pulled down and the present pseudo-Gothic façade erected, with corner turrets and embattled parapet. Of the courtyard and inclosing

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1. He held the manor of Thurnham, with messuages, water mill, &c., in Thurnham and Glasson; the manors of Bulk and Aldcliffe, with lands in Bolton, Lancaster, &c.; a fourth part of the manor of Hackinsall; the site of the Black Friars in Lancaster; the site of Cockersand Abbey, with lands in Ellel, Forton, Bankhouses, Pilling (the Tongues); lands in Croston, &c. In 1560 he gave Aldcliffe Hall and the Ridge in Bulk to his mother Jane (widow of William Dalton). In 1573 he settled Abbot's Carr on his brother Thomas and Anne his wife, with remainder to Roger and Richard, other brothers. In 1571 he gave a rent of £2 a year for life to Robert Walmsley of Lincoln's Inn. Thurnham was stated to be held of William Curwen, late of Gleaston in Furness, in socage by a rent of 6s. 8d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1.

The wills of Robert Dalton (1578) and Anne his wife (1593) are printed in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 117-18; they desired to be buried in Cockerham Church.

¹⁶ He was one of those present at the Quernmore meeting in 1625; *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 104. He recorded a pedigree in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 32.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 11, 12. The tenure of Thurnham was recorded as before. Thomas Dalton the son and heir was seventeen years old. Eight of the daughters are named.

¹⁸ *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 19. 'Mr. Dalton, a great recusant,' was at a meeting of Royalists at Hoghton Tower in July 1642; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 21.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 94; *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 103.

²⁰ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2559; petition (1650) of Elizabeth widow of Thomas Dalton, who seems to have married John Calvert. The papers extant refer almost entirely to the Aldcliffe estate of Thomas's sisters.

²¹ Dugdale, loc. cit.

In 1665 Robert Dalton obtained from John Calvert and Elizabeth his wife a third part of the manors of Thurnham and Bulk, with messuages, dovecote, fishery, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 174, m. 119. He made a settlement of his manors of Thurnham, Caton, &c., in 1688; *ibid.* bde. 220, m. 38.

Robert Dalton was indicted for recusancy in 1678; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109.

²² His will is given by Mr. Roper. He had been imprisoned, with other 'popish gentry,' in 1689 as disaffected to the Revolution; *ibid.* 313, 374.

There is a story about a search for arms in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 278.

²³ *Tyldesley Diary*, 65; he was buried at Cockersand Abbey.

²⁴ In the *Diary* just quoted are many references to him as 'Brother Dalton.'

²⁵ The evidence against him was clear; for the defence the vicar of Cockerham said that he had expressed some doubts as to his religion and had drunk King George's health; Roper, loc. cit.

²⁶ W. Stout, *Autobiog.* 80.

²⁷ A deed by Robert Dalton in 1740 concerning Thurnham, Ditton and Park Hall is in Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 194, from R. 9 of Geo. II at Preston. It mentions his grandfather William Hoghton, his father John and his brother William (deceased).

²⁸ Burke, *Commoners*, i, 522.

A feoffment of the manors of Thurnham, Glasson, Bulk and Ditton was in 1753 made by Robert Dalton, Elizabeth his wife, William Clavering and Katherine his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 351, m. 191. An indenture of 1774 respecting the manors made by Robert and John Dalton is enrolled in Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 14 Geo. III, m. 65. In 1799 there was a recovery of the manors of Thurnham and Bulk, the vouches being John Dalton the elder and John the younger; *Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes* 39 Geo. III, rot. 7.

²⁹ He was son of James (d. 1839) son of James Fitzgerald by Bridget Anne daughter of Robert Dalton of Thurnham by his third wife. For this Fitzgerald family see G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 268.

³⁰ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 212.

³¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 116. But no authority for the statement is given.

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walls, if ever they existed, there are now no remains. The front, which is faced with ashlar, is about 100 ft. in length, with square and four-centred headed windows, the middle part slightly projecting, with a porch, or vestibule to the hall, 34 ft. in length, on the ground floor, projecting 9 ft. from the main building. The house has been for long unoccupied, and is now in a state of dilapidation. It had apparently undergone some process of restoration or rebuilding before the addition of the new front, some of the work in the older part at the back being apparently of 18th-century date, very few of the original mullioned windows remaining. There have been additions at the north-east end, the first an extension or rebuilding northwards of the original east wing, and later, but apparently in the 17th century, a long two-story brick wing at right angles, now used as a residence for the caretaker. The brick wing has, however, been restored in recent times and new windows inserted.

columns, and the west side of the room, the wall of which is 4 ft. thick, is open by two arches to the vestibule, which measures internally 31 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 9 in. The rooms north and south of the hall are now dilapidated, but preserve the classic decoration of the early 19th-century rebuilding, in contrast with its pseudo-Gothic exterior. Most of the rooms on the first floor are also neglected, the floors in many cases being broken. The drawing-room is immediately over the hall and of the same dimensions. Two hiding-places have been discovered in the upper floor in recent times, one entered through a square opening about 4 ft. from the floor covered with a large stone moving on a pivot.³²

The chapel is 34 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 9 in., and has a turret containing a bell on the south side. The sanctuary is at the west end, and there is an eastern gallery approached both by stairs from below and from the first floor of the house. On the north side,



THURNHAM HALL: WEST FRONT

A domestic chapel in the Gothic style was added at the south end of the house by Miss Dalton in 1854-5.

The hall, which is 39 ft. by 24 ft., is probably a reconstruction of the original 16th-century apartment and is 12 ft. high, with plastered ceiling and flagged floor. The walls are panelled to a height of 8 ft. 3 in. with grained deal wainscot, but the hop pattern plaster frieze above appears to be of 17th-century date. The arms of Dalton and Gage, which appear on the porch outside and again in the vestibule, have been introduced on to the frieze in 1823, and the fireplace, over which are two shields with the arms of (1) Dalton quartering Fleming and (2) Dalton and Fleming impaling Middleton, is modern. The ceiling is supported by two modern classic

at the level of the first floor and approached from it, is a recessed pew containing a fireplace. The chapel, like the rest of the building, is now in a state of dilapidation. A carved chest formerly kept in the chapel is now at the priest's house at Thurnham.³³

Inserted within one of the built-up windows at the north end of the house, near the front, is the stone inscribed 'Catholicae virgines,' &c., brought here from Aldcliffe Hall.

The family portraits are now at Bygods Hall, Essex.³⁴

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has reported on the deeds at Thurnham Hall.³⁵

Robert Middleton of Thurnham, who had lands in Lancaster (the Friars) and Warton, suffered

³² A. Hewitson, *Northward* (1900), 124, where illustrations of the hiding-places and a detailed account of their discovery are given.

³³ There is an illustration of the chest in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 97. Its history is given by Hewitson, *Northward*, 125.

³⁴ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), vi, 123-4, where a list of thirty pictures is given.

³⁵ *Rep.* iii, App. 246-7; v, App. i, 321.

sequestration in 1643 for his recusancy. He died in 1652, having bequeathed all his estate to William Cobb, who then petitioned for the removal of the sequestration.³⁶ Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.³⁷

The canons of Leicester allowed Michael de Furness to build a chapel in Thurnham,³⁸ but it is not known that worship was maintained there. The hall was probably a refuge for the missionary priests in the times of the penal laws against the Roman Catholic religion,³⁹ and in the *Tyldesley Diary* there are notices of 'prayers'—i.e. mass—being said there in 1712.⁴⁰ The churchwardens of Cockerham in 1738 reported to the Bishop of Chester that there was 'a place where it is supposed Papists resort to hear mass at Thurnham Hall.'⁴¹ The continuous history of the existing mission begins in 1785, and the old chapel was built in 1810. The present church of SS. Thomas the Apostle and Elizabeth of Hungary was built in 1847-8.⁴²

At Glasson Dock, in the parish of Lancaster, Christ Church was built in 1840 for the Church of England. The perpetual curates are appointed by a body of five trustees.

COCKERSAND ABBEY

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL

Kokersand, 1212; Cocresand, 1213.

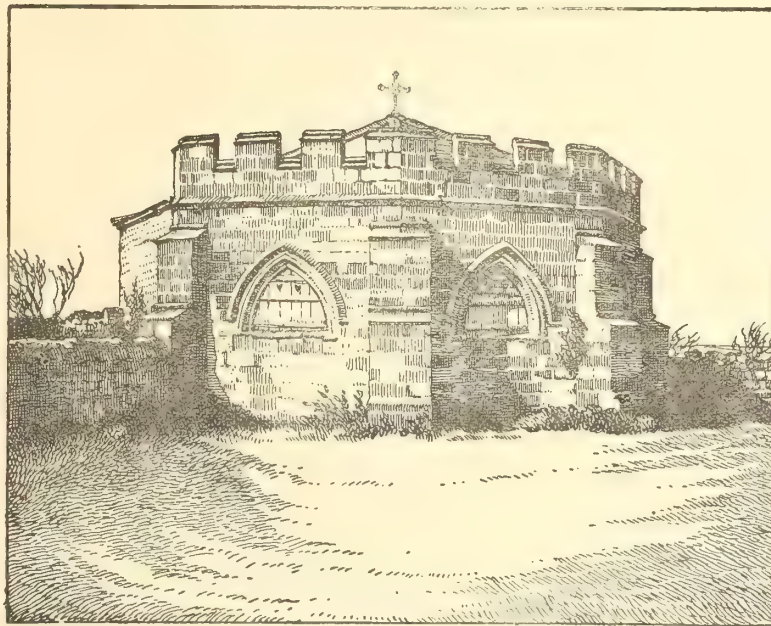
The abbey demesne occupies 345½ acres, and the population of the township in 1901 was 53. It is often regarded as belonging to the township of Thurnham. A small detached part of Pilling, in Cockerham parish, was added to it in 1887.²

The soil is various, overlying clay. The site of the abbey was described by Leland as 'standing very bleakly and object to all winds.'³ There are two lighthouses to regulate the navigation of the Lune.

The story of this house of canons **ABBEY** regular, founded 1180-90, has been related in a previous volume of the present work.⁴ The site was taken from Cockerham and Thurnham, and several agreements were made with the Abbot and canons of Leicester respecting its boundaries,⁵ as well as concerning the tithes of Forton. Very little of the building remains.

Cockersand Abbey stood in a very exposed and bleak situation close to the seashore⁶ on a piece of

land that juts out between the estuaries of the Lune and the Cocker, overlooking Cockerham Sands. All that now remains is the chapter-house and portions of the nave walls and eastern walls of the north and south transepts, and various scattered fragments of masonry, which give a general indication of the extent of the conventual buildings. A careful and complete excavation of the site has yet to be made, and until this is done little can be said with any degree of certainty about the plan of the original buildings. They appear, however, to have been built in the usual way round a cloister garth about 80 ft. square, with the church on the north side and the chapter-house on the east. The masonry that remains above ground is all of local red sandstone, now very much worn where exposed, and there are numerous stones which formerly belonged to the building scattered about the ground and others built into the fence walls of a neighbouring farm-house. The



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, COCKERSAND ABBEY

chapter-house is an excellent example of 13th-century work, octagonal in plan, measuring internally 27 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with a vaulted roof carried on a central shafted pillar. Externally it has been a good deal rebuilt, and has a modern embattled parapet on the east side. On the west the building is rectangular outside, and the wide round-headed doorway opening is partly built up with modern filling. The roof was slated about 1859,⁷ having previously been covered with lead, and is surmounted by a modern cross. The walls are 2 ft. 10 in. thick, and externally are 13 ft. 6 in. high, with pointed windows on the three

³⁶ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 135-8.

³⁷ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 146-7. The names were: Thomas Ball, Robert Haresnape, John Noblett, Thomas Pennington and William Bordley. ³⁸ MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 46.

³⁹ In this, as in most other cases, the 17th-century history is unknown.

⁴⁰ *Diary*, 26, &c.

⁴¹ Visit. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁴² *Liverpool Cath. Annual*.

¹ 346 acres; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 20 acres of tidal water and 54 of foreshore.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20099.

³ *Itin.* v, 99.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 154. A book formerly belonging to the abbey is now in the Bodleian Lib. Oxf.; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiii, 48.

⁵ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, p. xiii; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 48b; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 228b (1340).

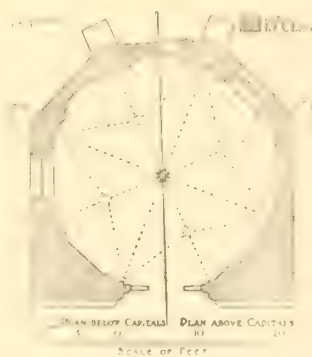
⁶ At the time of the erection of the abbey the high-water line was probably much further to the west than at the present time. There appears to have been considerable disintegration of the coast at this point.

⁷ Hewitson, *Northward*, 127.

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sides facing east and buttresses of three stages at the angles. The chapter-house was used about the middle of the 18th century⁸ as a place of burial by the Dalton family and so continued till 1861, when Miss Dalton was interred there; the walls and floors now contain numerous inscribed stones to members of the family.⁹

The detail of the interior, not having been exposed to the weather, is still in a very good state of preservation, though in places filled up with cement and dirt, and has been at some time whitewashed all over. The vault springs at a height of 4 ft. 6 in. above the present floor from the centre pier and from moulded angle shafts, and is 13 ft. 6 in. high at its highest point. The floor, however, appears to have been raised,¹⁰ no moulded base to the pier being visible. The walls are arcaded all round; the openings in the north and south, which were apparently originally doorways, are now entirely built up, and the windows facing east are built up to the height of the springing of the arches. On the west side the walls appear to have always been solid, and the arcading to have been, as now, merely an ornamental feature carrying on the design round the building. The arches are pointed, 4 ft. 9 in. in width, and of three moulded orders and hood mould, springing from angle shafts 4 ft. 3 in. high, with moulded capitals and bases. On the west side there is a trefoiled inner arch. The hood moulds are stopped with carved heads, but externally, where the arch is of a single moulded order, they are merely returned. The central pier has eight rounds and fillets deeply undercut, and the capital is carved with foliage, into which two small heads are introduced. The vaulting ribs have the roll and triple fillet and the bosses are carved with foliage. The whole is a very good piece of Gothic work, and the effect of the whitewash, now old and flaking, is to give it the appearance of being built of white or yellow stone.



PLAN OF CHAPTER-HOUSE,
COCKERSAND ABBEY

To the north of the chapter-house an external

wall, 3 ft. thick, with ashlar facing and two buttresses of 9 in. projection, runs northward a distance of about 23 ft., beyond which it is continued with rubble facing a total distance of 82 ft. The height of this wall is now 4 ft. 6 in. for the greater part of its length, but at the far end, where it turns for a short distance at right angles to the west, it reaches a height of 10 ft. Most of the other fragments of walling scarcely show more than above the ground, but there is an isolated fragment about 70 yds. to the south-west of the chapter-house, standing close to the sea, which is 11 ft. in height.

The site was in 1543 granted by the Crown to John Kitchen.¹¹ It passed to the Daltons,¹² and has ever since descended with Thurnham.

FORTON

Fortune, Dom. Bk.; Forton, 1212.

This township, bounded on the west by the Cocker, has an undulating surface, the heights above sea level varying from 25 ft. to 100 ft. It lies in the hundred of Amounderness, and a small part is within the parish of Garstang. There is no village or hamlet of any size. The area measures 1,279½ acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 539. The main road from Lancaster to Garstang goes south through the east side of the township, while the Cockerham road between the same places crosses the south-west. There are cross-roads in the north and south of the township. The Preston and Lancaster Canal passes through the centre, having Forton Hall and Goose Green to the west, Clifton Hill and Killcrash to the east.

The township is entirely agricultural, almost all the land being in pasture. The soil is sandy loam and clayey, with a subsoil of marl.

There is a parish council. A school board was formed in 1875, the district including also Cleveley and Holleth.²

Earl Tostig held FORTON in 1066, MANOR when it was assessed as one plough-land, as part of his Preston lordship.³ Later it was a member of the Garstang or Nether Wyresdale fee, and was granted by William de Lancaster I—except, apparently, the demesne and wood—to Warine de Lancaster.⁴ The gift was confirmed by William's son; the vill was to be held as 2 oxgangs of land where twenty-four plough-lands made a knight's fee.⁵ Henry de Lea, who was the son and heir of Warine, held it by knight's service in 1212,⁶ but Warine had

⁸ The earliest date among the inscriptions in the chapter-house relates to Robert Dalton's first wife, who was interred there in 1749. Whether this was the first burial in the chapter-house it is impossible to say. There was a burial in 'the abbey' forty years before, and this may have been in the chapter-house; Hewitson, *op. cit.* 127.

⁹ The inscriptions are all given *ibid.*

¹⁰ It is 15 in. higher than the level of the ground outside.

¹¹ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xiii. The grant included the site, the Ryecroft, milne pasture, moss close, beggars' close and Claymoor; the grange of Pilling and Cockshotte, &c., in Ellel. The price was £798 8s. 6d.

An account of the Kitchen family has been given under Pilling.

¹² The first John Kitchen's daughter Anne married Robert Dalton, who seems to have acquired Cockersand absolutely. He died in 1578 holding the site of the late monastery of the queen in chief by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1. He also had the Cockshotte in Ellel and the Bank-houses in Cockerham. All descended to his nephew Robert Dalton, who held by knight's service in 1626; *ibid.* xxv, no. 11.

¹ 1,278 acres, including 12 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 1875.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁴ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 365—mentioned in the confirmation.

⁵ *Ibid.* The bounds began at the greater Eskebeck (*viz.* that nearer Gar-

stang) as it fell into the Cocker, went up this stream to Ulvebeck, so to Rutand-clough and Leikethwaites; from the south side of this last, where the green syke falls into Scribebeck, to the Wyre; following the Wyre to the valley between Cleveley and Spereshefteshurst to Longley carr; thence by the water-course between Middleholme and Rosmeley as far as the starting-point. Sparrow-hawks and honey are named among the easements.

Hugh de Morville, with the consent of Helewise his wife, confirmed to Henry de Lancaster the gifts which Warine father of Henry had received from his uncle William de Lancaster; *ibid.* 366.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3.

given one moiety to Aldred son of Hamlet,⁷ and the other apparently to his own son Roger, who bequeathed it to his brother Adam; Adam de Lea obtained a confirmation from his brother Henry.⁸

William de Lancaster III between 1220 and 1246 granted all the land of Forton to Ellis le Fleming for a rent of four barbed arrows⁹; he also gave to the canons of Cockersand in alms all his demesne land and his wood of Forton,¹⁰ Ellis releasing to them his right to pannage.¹¹ William son of Ellis le Fleming Boteler afterwards gave them an ample release¹²; while in 1262 they obtained by exchange a release of the right of the Lea family,¹³ and thus became lords of the manor. They also obtained a number of minor grants from the tenants.¹⁴ They came to an agreement with the canons of Leicester as to the tithes of the township,¹⁵ and from that time Forton was an undisputed part of the parish of Cockerham. There is little else to relate of the Cockersand tenure.¹⁶ John de Goosnargh in 1334 gave a messuage and 4 acres in Forton to the sacrist of the abbey that he might maintain the lights and other necessities in

the chapel of B. Mary of Cockersand.¹⁷ After the Dissolution the manor was granted in 1543 to Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst,¹⁸ and descended for more than a century in his family.¹⁹ In 1666 Forton was purchased by the tenants,²⁰ and the manor ceased to exist. A house known as Forton Hall was in the 18th and 19th centuries in the possession of the Whitehead family, already noticed in the accounts of Cloughton and Upper Rawcliffe.²¹

Furness Abbey received a grant of land from Henry son of Warine de Lancaster.²² It was attached to the manor of Beaumont, near Lancaster, and held in the 16th century by the Corless family.²³

Sir James Lawrence of Ashton in 1490 held the 'manor' of Forton of the king as duke by rendering a grain of pepper yearly.²⁴ The Harringtons of Hornby had an estate called Harrington Park,²⁵ which was in 1560 in the hands of Thomas Lord Mounteagle as parcel of the Hornby lordship.²⁶

Forton was adopted as a surname,²⁷ but little can be said of this or other resident families.²⁸ In 1521 Thomas Gardiner and Elizabeth his wife sold a

⁷ *Cockersand Chartul.* ii, 340; the rent was to be 3s., and Warine reserved the right to take sore sparrow-hawks found in his wood. Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid gave a charter to Aldred concerning the fourth part of the vill; *ibid.* 343.

⁸ *Ibid.* 339. Henry and Adam also gave land in Goscopethwaite and pasture rights to Cockersand Abbey; *ibid.* 353.

⁹ *Ibid.* 362; the lord's mill is mentioned.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 337; the service of Henry son of William was included. Thomas de Rigmaiden, lord of Wedacre, gave a confirmation in 1363; *ibid.* i, 55, 64.

¹¹ *Ibid.* ii, 354; he was allowed to have twenty pigs in the wood.

¹² *Ibid.* 360-1; the grantor's demesne was in Slaithwaite. A list of thirteen tenants is given; they included Alexander de Forton, Henry de Haydock, Robert de Rowall and William de Nateby. The canons were to pay the rent of four barbed arrows to the heirs of Sir William de Lancaster. The date was between 1246 and 1268. William son of Ellis was probably brother and heir of Thomas, to whom his father had given all his land in Forton and who had acquired other parcels; *ibid.* 362.

¹³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 141; the manor of Forton, except 40 acres.

¹⁴ Hugh de Morville gave 20 acres in Swainscote; *Cockersand Chartul.* ii, 367. Aldred de Forton gave a number of acres, Adam de Lea confirming, and Simon the son of Aldred was also a benefactor; *ibid.* 340-2, 351. Aldred also gave 6 acres and a moiety of Nettlecarr to William de Boneville in marriage with his daughter Christiana; *ibid.* 343.

Robert son of Adam de Forton (for the soul of his lord, Ellis le Fleming) and his son Randle, Richard son of Alexander, Richard son of Ivan, Henry de Haydock, John de Slaithwaitehead, Hamelin de Crohahie, Thomas de Lickberg, Adam son of Swain de Cabus and others were benefactors; *ibid.* 344, &c.

The field-names include Aldusbrook, Bagehurst, Brockhole, Dunesmoor, (H)Eskhow brook, Eskhowleyhurst, Greenriggs, Grimshead, Gafsuinescinkel or Grafsuunkil, Hervihead, Langwathford (on the Cocker), Llnthwaite brook,

Musethwaite, Nuthurst, Scamwathlithe storthes, Stockbridge, Swineburyhead, Switheleshead and Ulthwaite.

¹⁵ The two houses, Leicester and Cockersand, had the churches of Cockerham and Garstang, and the tithes of Forton, Crimbles, 'Muhtonkikel' and Eskhow(th) were claimed as of common right for Garstang. It was between 1235 and 1244 agreed that Cockerham should have the tithes, the Abbot and convent of Leicester paying a mark yearly to Cockersand by way of compensation for any loss; *ibid.* 381-4. William de Lancaster testified that Forton and Crimbles belonged to Cockerham; MS. Laud. H 72, fol. 46b.

¹⁶ Rentals from 1450 to 1540 are printed in the *Chartul.* iii, 1276, &c.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 32105, fol. 97b.

¹⁸ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv.

¹⁹ It is named among the Holt estates in the various inquisitions, fines, &c., relating to them; e.g. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 46; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 158-62; ii, 81; iii, 372; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 75, no. 37. The manor was held of the king by knight's service.

²⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 176, m. 44; Thomas Posthumus Holt and Anne his wife granted the manors of Forton and Spotland to Richard Pennington, esq., Richard Newsam, John Corles, John Fox and James Clifton. The four last-named were trustees for the tenants, and in 1667 conveyed to each tenant his share; Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 32.

Ambrose Bradshaw claimed tithes in 1677-8 against twenty-four tenants, who asserted that their lands were tithe-free; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 54.

²¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 32, 254.

²² Harl. Chart. (B.M.), 52, i, 1; it may be dated about 1206. This was an exchange, Henry receiving Muttuncikel; he gave the monks pasture rights, &c. Robert rector of Garstang and John de Eskeout were witnesses.

²³ From disputes between 1552 and 1582 it appears that a George Corleyes held by copy of court roll until his death in 1542, when he was succeeded by his son William 'according to the custom of the manor,' paying a fine on entry; but

the Crown lessee in 1552 made complaint; Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, Edw. VI, xxviii, A 10.

Margaret daughter and heir of John Corless about the same time claimed lands held by the above-named William. John was the son and heir of James Corless by Joan his wife, daughter of John Breydayne, the former holder (1467 and 1502), and William Corless, who held the deeds, claimed by conveyance. William also produced a grant from Henry Corless the elder to Henry the younger of a tenement called Slaithwaite Head; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Edw. VI, lx, C 1. James Cornish *alias* Corless in 1571 put in a claim as son of John son of James Corless; Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, Eliz. lxxxi, C 7.

Roger Dalton in virtue of a lease from the queen claimed the Furness land in Forton in 1582, but William Corless, the holder, said he had it from a former lessee, whose term had not then expired; *ibid.* cxxi, D 10. Robert Dalton died in 1578 holding the Abbot's Carr and other land in Forton of the queen by knight's service; but this seems to have been Cockersand land; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1.

A William Corless acquired a messuage, &c., from his brother George in 1597; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 58, m. 232.

In 1417 Robert Corles gave land in Forton to his son Henry, who released it to Cockersand Abbey; Add. MS. 32107, no. 229, 195.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 122, 132.

²⁵ In 1346 John de Harrington the elder complained that various persons had cut down his trees at Cockerham; De Banco R. 348, m. 194.

²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 1. Forton Manor is named in a list of the Harrington estates in 1572; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 34, m. 76, 80. Harrington Park was described as in Winmarleigh in 1664; Pat. 16 Chas. II, pt. i.

²⁷ See the deeds in the *Cockersand Chartulary* already referred to. In 1279 the Abbot of Cockersand granted land to Henry de Forton; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 87b.

²⁸ Harper was an ancient name. It occurs in the Furness charter above

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messuage and land in the township to George Allen.²⁹ George Allen of Rossall died in 1579 holding of Francis Holt in socage by a rent of 2d.³⁰ John Jackson of Forton held 4 acres there in 1630 by a free rent of 3s. 8d.; it had belonged to Cockersand.³¹ Thomas Shireburne of Heysham in 1635 held a messuage and land of the assigns of Francis Holt.³²

A few Forton people registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.³³

The commons were inclosed in 1785.³⁴

As already stated, St. James's, built in 1889, has replaced the old chapel at Shireshead in Cleveley.

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

The Congregational church originated in 1707, when the Nonconformists were deprived of the use of Shireshead Chapel. Their minister, Eleazor Aray, established himself in Forton, and services there seem to have been maintained regularly to the present time.³⁵

At Clifton Hill is the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Barbara and St. Catherine, opened in 1878, with a resident priest.³⁶

CLEVELEY

Cliveley, c. 1270.

Like Forton, Cleveley lies in Amounderness Hundred, and is divided between two parishes. The greater part, including a small detached fragment on the south-east bank of the Wyre, is within Cockerham; the rest, about a fourth, is in Garstang. The surface is elevated above the valley of the Wyre, and at several points rises above the 200-ft. level. Near one of these higher points, on the eastern side, is Shireshead Chapel. The area of the whole township is 620 acres¹; there was a population of 62 in 1901. There is no village.

The principal road, that from Bay Horse station south to join the great road from Lancaster to Preston, goes along the western border. The London and

North-Western Company's main line from Carlisle to London runs near it, but has no station in the township. The River Wyre forms the boundary at two places; on the north a small brook forms the boundary as it runs west to the Cocker.

Most of the land is in pasture, but some wheat, barley and oats are grown. The soil is stony and gravelly.

Before the Conquest and after it *MANOR CLEVELEY* appears to have been nothing more than a hamlet in the lordship of Garstang or Nether Wyresdale²; it did not rank as a separate manor. It is named in the inquisitions of Walter and John Rigmaiden and Sir Gilbert Gerard, lords of Wyresdale, 1587-93³; and George Allen of Rossall in 1579 held land, &c., in Cleveley of Sir Gilbert Gerard and John Rigmaiden as of their manor of Nether Wyresdale in socage.⁴ On the sale of the Duke of Hamilton's estates in 1853 the Cleveley portion, 693 acres, was purchased by Peter Ormrod of Bolton for £35,100, and has thus retained its connexion with Nether Wyresdale, which was at the same time acquired by Mr. Ormrod.⁵ Cleveley Mill occurs before 1280.⁶

The 'manor or hamlet' of Cleveley was sold by Henry VIII in 1545 to Anthony Bellingham,⁷ and seems to have passed to John Calvert of Cockerham. He in 1582 sold a messuage and lands in Cleveley and Nether Wyresdale to John Fox,⁸ and in 1585 made a further sale to Christopher Fisher.⁹ Later the tenements of Fox¹⁰ and Fisher¹¹ were stated to be held of the king as of his manor of Wenden Farren in Buckinghamshire.

Richard Green of Cleveley had two-thirds of his estate sequestered 'for his recusancy only' under the Commonwealth.¹²

A chapel of unknown origin¹³ and *CHURCH* dedication¹⁴ stands in the Cockerham part of the township; it is known as *SHIRESHEAD* Chapel. In 1577 Harrison names

quoted—Herbert the Harper. Christiana widow of Robert Wade was plaintiff in 1348; De Banco R. 355, m. 19 d.

Some deeds relating to the Backhouse family are preserved in Add. MSS. 32105, fol. 97b, 138, &c.; 32107, no. 207, &c.; they show that William son of Jordan de Forton released his claim to Robert son of his brother Nicholas in 1352, and that Robert Nicholson of Forton in 1412 gave land to Henry son of Roger Nicholson. Thomas Backhouse, who married Alice (Cecily) daughter and co-heir of Henry Hodgson, was in possession of probably the same in 1449 and later (1503), his son Nicholas occurring 1499-1503. The lands were 'in Forton in the vill of Garstang.'

In 1449 a messuage and land in the hamlet of Forton within the vill of Garstang were given to William Ambrose by Thomas son of Sir James Harrington, acting as trustee of Amice daughter and heir of John Porter of Freckleton; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 172b.

Nicholas Cawson had Great Greenriggs in 1660; W. Farrer's D.

²⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 11, m. 194.

³⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 80. A similar return was made later; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 198.

³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix,

no. 78. The heir was a son Thomas, aged forty.

³² Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083. The land appears to have been bought in 1579 from John Kemp and Janet his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 41, m. 125.

³³ Robert Walker and Margaret his wife (at Winmarleigh); Ellen Green; John Robinson and Elizabeth his wife; Margaret Snape, widow; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 143, 144, 146.

³⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 123.

³⁵ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 181-91. The chapel is mentioned in a presentment to the Bishop of Chester in 1738; Visit. P. at Dioc. Reg.

³⁶ There had long been a private chapel at the house.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 604 acres, including 8 of inland water. A detached portion of the township was added to Nether Wyresdale in 1887; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20097.

² It is not named in Domesday Book, and very rarely occurs in the records.

³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 5, 87; xvi, no. 2.

⁴ Ibid. xiv, no. 80.

⁵ *Preston Guard.* 21 Nov. 1874.

⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 359.

⁷ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ix; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 382. The sale was probably made out of the king's moiety of Nether Wyresdale.

⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 45.

⁹ Ibid. bdle. 47, m. 120.

¹⁰ John Fox died in 1606, leaving a son and heir John, aged twenty-four in 1619; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 121.

¹¹ Christopher Fisher died in 1614, his son and heir John being stated to be twelve years old in 1619; *ibid.* ii, 124. It was probably the same John Fisher who died in 1638, leaving a son and heir James, aged twelve; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 423.

¹² *Royalist Comp. P.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 95.

¹³ It was probably built by the lords of Wyresdale for their tenants. An inquiry in 1561 showed that the chapelcroft and two other pieces of land belonged to it, worth 6s. 8d. a year; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 33. Bishop Gastrell records that 12s. a year had formerly been paid to the chapel by the Gerards, but the heiress had from about 1700 withdrawn it; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 407.

¹⁴ It is now called St. Paul's.

the Wyre as running by it,¹⁵ and it occurs again as a chapel of Cockerham in 1610.¹⁶ It is unlikely that at that time any regular service was maintained there, but in 1648 Peter Smith, minister of Shireshead, signed the 'Harmonious Consent,' and in 1650 'Shierside' had a minister, one John Fisher, 'for the time being,' though there was no certain maintenance.¹⁷ After the Restoration the chapel remained in the hands of Nonconformists for some time, but was recovered for the Church of England by the Duke of Hamilton¹⁸ and the vicar of Garstang. In 1717 it was served by the curate of Ellet, and service was held weekly in the summer and fortnightly in the winter.¹⁹ Some endowment appears to have been obtained for it,²⁰ and the chapel was rebuilt in 1801, a brief being issued for a collection. A separate curate was appointed in 1832, and a district was assigned to it in 1858.²¹ The building is used only occasionally since the opening of St. James's, Forton,

in 1888. The incumbents are presented by the vicar of Cockerham. The following is a list of them²² :—

- c. 1727 Robert Barbon²³
 1731 Barton Parkinson, M.A.²⁴ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
 1832 John Satterthwaite Bolden, M.A.²⁵ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
 1838 Robert Brickel, B.A.²⁶ (T.C.D.)
 1849 William Price, B.A.²⁷ (Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.)
 1860 William Richard Villiers, LL.B.²⁸ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
 1865 William Studdert Kennedy, M.A.²⁹ (T.C.D.)
 1879 John Bickerdike, M.A.³⁰ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
 1892 Charles Sherard Brocket Spooner, B.A. (Oxf.)

HEYSHAM¹

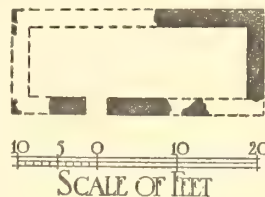
Hessam, Dom. Bk.; Hessein, 1194; Hessem, Hisein, 1200; Hesham, 1208 and common; Heshem, 1209; Hesaim, 1212; Heesam, 1246; Heesham, 1291; Hegsham, 1292; Hesam, 1297.

The local pronounciation is Hee-sham.

The seaside parish of Heysham contains but a single township, which has from ancient times contained the two hamlets or manors of Higher and Lower Heysham. These hamlets are situated on the rocky hill which was probably in former times the only habitable part of the parish, being mostly over 50 ft. above sea level and rising at several points to 100 ft. The place must have been almost isolated. To north, east and south the surface falls away to the low-lying lands of Poulton, Heaton and Middleton, much of this tract being moss, described as 'a spongy flat' in 1820.^{1a}

On the west the hill-side, here well covered with trees, falls sharply from one of its highest points down to the Irish Sea. On the edge of the cliff, some 40 or 50 ft. above sea level, at a point where the coast line makes a sharp turn to the east for a little space, stand the ruins of *ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL*. It is an undivided rectangular building,² of early pre-

Conquest date, 27 ft. 6 in. long inside by 9 ft. wide, with walls 2 ft. 6 in. thick, constructed of irregularly-coursed rubble masonry. The greater part of the south wall, the whole of the east wall (where the gable remains about 12 ft. in height) and a portion of the north wall, 11 ft. 6 in. in length from the east end, are still standing; but the west wall and the western part of the north wall are razed to the foundations, and there is a gap in the south-east corner. The north and south walls are about 9 ft. high. There is no east window, nor any opening in the north wall so far as it remains, but at the east end of the south wall there are the west jamb of a window splayed on the inside, and towards the west a doorway 2 ft. 7 in. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. in height. The jambs consist of upright slabs going through the whole thickness of the wall alternating with smaller slabs laid horizontally, and the head is



PLAN OF ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL,
HEYSHAM

¹⁵ Raines in *Notitia Cest.* loc. cit.

¹⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

¹⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 129. In 1646 an order was made that £40 a year out of the sequestered tithes of John Bradshaw, 'Papist and delinquent,' should be allowed to the minister to be appointed to Shireshead, and in 1652 Mr. William Ingham the younger, then minister, had £50 from the same sources; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 28, 118-19, 247. John Fisher went to Kirkham.

¹⁸ *Notitia Cest.* loc. cit. In 1689 Shireshead Chapel in Cleveley was duly certified as a meeting-place for Dissenters; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231-2. There was then a second Nonconformist meeting in Cleveley, Robert Waddington being the minister; *ibid.* Another account states that he was stationed at Winmarleigh; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 85. For Shireshead

see *ibid.* i, 184-5, and the account of Forton.

¹⁹ *Notitia Cest.* loc. cit. The only fixed income was £1 2s. a year, 'interest of money left by will.' The curacy seems as a rule to have been combined with Ellet, but in 1743 the curate of Pilling had Shireshead, which he served every other Sunday in the afternoon; Pilling Ch. P. at Chester.

²⁰ It is called the 'augmented chapel and curacy' in 1798 on the nomination of a curate; Consistory Ct. Rec. at Chester.

²¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 11 May 1858. Shireshead is the name of the ecclesiastical parish.

²² From the Ellet Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg., &c.

²³ He was son of the vicar of Cockerham.

²⁴ R. F. Scott, *Admissions to St. John's Coll.* iii, 67, 437. He stayed for a short time only, and in 1733 Charles Epes was

appointed to the chapels of Ellet and Shireshead; Ellet Ch. P.

²⁵ Afterwards rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks.

²⁶ Afterwards rector of Hoole.

²⁷ Afterwards incumbent of Douglas in Parbold.

²⁸ Afterwards vicar of Iford, near Lewes.

²⁹ Afterwards vicar of St. Mary's, Leeds.

³⁰ He was vicar of St. Mary's, Leeds, 1848-79, and exchanged with Mr. Kennedy.

¹ For parish map, see Lancaster, *ante*.

^{1a} T. D. Whitaker.

² In the description that follows Mr. J. T. Mickelthwaite's account of the building in the *Arch. Journ.* (1898), lv, 348-9, has been largely followed. See also Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early Engl* i, 312; ii, 100-3.

In a grant of land made by Adam de Heysham son of Robert de Kellet to Thomas Travers it was stipulated that

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a semicircle of rather irregular shape cut out of one stone. On the outside the door-head is scored round with three hollows or flutes, the ridges between which stand out slightly beyond the face of the stone. A rebate to fit a door to the inner side of the doorway has been formed at a later time. The building is unlike the usual Saxon type of church both in plan and detail, and suggests a Celtic influence in keeping with its traditional dedication, but no suggestion as to the exact date of its erection can be offered. In 1903 the foundations of the chapel were strengthened, a coping of old flagstones was laid on the top of the walls, and the joints repaired with cement.

To the west of the chapel are six rock-hewn graves,³ varying in size, but all in the form of a body, and on the eastern side of the hill are two smaller ones.

A little to the east of the chapel, on a somewhat lower level, is the parish church; by it, or beneath it, in a little clough, lies the hamlet of Lower Heysham. The churches, cross and other carved stones make this spot one of the most interesting in the country from the archaeological point of view.⁴ The coast line then turns north again, and there is a footpath along it as far as Morecambe. Higher Heysham lies nearly a mile south-east of the church, on the southern slope of the hill. Whittam lies in the north-east corner. Sandylands, on the border of Morecambe, is a residential district. Broneberh or Bruneberh was a rock. The area is 1,774 acres,⁵ and in 1901 there was a population of 3,381.

The principal road leads south from Morecambe through Higher Heysham—with branches west to the church and east to Oxcliffe—towards Middleton and Overton. The tramway from Morecambe is laid along it for more than a mile. The Midland Railway Company's line from Lancaster to Heysham Harbour goes round the hill on the east and south. The new harbour, with its railway station and docks, begun in 1896, is at Near Naze, about a mile and a half south-south-west of the church. The company use the dock for the regular Belfast service and other services to Londonderry and Dublin, also for summer passenger steamers to the Isle of Man. The railway is now worked by electric traction. The harbour was opened in 1904.

The history of this small solitary place has been quite uneventful. At the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace it was reported that some of the people had gone to join the 'pilgrims.'⁶ Under Elizabeth one of the rectors resigned, unable, apparently, to conform any longer to the new ordinances; but the rector of the Civil War period kept his benefice all through, and only two or three of the residents suffered sequestration. To the county lay of 1624, based on the old fifteenth, Heysham had to raise £2 2s. 9½d. when £100 was required from Lonsdale Hundred.⁷ The manor was forfeited for participation in the Jacobite

rising of 1715,⁸ but otherwise there is no sign that the people were affected by the Revolution and its sequels. The inhabitants earned their living by fishing and agriculture. Dr. Whitaker wrote thus about 1820:—

Of this parish it is remarkable that there is in it no market, no shop, and till the last year no butcher; no medical practitioner, no attorney, no endowed school, no sea boat, and thanks to the want of water no manufactory. To these negations, some of good and some of evil, is to be added one of the latter kind; namely, that in the whole parish there is not a spring of clear and tasteless water, the wells being mere puddles, and those too rendered brackish by some secret communication with the sea through crevices in the rocks. Two or three gentlemen's families reside here, to the great advantage of the poor, for the salubrity of the air. The rest of the population is divided between a race of old yeomanry, tenants at rack rents, and poor families earning a wretched subsistence by unskilful fishing.⁹ [Mussels formed a] considerable part of the tillage used in husbandry.¹⁰ Above the rectory begins a line of perpendicular rock, which shelters both that and the village at once from the sun and the storms; but notwithstanding this partial disadvantage, fruit trees and garden vegetables are seen to thrive on platforms won out of the rock.¹¹

There were two holy wells in Lower Heysham, one by the church and another called the Sainty Well.¹²

Lower Heysham, in spite of recent changes, remains a picturesque village, with many quaint houses; one, with half a dozen rude steps leading up to it, and therefore known as the Greese House, is said to have been the ancient rectory.

In recent times the healthiness of the place has attracted residents and summer visitors, so that even in 1826 Heysham was a 'fashionable resort for sea bathing.'¹³ The ancient churches are visited by great numbers of those who spend their summer holidays in Morecambe and its neighbourhood. The establishment of the railway harbour may lead to other commercial enterprises.

The soil is a light loam over millstone grit; wheat, oats and barley are grown, as well as potatoes, but much of the land is in pasture. The arable land now occupies 425 acres, while there are 792 acres in permanent grass.

The township is governed by an urban district council of twelve members, formed in 1899 in place of the then existing parish council. Gas is supplied by the Corporation of Morecambe, and water is derived from the Lancaster Corporation works.¹⁴

Earl Tostig held HEYSHAM in 1066, MANOR it being a member of his fee of Halton; at that time it was assessed as four ploughlands,¹⁵ but later apparently as three, of which the Prior of Lancaster held one in free alms by grant of Count Roger of Poitou.¹⁶ This was Lower Heysham. The other two-thirds, or Upper Heysham, was afterwards held by serjeanty, the tenant being bound to sound his horn against the coming of the lord of Lancaster into the county, to meet him at the boundary with horn and staff, accompany him and conduct him back again.¹⁷

the yearly rent of an arrow should be paid on St. Patrick's Day; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 362.

³ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 267. The graves may not be older than the 13th century.

⁴ See the accompanying descriptions.

⁵ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives: 1,835 acres, with no inland water; foreshore 1,254 acres. The apparent increase of area may be due to the harbour works,

which inclose part of the shore between Far Naze and Near Naze.

⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), 671 (2, ii).

⁷ Gregson, *Fragmenti* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁸ See below.

⁹ *Richmondshire*, ii, 323.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 322. This practice has been stopped by the modern Fishery Board's regulations as to the size of mussels which may be taken.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 321.

¹² *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xix-xx, 158.

¹³ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 661.

¹⁴ Information of Mr. W. Tilly.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

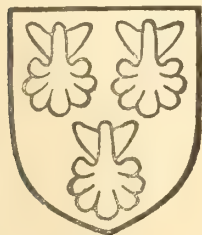
¹⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290; one-third of the whole vill, it is called. In 1297 the prior was stated to hold one plough-land in Nether Heysham in free alms; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 294.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* i, 122-3.

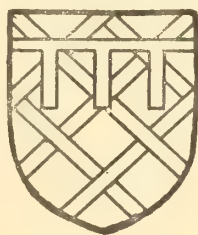
Adam Gernet held it at the end of the 12th century, and, meeting a violent death about 1200,¹⁸ was succeeded by his son Thomas,¹⁹ who in 1212 held two plough-lands in Heysham 'by ventry—that is, by his horn.'²⁰ He had two plough-lands in Caton also, held in thegnage.²¹ He died in 1221,²² and his son and heir Vivian in 1246.²³ Roger, the son and successor of Vivian,²⁴ sold the manor to Randle de Dacre and Joan his wife.²⁵ Joan, a widow

1309 obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in Heysham.²⁶ He died before 1341,²⁹ and his son Thomas de Dacre in 1346 held the two plough-lands in Upper Heysham by the old serjeanty, paying 3s. 4d., doing suit to county and wapentake and providing puture.³⁰ He was succeeded by his son Edmund³¹ and grandson Thomas; the latter, dying 1 December 1419, left a daughter and heir Elizabeth, under age,³² who carried the manor to her husband Sir Thomas Harrington. With the other Hornby manors it came into the possession of the Lords Mounteagle.³³

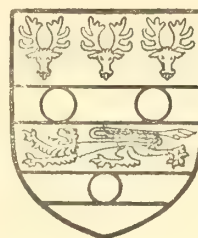
In 1597 William Parker Lord Mounteagle and Elizabeth his wife sold the manor, with messuages, lands, rents, water mill, windmill, dovecote, willow grove, salt and fresh marshes, free warren, free fishery, wreck of sea, view of frankpledge and all appurtenances, to John Bradley³⁴



DACRE. Gules three escallops argent.



HARRINGTON. Sable fretty argent, a label or.



PARKER, Lord Mounteagle. Argent between two bars sable charged with three bezants a lion passant gules, in chief three bucks' heads caboshed of the second.

in 1290, held Over Kellet, Bare and Heysham in 1297.²⁶ Their successor, Edmund de Dacre,²⁷ in

¹⁸ Adam son of Orm in 1200-1 proffered 6 marks and a chasour in order that he might not answer to anyone but the king concerning the death of Adam Gernet; Farrer, op. cit. 132. Thomas Gernet at the same time gave 5 marks as relief on succeeding to lands in Heysham and Caton; *ibid.*

Adam, called 'de Heysham,' had in 1193-4 given 10 marks for having the king's goodwill after the insurrection of Count John; *ibid.* 78.

¹⁹ Agnes widow of Adam Gernet at Easter 1200 complained that Roger de Leicester had married his daughter to her son Thomas, who ought to be in the king's custody, so that Roger held possession of Thomas's estate—viz. five plough-lands in Heysham and Caton; Curia Regis R. 16, m. 2 d.

In 1216 or later it was reported that Agnes de Heysham (the widow), in the king's gift, had married again without licence; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 118-19.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 87.

In 1208 Thomas Gernet purchased 2 oxgangs of land in Heysham from Martin de Hudale, Emma his wife, Richard Colbain, Alice his wife, Richard son of Malger, Ingusa his wife, Randle son of Galle and Godith his wife; *Linc. Final Conc.* 10-16 John, no. 7.

²¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 92; see the account of Caton, lands in which township he gave to Cockersand Abbey.

²² *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 89. The succession of Vivian to Thomas is noticeable in *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 122.

²³ *Ibid.* 161; Vivian de Heysham had held two plough-lands in Heysham in chief of the king by the service of 8s. 9d. a year, and two more in Caton. Roger his son and heir was of full age.

Vivian de Heysham was a benefactor of Cockersand, giving the canons further lands in Caton. His widow Giliana or Juliana released to Thomas Travers land in Drakeholmeptintle which she held in dower, also another piece which her son Roger de Heysham had given to her brother Roger de Kellet, and a third on Crosscop which her son had granted

to Master Lawrence Travers; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 80.

²⁴ In 1253 it was recorded that Roger son of Vivian held the third part of a knight's fee in Heysham by serjeanty; *ibid.* fol. 164.

One alienation had been made—Thomas Gernet and Ellen, the sister of Roger, holding land worth 10s. a year; *ibid.* fol. 180. Roger, like his ancestors, was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey.

Roger de Heysham son of Vivian de Heysham granted Thomas Travers land adjoining his culture of the Whitecroft, the bounds on the sea side beginning at a rock called the Bronneberh. Sir Ralph de Dacre, steward of Lord Edmund's lands, was a witness; Duchy of Lanc. Chart. box B, no. 27.

²⁵ This appears from a complaint concerning road obstruction made by Thomas Travers in 1290-1. He alleged that Roger de Heysham, chief lord of the vill, had enfeoffed Lawrence Travers, plaintiff's uncle, of certain lands, &c., in Over Heysham, with all ways and paths, before Randle de Dacre and Joan his wife had purchased the lordship of the vill from Roger. The defendants were Joan, then widow of Randle, and Nicholas the reeve; Assize R. 1288, m. 12 d.; 407, m. 3 d.

Sir Randle de Dacre had died in Sept. 1286; his wife was Joan daughter of Lady Alice de Lucy. They had purchased the manor about 1278; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 262-3. William de Dacre was Randle's son and heir, perhaps by an earlier marriage.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293.

²⁷ His parentage does not appear in the records, but as there does not seem to have been any dispute concerning the descent, he was probably the son of Sir Randle and Joan.

²⁸ Chart. R. 2 Edw. II, m. 8, no. 25.

From a pleading of 1323-4 it appears that Edmund de Dacre was lord of two-thirds of Heysham and the Prior of Lancaster of the other third, though Edmund asserted that one Robert son of Thomas de Heysham held jointly with him; Assize R. 425, m. 3 d. About the same time it was recorded that Edmund de

Dacre held the manor of Heysham by sounding his horn at Ramenscross on the king's entry into the county, which service had been commuted to a rent of 3s. 4d., and by 8s. 9d. for cowmale; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 41b.

²⁹ Elizabeth widow of Sir Edmund de Dacre, kt., was in 1341 plaintiff against Alexander Waleys respecting a tenement in Nether Heysham; De Banco R. 328, m. 269, 434 d.

³⁰ Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 72; in addition he paid 8s. 9d. yearly for the custom called cowmale.

The pedigree is set out in a pleading of 1427 respecting the manor of Sedbergh, &c.; *Gen.* (new ser.), xvii, 115.

Edmund son and heir of Sir Thomas de Dacre was in 1365 contracted to marry a daughter of Richard de Towneley; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 321.

³¹ Edmund de Dacre died in 1402 holding Heysham of the king as of his duchy by the old services of sounding his horn and cowmale, also the manor of Tatham. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-three years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 78.

³² *Ibid.* 139. The wardship of Elizabeth, then fifteen years of age, was on 11 Dec. granted to Sir William Harrington (*ibid.* 79), and she was within three months married to his son Thomas.

³³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64; xi, no. 1. The outline of a survey of the manor in 1529-30 is printed by Whitaker, loc. cit.

This manor was with Ashton, &c., included in the conveyance or mortgage by Sir William Stanley (before his father's death) to John and Thomas Browne in 1553, and involved in the subsequent disputing; Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 1 Mary; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 222, 251. The same William as Lord Mounteagle in 1577 made complaints against several persons (claiming through Humphrey Newton and Thomas Standish) respecting Heysham moss and turbarry; *ibid.* iii, 60.

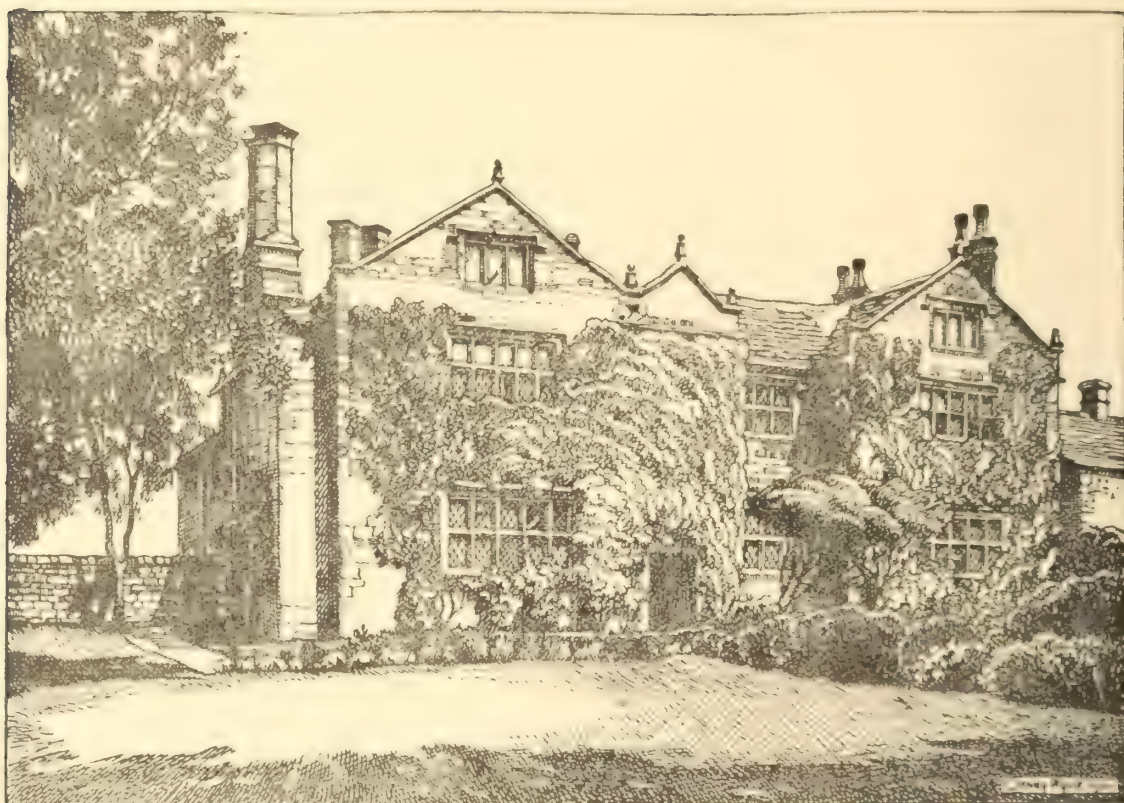
³⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 58, m. 392; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 280 m. 3 d.

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of Thornley, whose daughter and co-heir Jane carried it to the Leyburnes,³⁵ and it was forfeited, like Nateby, in 1715.³⁶ The manor is not named again until 1724, when the Corporation of Lancaster were empowered to buy it.³⁷ They sold it again in 1766 for £672, and in 1836 it was held in sixteen shares by twelve proprietors.³⁸

The present proprietors are eleven in number, and hold the manor in nineteen unequal shares. They no longer claim any exclusive right of fishery.³⁹ As owners of the foreshore they have recently sold considerable portions of their property to the Midland Railway Company for the construction of the new

two-story house with mullioned and transomed windows and gables, is situated in Higher Heysham, standing back some distance from the road, from which it is separated by a well-kept garden and high fence wall.⁴¹ The building, which is now a farmhouse, is constructed of dressed masonry in coursed blocks, and the roofs are covered with stone slates. The front faces south-east, and the plan follows the usual type with central hall and projecting end gabled wings 19 ft. wide, with a porch going up the full height and terminating in a smaller gable within the angle formed by the west wing. The hall measures 18 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. and is lighted on the south side



HEYSHAM OLD HALL: SOUTH-EAST FRONT

docks. No manor courts have been held for a very long time.⁴⁰

Heysham Old Hall, a picturesque late 16th-century

by a window of six lights. The ceiling is crossed by two heavy moulded beams, and the fireplace opening, which has a four-centred arch, is 6 ft. 9 in. wide.

John Bradley died a few months after his purchase, and the tenure of the manor was unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xvii, no. 28. See the account of Bradley in Thornley.

⁸⁵ For pedigree see Foster, *Cumberland and Westmorland Visit.* 82; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 220.

Thomas Clifton died in 1631, having inherited from his father William a messuage in Heysham held on lease of lives from John Leyburne, lord of the manor in 1611. His heir was his son William Clifton, aged eleven; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxv, no. 39.

John Yeates died in 1640 holding the Higher House, Lower House, Ormesome tongue, carrs, &c., in Heysham of John Leyburne, lord of the manor. Thomas

his son and heir was nineteen years old; *ibid.* xxx, no. 19.

⁸⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* v, App. 114; the manors of Nateby and Heysham forfeited by John Leyburne were sold to Croft Coles of Holborne. This was a friendly purchase; see the account of Nateby.

⁸⁷ *Pat.* 10 Geo. I, pt. iii, no. 3.

⁸⁸ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 560; no manor court had then been held for some years. The fisheries were extensive, and the lords of the manor received payments from the fishermen; *ibid.* 559.

The following recoveries of the 'manor' are on record: 1812—Jacob Ridley and wife, vouches; 1816—James Greenhalgh of Greenhalgh, vouches; *Pal. of Lanc.*

Assize R. Mich. 52 Geo. III and Lent 56 Geo. III.

⁸⁹ In 1874 the lords of the manor and the fishermen had a dispute as to the right of mussel fishing, and the fishermen's claim was sustained.

⁴⁰ Information of Mr. William Tilly of Morecambe, who has been steward of the manor since 1880. The names of the proprietors are: Miss Harriett Caton, Messrs. Francis Frederick Grafton, J. F. T. Royds, F. W. Smalley, and George Wright, Miss Anne Thompson, the Knowlys trustees, and the representatives of the late Col. Marton, Thomas Mashiter and John George Wright.

⁴¹ There are a description and view of the house in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 190-2.

All the other windows in the front elevation are of five lights except in the gables, where there are low openings of three lights to the attics, and all have external hood moulds and retain their diamond glazing. The doorway has a low four-centred arched head under a square hood mould, and the gables have all stone finials. In the apex of the east gable is a stone panel on which are carved what were probably the initials of the owner, now almost obliterated, but which look like P.E., R.E., together with a Tudor rose and the date 1598 set within a geometrical pattern. In the west wing on the ground floor is an oak-panelled room, and the east wing has a small parlour in front, with kitchen and offices behind, the kitchen retaining its ancient fireplace opening 9 ft.

wide, into which a modern range has been inserted. The building was restored about 1880, when the floors were renewed and a 'secret chamber' opened out in the south-west chimney stack.⁴² The house contains a quantity of good oak furniture.

Of the Prior of Lancaster's third part a large share at least was applied to the endowment of the rectory,⁴³ and in 1593 the rector was recognized as one of the lords of the place.⁴⁴ The remainder was included in the sale of Bulk and Aldcliffe to Robert Dalton of Thurnham.⁴⁵ Furness Abbey also had land in Heysham.⁴⁶

Several minor estates appear in the records, including those of Heysham,⁴⁷ Lawrence,⁴⁸ Travers,⁴⁹ Ward,⁵⁰

⁴² There were also 'ways of escape.' 'In the floor is a trap that gives admittance to the secret way of escape down one side of the chimney to an underground passage. Another way of escape is entered from the attic in the south-west gable. This also descends to below the ground level. Both of these ways of escape were filled up, but have in recent years been cleared of rubbish to below the level of the ground.' *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xii (new ser.), 192.

⁴³ The rectory has 50 Lancashire acres of glebe, but this can scarcely represent the 'third part of the vill' of 1094.

A pleading of 1209 refers to the priory land, Master Benedict de Rames appearing against Ralph de Kellet respecting one plough-land in Heysham; *Curia Regis R.* 50, m. 3 d. Ralph had it from his brother, William son of Orm de Kellet; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 305.

The priors made several grants, and in 1299 obtained part at least from the tenants. On inquiry it was found that the king would suffer no loss if the Prior of Lancaster obtained three messuages and land in Heysham from Thomas de Heysham, who held the same in chief of the prior; also a messuage, &c., held similarly by Thomas Ward and an acre by Roger son of Walter; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* i, 304.

In 1292 William son of Adam de Urswick claimed an allowance in food and clothing which Warner, formerly Prior of Lancaster, had granted him for life in return for the lordship of the moiety of Little Heysham, a hamlet of Great Heysham, of which lordship he alleged his father had enfeoffed the prior. The jury rejected his claim; *Assize R.* 408, m. 102 d. The grant of Adam de Urswick (nephew of Benedict de Heysham) is recorded in *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 286-7.

The prior in 1309 claimed a messuage and land against Thomas Travers, John the Harper and Thomas son of Adam de Heysham. It was found that Thomas de Heysham had secretly granted the lands to John, lately Prior of Lancaster and then Abbot of Sées, and that the prior afterwards procured the king's licence (as above) for alienation in mortmain. On the new prior's arrival Thomas de Heysham went to him and, showing him the late prior's demise (1295) to him for a term not then expired, persuaded him to confirm this demise for the unexpired term, and paid him £3 10s. The prior told him to go to his reeve at Heysham, John the Harper, who would give due seisin. Afterwards Thomas gave an acre to John the Harper and the remainder to Thomas Travers. The prior, on finding this out,

raised objections, the subtenancies were declared void, and the land was restored to the prior; *Assize R.* 423, m. 2. Blackland and Crossforland are named.

Various grants to the priory in Little or Nether Heysham are recited in *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 284-304. The Culneburg or Kilnburg, where a barn was to be built; Suggeholm by land of John the Harper, Ormesholme, Drakeholme, Standing-stone field and other local names are given in the charters.

⁴⁴ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 290, 316. The claim was for an eighth part of pasture or great grounds called the In-pasture or Ox-pasture and the Out-pasture or Neat-pasture, with rents, quarries, turbary and stint of beast-gates. Richard Shireburne claimed in right of William Morecroft and Thomas Bradley in common and *per indiviso* with Lord Mounteagle; the defendants were the freeholders and undertenants in right of Lord Mounteagle and the rector.

⁴⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 1. William Masheter was a Dalton tenant in 1584; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 142.

⁴⁶ There is no record in the *Coucher*, but see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 17.

⁴⁷ The local surname appears to have been used by several families, one of them, as already noticed, being tenants of the Prior of Lancaster. Emma widow of Robert son and heir of Thomas de Heysham in 1345 claimed dower in six messuages, &c., in Nether Heysham against Nicholas de Heysham; *De Banco R.* 343, m. 102 d. In 1368 John Duke of Lancaster claimed the goods of Thomas son of William de Heysham, who had drowned himself in the moss; he held of Edmund de Dacre; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.) 133, m. 20.

⁴⁸ Sir James Lawrence, who died in 1490, was recorded to hold the manor of Heysham of the king as Duke of Lancaster by the service of a grain of pepper yearly; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 123, 132. See also *Final Conc.* iii, 158.

⁴⁹ Thomas Travers demised to Orm his son all his lands in Heysham, at a rent of 12 marks during the grantor's life; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 67. The rent was reduced to 4 marks in 1308; *ibid.* fol. 79. It appears that Orm had espoused Alice daughter of Isolda de Croft at the door of Beetham Church, she being under twelve years of age; *ibid.* cviii, fol. 112. She survived Orm, and in 1343 was the wife of John de Heaton, having lands in Over Heysham; *ibid.* fol. 112, 113b. Thomas was then son and heir of Orm Travers.

Master Lawrence Travers, clerk, gave to his son Thomas Travers all his

demesne lands of Heysham, the Middle-rigg and the Bruneberh being named; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 358. Thomas Travers acquired other lands; *ibid.* L 361, &c.

Lawrence Travers the elder and Joan his wife occur in a pleading of 1313-14; Thomas Travers and Alice his wife in another of the same year; *Assize R.* 424, m. 6 d. (Over Heysham), 4. In 1317 Alice widow of Thomas Travers claimed dower against Nigel Prior of Lancaster, and in another case Lawrence son of Thomas Travers was called to warrant; *De Banco R.* 219, m. 131 d.

Lawrence son of Lawrence Travers in 1323-4 recovered land in Over Heysham from Juliana daughter of Alice de Heysham and Edmund de Dacre, Juliana giving warranty; *Assize R.* 425, m. 3. A Juliana wife of Gilbert de Langshaw occurs at Heysham in 1288; *De Banco R.* 70, m. 27. In 1323-4 also Orm Travers complained of disseisin by Edmund de Dacre, John son of Walter de Heysham, and others; *Assize R.* 425, m. 2.

John son of Lawrence son of Lawrence Travers was plaintiff in 1332 respecting various messuages and half an oxgang of land in Heysham, the defendants being Alice the widow and Thomas the son of Orm Travers; *De Banco R.* 288, m. 119 d.; 291, m. 76 d. See also *ibid.* 304, m. 349; 332, m. 30 d.; 311, m. 167; 316, m. 109 d. The last-named Thomas Travers claimed the same estate in 1350 against John son of Lawrence, Christiana his wife and Simon their son; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 4 d. John son of Roger Travers occurs in 1380-1; *Final Conc.* iii, 57.

⁵⁰ William Ward, as son and heir of Benedict de Heysham, between 1261 and 1275 granted to Alan Catherton land in Heysham held of the Prior of Lancaster; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 4019. William Ward was a benefactor of Lancaster Priory; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 298. His father was a clerk; *ibid.* 288. In 1292 Ralph son of William de Lytiel of Heysham claimed by descent a tenement there against William Ward, but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42. In another claim—by Margery widow of Richard de Furness and Adam their son—the decision was against William Ward; *ibid.* 8 d. In a third case Roger son of William Ward was joined in the defence with John the Prior of Lancaster; *ibid.* m. 32. Again in 1296 Adam son of Richard de Furness made a claim against Roger son of William Ward for land in Heysham; *De Banco R.* 111, m. 48. In 1333 Agnes widow of Roger le Ward and then wife of William Smallwood claimed dower; *ibid.* 294, m. 11.

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Waleys,⁵¹ and Washington.⁵² In more recent times Richard Shireburne acquired lands,⁵³ and his son Thomas died in 1635 holding of the heirs of John Bradley as of his manor of Heysham. Richard, his brother and heir, was forty years of age.⁵⁴ The estate passed later to Edmondson and West.⁵⁵ Thomas Clarkson died in 1640 holding a messuage of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster⁵⁶; his son Thomas, a Royalist, had his estate sequestered by the Parliament.⁵⁷

The church of *ST. PETER* is situated *CHURCH* in Lower Heysham at the north-west of the village, close to the sea, and consists of a chancel 23 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in., with north vestry and organ chamber and south aisle 10 ft. wide, nave 30 ft. by 15 ft. 6 in., with north and south aisles, south porch, and bell-cote over the west gable, all the measurements being internal. The church is of very ancient date and has a good deal of Saxon work remaining in the west end of the nave, and there was more on the north side till it was pulled down at the time of the addition of the north aisle. The Saxon church was no doubt of the usual type, consisting of a nave and small presbytery, the nave being the same in extent as the present one. The west door is still standing under the modern west window, but is now blocked up, and another door on the north wall, 5 ft. from the north-west

angle, was taken down with the wall and set up as a quasi-ruin on the south-west side of the churchyard.⁵⁸ As the approach must always have been principally from the south, there was probably a door on that side also, and there is a tradition, without evidence to support it, that there was formerly a west tower.⁵⁹ The walling is perfectly plain, and there is no detail to suggest its date, but the absence of long and short work suggests an early building.⁶⁰ The chancel is of 14th-century date, and the south aisle of the nave, which is 9 ft. 9 in. wide, about a century later, though it may be a rebuilding of an earlier aisle erected about the same time as or earlier than the chancel. The windows, however, do not suggest anything earlier than the 15th or even early 16th century. The south aisle, which originally extended only the length of the nave, was restored in the 17th century, when it was extended a bay eastward and a south porch built.⁶¹ The aisle was further extended in the first half of the last century flush with the east wall of the chancel, and the north-east vestry belongs to the same period. The north aisle, which is 11 ft. 6 in. wide, was added in 1864, when the church was restored, the whitewash removed from the walls, and the old square pews and two galleries which had been erected on the north wall as private pews taken down.

⁵¹ Alexander Waleys in 1338 recovered against William le Gentyl the equivalent of certain land which William should have warranted to him; *De Banco R.* 314, m. 288. Alexander held two messuages in Heysham of Nicholas le Gentyl by 6d. rent, also messuages in Broughton in Cartmel; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 157.

In 1346 Thomas son of Alexander Waleys of Cartmel unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 40 acres of land in Heysham against John son of William de Heaton, Alice his wife, Adam de Croft (dead) and others; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 31. The same Thomas made another claim in 1358; *Assize R.* 438, m. 18. Margaret widow of Robert 'Wales' claimed dower in three messuages, &c., in Heysham against John de Skerton of Lancaster and Alice his wife in 1374; *De Banco R.* 455, m. 200 d.; 460, m. 64.

Possibly by marriage the Waleys' lands in Heysham and Cartmel came by 1420 into the possession of John Travers of Cartmel and Joan his wife, who sold the same to Rowland Thornburgh; *Final Conc.* iii, 77. William Thornburgh died in 1521 holding lands, &c., in Heysham and Flookburgh of Lord Mounteagle by 13d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 41.

⁵² John Washington of Warton and Joan his wife had land in Heysham in 1382; *Final Conc.* iii, 14. Robert Washington a century later held of Elizabeth Lady Harrington by 12d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116. In 1517, however, Heysham was not distinguished from the rest of the Washington estate, said to be held of the king by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 10; vi, no. 59.

Lancelot Lawrence of Yealand Redmayne held in 1534 messuages, &c., in Heysham. This seems to be the same estate, though the tenure is given as 'of the king by knight's service and a rent of 12½d. yearly'; *ibid.* vi, no. 41; vii,

no. 36. In 1555 the tenure was 'of Lord Mounteagle in socage'; *ibid.* x, no. 38.

Some minor notes may be added here: Thomas Turner and Margery his wife purchased two messuages and land in Nether Heysham in 1429 from John Baines and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 95.

James Marshal in 1483 held land of Lady Harrington by 6d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119.

Robert Baines of Whittington in 1588 held in Heysham of Lord Mounteagle by knight's service and suit at his court of the manor of Heysham; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6.

Robert Lawson held two messuages, &c., of the king at his death in 1639. His son Thomas was thirty-eight years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 54.

⁵³ William Morecroft purchased from Francis Tunstall in 1579, and Richard Shireburne purchased from him in 1583 and from Thomas Bradley in 1584; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 41, m. 69; 45, m. 181; 46, m. 52.

Richard Shireburne, who died in 1597, bequeathed his purchases in Heysham, Chipping, Preston, Broughton, Goosnargh, Cockerham and Thornley to his wife Ellen for life, with remainder to his son Thomas; Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 68. His parentage does not seem to be known.

⁵⁴ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083. Thomas Shireburne having declined knighthood compounded in 1631 by a fine of £10; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. In 1632 he compounded for his recusancy in religion by an annual payment of £6 13s. 4d.; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 172. His will is given in Sherborn (op. cit.), from Smith's *Chipping*, 228.

⁵⁵ Sherborn, op. cit. 69. Richard's estates were sequestered under the Commonwealth for his recusancy; *Cal. Com.*

for *Comp.* iii, 1997. He was dead in 1653.

⁵⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 50; his son was of full age. Thomas and Christopher Clarkson had in 1595 purchased a messuage, &c., from Nicholas Johnson; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 57, m. 101.

⁵⁷ He had 'taken up arms against the State in both wars' before 1649; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 42. He afterwards married Jane widow of Richard Shireburne, and two-thirds of her estate was sequestered for her 'recusancy only'; *ibid.*

⁵⁸ A brass plate affixed to the masonry reads as follows: 'This doorway, of undoubted Saxon work, was discovered when the north wall of St. Peter's Church, Heysham, was taken down in 1864 for the addition of an aisle on that side. It was hidden by a massive buttress, and was five feet from the north-west angle of the wall. Its threshold was 2 feet 5 inches below the floor of the present church. It was re-erected on this spot under the careful direction of the late Rev. John Royds, rector, every stone being placed in its original position.'

⁵⁹ Whitaker, *Richmondshire* (1823), ii, 319, where an illustration of the church is given showing the south aisle before its extension eastward. Whitaker states that when the tower was pulled down the bells were, according to tradition, removed to Hornby. The present ring of bells at Hornby, however, dates from 1761.

⁶⁰ J. T. Micklethwaite in *Arch. Journ.* 17, 348.

⁶¹ *A Guide to Heysham*, by Miss Tomlinson, 4. Some rebuilding was done in the 18th century, a stone now placed against the north wall being inscribed: 'This was rebuilt by the Rev. Thomas Clarkson of Greese in this town A.D. 1737 when he was vicar of Chipping and patron and rector of this church,' but the original position of the stone appears to be lost. Glynn's description is dated 1846; *Churches of Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 13.



HEYSHAM CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

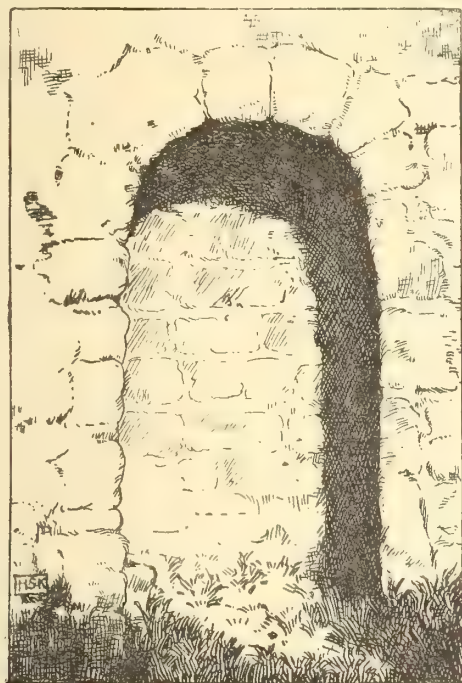


HEYSHAM CHURCH : CHANCEL ARCH

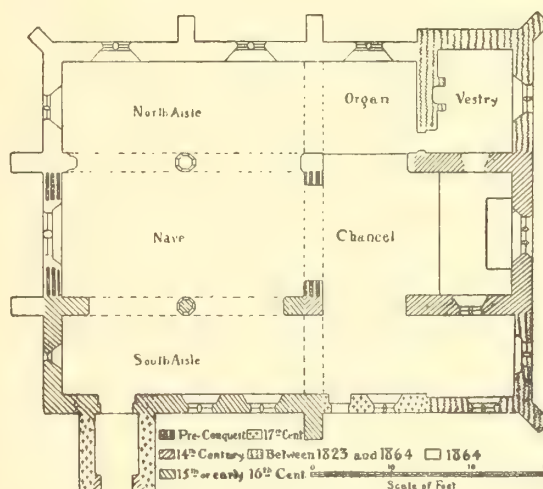
The older walling is of gritstone rubble, and the roofs are covered with stone slabs and have overhanging eaves. The chancel and its aisles are under three separate gabled roofs, and the nave and aisles under a higher single roof of wide span. The chancel has a three-light pointed window with trefoiled lights and quatrefoil tracery, and has wave-moulded jambs and head but no hood mould; and on the south side is a two-light pointed window with a quatrefoil in the head, now opening into the extended south aisle. The chancel floor is tiled and level with that of the nave, the sanctuary being raised only two steps, and there is a 13-ft. length of wall on each side from the east, beyond which the chancel is open

likely Saxon one, and the cable ornament may even be a 17th-century reproduction of older work. The original arch was no doubt a tall and narrow opening of the usual type. The oak screen which now stands below the arch within the opening was formerly wider by two bays, and was originally placed within the chancel to the east of the arch. It is of 15th-century date and 7 ft. in height, with four openings with traceried heads on each side of the central doorway. It has been restored and the uprights renewed.

The chancel fittings, together with the pulpit and screens to the organ chamber and south aisle, are modern. Formerly there was a high churchwardens' pew of carved oak on the north side near the site of



HEYSHAM CHURCH : SAXON DOORWAY



PLAN OF HEYSHAM CHURCH

to the aisles by segmental arches of a single chamfered order, that on the south being of 17th-century date and the north one modern. The arches are of slightly different shape and height and the openings are filled with modern oak screens.

The existing roof, which is of recent construction, has been plastered between the spars, and the walls here and throughout the building show the original rubble masonry. The chancel arch is 12 ft. high and semicircular in form, springing from cable-moulded imposts on chamfered responds, and is 2 ft. 3 in. thick, of a single order chamfered on the angles. The imposts may be Saxon work and the wall above is probably Saxon masonry, but the arch itself appears to be of 17th-century date, inserted in the wall at the same time the south aisle arch was built in the chancel (as well as that dividing the south nave and chancel aisles), taking the place of an older and very

the present pulpit, the old pulpit, reading desk and clerk's seat being on the south.

The nave has two pointed arches on each side springing from an octagonal pier and responds. The arches on the south side are probably of 15th-century date, cut through the older Saxon wall, and are of a single order chamfered at the angles and of red stone; the north arcade is modern. The upper part of the walling on either side may be Saxon work, and is certainly of very ancient date, though patched up and repaired at various times subsequently. The nave roof is modern and 26 ft. in height to the ridge, and the floor is flagged. At the west end, under a modern two-light window, is the built-up Saxon doorway already mentioned, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, showing on the inside a slightly pointed arch, probably a later reconstruction, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and on the outside a plain round-headed opening. The south aisle of

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the nave is lit by two square-headed windows, each of two lights, the easternmost one with trefoiled lights, the other later like that in the 17th-century extension eastward, and perhaps of the same date, and at the west end is a small single-light window placed high up in the wall. The porch, which is 7 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., has a pointed inner door, with plain chamfered jambs and head, and a round-headed outer doorway of two orders, the jambs of which appear to be constructed of older stones, now very much worn.

The font is of red sandstone, octagonal in shape, 2 ft. 4 in. in diameter and quite plain, and may be of 15th-century date or later. The cover is modern, in the Jacobean style.

At the west end of the north aisle is a sepulchral slab 6 ft. 8 in. in length with floreated cross and sword, and in the south chancel aisle are two 17th-century gravestones with good raised lettering; and another to William Ward, 'pastor of this church' (d. 1670), in the chancel. During some recent alterations a stone coffin was found under the south window of the chancel containing the remains of a body and a portion of a small chalice. The coffin is now in the churchyard, but the chalice is preserved in a glazed niche in the wall. In the north wall of the vestry is built a stone with the initials T. L. and the date 1688.

The churchyard lies chiefly on the south side of the building, but has recently been extended on the north. On the west it rises abruptly to the higher rocky headland on which St. Patrick's Chapel is situated. In taking down the boundary wall on the north side several sepulchral slabs were found, and other discoveries of ancient stones, one probably the bottom of a pre-Conquest cross, have been made.⁶² The chief interest of the churchyard lies in the hog-

back stone and the sculptured cross shaft, which have been already described.⁶³ There is also a stone pillar sundial dated 1696, which preserves its dial, but the gnomon is missing.

There are two bells, dated respectively 1723 and 1724.

The plate consists of a 17th-century chalice made at York, with the maker's mark of Robert Williamson; a chalice of 1788 without inscription; a paten of Sheffield make, 1867; and a flagon of 1896, given in that year in memory of Thomas and Sarah Tomlinson by their children.

The registers begin in 1658.

The church of Heysham was granted *ADVOWSON* to the abbey of St. Martin, Sees, in 1094,⁶⁴ but was never appropriated, the rector paying 6s. 8d. a year to the Prior of Lancaster.⁶⁵ With the other possessions of the priory the church went to Syon Abbey.⁶⁶ After the Dissolution the advowson was sold to Thomas Fleetwood in 1554,⁶⁷ and after passing through many hands⁶⁸ was in 1844 acquired by Clement Royds, from whom it has come to the present patron, Mr. John Fletcher Twemlow Royds of Sandbach.⁶⁹

In 1291 Heysham rectory was taxed at £10, but this was reduced after the Scottish raid of 1322 to £5,⁷⁰ which was the value in 1341.⁷¹ The income was estimated at £10 in 1527,⁷² and eight years later the clear value was returned as £8 9s. 2d.⁷³ This was probably much below the receipts, for in 1650 the profits of the rectory were about £100 a year.⁷⁴ In 1717, however, the certified value was only £70 9s. 6d.⁷⁵ At present the net value is stated to be £570.⁷⁶ The glebe consists of 90 acres.

It is noteworthy that Heysham was formerly in the deanery of Kendal, though physically detached from it.

The following have been rectors :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1190	Ralph ⁷⁷	—	—
c. 1250	Roger ⁷⁸	—	—

⁶² Taylor, *Anct. Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancs.* 385.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 267; illustrations opposite p. 268. For fuller description of the hogback stone see *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* Sept. 1886, and Taylor, *op. cit.* 382-4.

⁶⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

⁶⁵ The half-mark is named in 1246; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 129.

The prior claimed this pension in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 20. It was acknowledged as due by the rector in 1401; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 474.

⁶⁶ See the account of Lancaster Priory; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 145.

⁶⁷ Pat. 2 Mary; it was granted together with Layton, &c., and the advowson of Poulton-le-Fylde. The advowson of Heysham was sold to Cuthbert Croft next day.

⁶⁸ The changes are attested by the list of presentations. Gabriel Croft was patron in 1568, and in a settlement of the Croft manors, &c., in 1590 the advowson of Heysham is named; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 52, m. 169. Gabriel in 1587 bequeathed the next presentation to his sister's son, Gabriel 'laines. In 1600 Robert Parkinson of Fairsnape in Bleasdale purchased the ad-

vowson from Edward Croft of Claughton and Elizabeth his wife, and it is mentioned in 1606 as having been held by William Croft; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 62, no. 198. A dispute as to the patronage occurred in 1607 between Calvert and Parkinson; *Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 12, 13. Edward Hodgkinson in 1649 seems to have purchased it from George Parkinson (*Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 146, m. 103), but this may have been in mortgage or trust only, as Parkinson was reported to be the patron a year later; *Commonsw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 131.

At the end of the century William Werden was patron; he sold in 1735 to Thomas Clarkson, who then nominated himself to the rectory. His descendant, the Rev. Thomas Yates Ridley, was rector 1824-38, and his trustees sold the advowson to Mr. Royds; Raines in *Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 556.

⁶⁹ The patron is younger son of the Rev. Charles Twemlow Royds, rector 1865-1900, who was son of the Rev. Charles Smith Royds, rector of Haughton and prebendary of Lichfield (d. 1879), brother of the Clement Royds of Rochdale named in the text; Fishwick, *Rochdale*, 512.

⁷⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 307, 327.

⁷¹ *Inq. Nonarum (Rec. Com.)*, 35; the diminution was due to the omission of small tithes and altarage, 40s., and to devastation by the Scots, 60s.

⁷² *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdle. 5, no. 15.

⁷³ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 268. The parsonage-house and glebe were valued at 20s. a year; tithes of corn at £5 6s. 8d.; other tithes, including sea fish, 23s.; Easter roll, 30s. 6d.—£9 os. 2d. in all. Synodals and procurations amounted to 4s. 4d., and the old rent or pension of 6s. 8d. was paid to Syon Abbey.

⁷⁴ *Commonsw. Ch. Surv.* 131.

⁷⁵ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 555; the parsonage-house, glebe, &c., £20; tithes let for £50; Easter dues, £1 10s. Dues of 20s. 6d. had to be deducted. There were two churchwardens, serving jointly for the whole parish. No school or endowed charity existed then.

⁷⁶ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁷⁷ Farrer, *op. cit.* 361; occurs between 1180 and 1190.

⁷⁸ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 431. The church was vacant in 1247-8, when the sheriff was ordered to allow the Prior of Lancaster to present; Close, 62, m. 15 d.

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1335-44 . . .	Mr. Thomas de Gaylesthorne ⁷⁹ . . .	—	—
12 June 1349 . . .	Thomas de la More ⁸⁰	The King	—
11 Nov. 1352 . . .	John de Hornby ⁸¹	"	—
17 Jan. 1353-4 . .	John Dibledd ⁸²	—	—
19 Dec. 1369 . . .	Robert de Farington ⁸³	The King	—
29 Mar. 1370 . . .	Roger de Farington ⁸⁴	"	res. Rt. de Farington
10 Apr. 1383 . . .	Mr. John Coly ⁸⁵	"	—
8 June 1387 . . .	Ralph Gentyl ⁸⁶	"	exch. with J. Coly
14 Feb. 1394-5 . .	Robert Brownfleet ⁸⁷	"	—
29 Mar. 1396 . . .	Thomas Greenwood ⁸⁸	"	—
8 Feb. 1409-10 . .	Robert Bolt ⁸⁹	—	—
20 Jan. 1410-11 . .	Thomas Whitacre ⁹⁰	—	—
7 Oct. 1434 . . .	Henry Highfield ⁹¹	Abbess of Syon.	—
1488	Philip Halstead ⁹²	—	—
oc. 1517	John Waller ⁹³	—	—
c. 1522	John Singleton ⁹⁴	Abbess of Syon.	—
oc. 1535	Roger Bradshaw ⁹⁵	—	—
June 1568	Edward Croft, M.A. ⁹⁶	Gabriel Croft	d. R. Bradshaw
16 Aug. 1583 . . .	William Thorpe, M.A. ⁹⁷	"	res. E. Croft
29 Dec. 1591 . . .	Matthew Kitchen ⁹⁸	—	—
23 Oct. 1606 . . .	Thomas Calvert, M.A. ⁹⁹	The King	—
Sept. 1638	William Ward, M.A. ¹⁰⁰	Chr. Philipson, &c.	d. T. Calvert
15 Nov. 1671 . . .	John Briggs ¹⁰¹	Thomas Mather	d. W. Ward
27 June 1674 . . .	Richard Taylor, M.A. ¹⁰²	The King	—
12 Jan. 1698-9 . .	William Bushell, M.A. ¹⁰³	William Werden	d. R. Taylor

⁷⁹ He is probably the 'Master Thomas' named about 1335 in *Coram Rege* R. 307. In 1338 he is named as Master Thomas de Gaylesthorne; *De Banco* R. 316, m. 223. He was dead in 1344, when his executors appear; *ibid.* 339, m. 23.

⁸⁰ Presented by the king, the priory of Lancaster being in his hands by reason of the war with France; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 333. His executors were plaintiffs in 1358; *Assize* R. 438, m. 15.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, p. 352.

⁸² *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 131. He had been vicar of Childwall. He occurs again in 1359 and 1364; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2219; *Standish D.* no. 57 (*Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 55).

⁸³ *Raines MSS.* (*Chet. Lib.*), xxii, 389. One of this name was prebendary of Lincoln in 1379 and York in 1385; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 109; iii, 200, 219.

⁸⁴ *Raines MSS.* *loc. cit.*; he was still rector in 1377. Roger Farington as rector complained of divers trespasses in 1370; *Coram Rege* R. 438, m. 36.

⁸⁵ The king presented by reason of the war with France; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 241. There may have been some irregularity in this appointment, for in the following January the king presented Master Robert de Hodersale and then in April again presented John Coly; *ibid.* 362, 390.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 306. Gentyl had been rector of West Kirby in Wirral since 1368; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 487.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 535.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 712. Ratification was granted in 1397; *ibid.* 1396-9, p. 199. Greenwood was rector in 1401, but was then only a subdeacon; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 474. He was prebendary of Lincoln and York, and died in 1421; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 195.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 152. The king in 1410 ordered inquiry to be made as to the legality of his tenure; *Towneley MS.* 32108, no. 1538. A revocation of the presentation followed; *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 259.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 267. Whitacre was still rector in 1429; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 2, m. 7; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 39 ('Hesham' for Hesham); *Rentals and Surv. R.* 378 (1430).

⁹¹ *Raines MSS.* xxii, 407; he was a deacon. He occurs in 1446; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 9, m. 11. Elizabeth Abbess of Syon in 1480 claimed to present to the church of Heysham, then vacant, and her claim was allowed; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 50, m. 7. She alleged that Maud, late abbess (oc. 1448), had presented Henry Highfield, who may therefore have been rector till 1479.

⁹² The church was vacant 7 Jan. 1488-9; *Exch. Aug. Off. Misc.* xxxix, no. 130. This document records an inquiry held there by the dean and others as to the advowson, Sir Edward Stanley being found to be patron. It is not clear whether Halstead was resigning the rectory or had just been nominated.

⁹³ Hornby Chapel D. (about Burton in Kendal ch.).

⁹⁴ He was rector in 1527, and had held the benefice for about five years; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15.

⁹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* v, 268. He appeared at the visitations of 1548, 1554 and 1562, so that he conformed without opposition to all the changes of the time.

⁹⁶ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. It is supposed that he resigned from religious motives, becoming a recusant; *Exch. Dep.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), 13.

⁹⁷ Church Papers and Act Bks. at Chester.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* His appointment was probably considered simoniacal. Disputes in Rector Calvert's time show that Gabriel Croft of Claughton in 1590, during Thorpe's lifetime, directed Gabriel Baines to be presented at the next vacancy, but he (on Thorpe's death in 1591) agreed with Robert Parkinson for an annuity of 40s. that Kitchen should succeed. The Crown ignored this and in 1592 presented one William Covell, who was never instituted, and again in 1606 presented Calvert. Kitchen continued to claim the

tithes and parsonage-house; *Cal. Exch. of Pleas*, H 133; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxviii, App. 518.

⁹⁹ Church Papers and Act Bks. at Chester. Calvert was merely 'a reading minister'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8. He contributed to the clerical taxes 1624-35; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 82, &c. His will was proved at Richmond in 1638.

¹⁰⁰ Church Papers at Chester. The patrons were Christopher Philipson of Calgarth and Henry Ward of Rigmaiden, by assignment of Robert Parkinson of Fairsnape. William Ward was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.

There was uncertainty as to the patronage, for the king nominated Oliver Calvert, M.A., and then (on cancelling this) presented Jeremiah Clayton, M.A., on 18 Sept. 1638; *ibid.* The Institution Books P.R.O. give Jeremiah Clayton as actually instituted 21 Nov. 1638, and William Ward 4 June 1641; *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Notes*, i, 96. William Ward was still there in 1650 (*Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 131) and retained possession till his death in Oct. 1670. His will as that of William Ward, rector of Heysham, was proved the same year. Another of the name was rector of Walton-on-the-Hill during the Commonwealth time.

¹⁰¹ Church Papers at Chester; the late rector's name is wrongly given as Sir Henry Ward. Here the date of presentation is recorded as 8 Nov. 1670; but according to the Act Books and the Institution Books P.R.O. the institution took place a year later—15 Nov. 1671.

¹⁰² Church Papers at Chester. The king presented 'because of simony,' so that Briggs must have been deprived. A Richard Taylor of Brasenose Coll., Oxf. (B.A. 1667), was incorporated at Cambridge (King's College), graduating M.A. 1671; *Foster, Alumni Oxon.*

¹⁰³ Church Papers at Chester. At this time Richard Fleetwood of Rossall put forward a claim to the advowson in right of the grant of 1555. Mr. Bushell (Brasenose Coll., Oxf., B.A. 1684) built a rectory-house at Heysham, but

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
13 Aug. 1735 . . .	Thomas Clarkson, M.A. ¹⁰⁴ . . .	T. Clarkson . . .	d. W. Bushell
17 June 1738 . . .	James Fenton, D.C.L. ¹⁰⁵ . . .	J. Fenton . . .	—
18 May 1756 . . .	Thomas Clarkson, B.A. ¹⁰⁶ . . .	T. Clarkson . . .	res. J. Fenton
22 July 1789 . . .	Charles Buck, M.A. ¹⁰⁷ . . .	Bishop of Chester . . .	—
1 Mar. 1791 . . .	John Widditt ¹⁰⁸ . . .	T. Clarkson . . .	res. C. Buck
22 Sept 1794 } . . .	Thomas Clarkson, B.A. ¹⁰⁹ . . .	" . . .	res. J. Widditt
13 May 1800 } . . .	Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. ¹¹⁰ . . .	" . . .	d. T. Clarkson
14 Jan. 1813 . . .	Thomas Clarkson, B.A. ¹¹¹ . . .	" . . .	res. T. D. Whitaker
19 Apr. 1819 . . .	Thomas Yates Ridley, M.A. ¹¹² . . .	Jane Clarkson . . .	d. T. Clarkson
24 Sept. 1824 . . .	Robinson Shuttleworth Barton ¹¹³ . . .	Jane Ridley, &c. . .	d. T. Y. Ridley
23 July 1838 . . .	John Royds, M.A. ¹¹⁴ . . .	Clement Royds . . .	d. R. S. Barton
1858 . . .	Charles Twemlow Royds, M.A. ¹¹⁵ . . .	Charles Smith Royds . . .	d. J. Royds
1865 . . .	Stirling Cookesley Voules, M.A. ¹¹⁶ . . .	J. F. T. Royds . . .	d. C. T. Royds
Oct. 1900 . . .	{ Charles Chadock Twemlow Royds, }	" . . .	res. S. C. Voules
1908 . . .	{ M.A. ¹¹⁷ }	" . . .	

There was no endowed chantry, and the rector or his deputy appears to have been alone in the little parish. The benefice being of small value, the changes are numerous, but the list, though lengthy, does not contain many names of importance. The growth of the hamlet of Sandylands, on the border of Morecambe, has led to the erection there of a chapel of ease, St. John's, 1901.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Heysham, while at Sandylands are chapels of the United Methodist Free Church and of the Congregationalists.

A school was built in 1769.¹¹⁸

The commissioners of 1826 found *CHARITIES* nothing to report upon except the school. At the inquiry in 1898 it was recorded that Jane Humberston of Kirkdale, widow, had in 1859 left £500 to the rector and churchwardens for the benefit of the poor of the parish. This is invested in consols, and produces £15 12s. 4d. a year, which is distributed chiefly in clothing.

HALTON¹

Haltun, Dom. Bk.; Halton, 1233 and usually; Halchton, 1251; Halghton, Halgton, 1253.

Halton extends for over 5 miles along the north bank of the Lune, the western limit being marked by the point where Howgill Beck joins the river. For much of the length the bank rises rather steeply from the river, and is clad with trees, so that the view is always pleasant, and often, as at the far-famed Crook of Lune, is beautiful. At this point the river bends south for a quarter of a mile or more to turn round a narrow projecting eminence, and then turns north and west again; the banks on each side are here well timbered. Generally the hilly surface rises towards

the north and east, 300, 400 and 500 ft. above sea level being attained at various points near the northern border; but there are numerous valleys, some with woods, down which run becks to join the Lune. The area of the township and parish is 3,913½ acres,^{1a} and it had a population of 892 in 1901.

Halton village, with the parish church, hall, castle mound, and St. Wilfrid's Well,² stands beside the river, about a mile and a half from the western boundary. Here Cote Beck joins the Lune. To the east are the mills, now used as a leather cloth manufactory; formerly they were cotton mills. North-west of the village is Strellas, and over a mile to

was more closely connected with Goosnargh, where he was curate from 1692 till his death in 1735.

¹⁰⁴ Church Papers at Chester. He was son of Robert Clarkson of Heysham, and educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1714; Foster, *Alumni*. He was vicar of Chipping 1721-38. For his curate at Heysham he nominated William Johnson, master of Lancaster Grammar School, at a stipend of £20 and surplice fees.

¹⁰⁵ Also vicar of Lancaster 1714-67.

¹⁰⁶ Church Papers at Chester. He was son of the former rector Clarkson and was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1753; Foster, *Alumni*.

¹⁰⁷ The bishop presented 'by lapse.' Charles Buck had been vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre 1784-9.

¹⁰⁸ Church Papers at Chester. Widditt occupied till the patron was old enough for institution. He was master of the Lancaster Grammar School and became vicar of Cockerham 1799-1821.

¹⁰⁹ Church Papers at Chester. He was son of the preceding rector Clarkson, and

had been curate of Heysham for two years. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1792; Foster, *Alumni*. He was instituted a second time in 1800, probably because in that year he took the incumbency of Hornby for a short time.

¹¹⁰ The celebrated antiquary, noticed among the vicars of Whalley. He served Heysham by a curate, paying £80; the gross value of the rectory was then £850. He resigned when the patron (a minor) was ready to present himself.

¹¹¹ Church Papers at Chester; he had been curate of Burnsall. One Thomas Clarkson of Peterhouse, Cambridge, graduated (B.A.) in 1818.

¹¹² Church Papers at Chester. The widow of the last rector presented. The papers contain an account of the mortgage of the advowson. The new rector had been educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; M.A. 1823.

¹¹³ Church Papers at Chester. The patrons were Jane Ridley, widow, and Richard Godson. The new rector was vicar of Alconbury, Hunts., 1822.

¹¹⁴ Son of the patron; educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1847.

¹¹⁵ Son of the patron; educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1864.

¹¹⁶ Educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1870. Formerly rector of Ashley, Staffs., 1879-94; Rise, York, 1894-1900.

¹¹⁷ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1904. Formerly vicar of Norton, 1905-8.

¹¹⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* for Heysham, 1898.

¹ For parish map see Bolton-le-Sands, *post*.

^{1a} 3,921 acres, including 102 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. A double alteration of the boundary was made in 1900, part of Halton being taken into Lancaster and part of Skerton being added to Halton; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order P 1586.

² It is now dry. The water used to be brought for use in the font, and was reputed beneficial for sore eyes; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 89.

the north is Stub Hall. Carus Lodge³ and Shefferlands⁴ are modern houses. Some distance to the east of the village, in a little clough, is Halton Green, and after passing round the hill to the north-east Halton Park,⁵ in another clough, is reached, with Hawkshead on the further side of it. Still further north-east Lower Highfield, Middle Highfield and Far Highfield are found in turn, being separated by intervals of half a mile each. Another half-mile eastward is situated Aughton hamlet with its church. To the north of it are Sidegarth and the moor.

The principal road is that from Lancaster north-east to Kirkby Lonsdale. It goes along near the river bank till Halton village is reached, a minor road to Kellet branching off to the north; after passing the village its course is inland and upward, past the former moorland. From the village one road goes west to Hest Bank; another south, crossing the Lune by a bridge at the end of which, in Quernmore, is Halton railway station; and a third goes east to Halton Green, and then, turning to the south, crosses the river by a stone bridge⁶ close to the Crook of Lune, and so leads to Caton village. From the principal roads several minor roads go north to Nether and Over Kellet, while another branches off to the east to pass through Aughton towards Gressingham. There are various footpaths; one goes by the river-side for a considerable distance; another goes from Halton Park through the Highfields to Aughton; and from Aughton Church a third goes to Sidegarth. The railway from Lancaster crosses the narrow promontory above described, about a furlong of the line being within Halton; there are in consequence two bridges over the Lune.

Though the remains of an ancient cross in the churchyard have a special interest to the antiquary,⁷ and though before the Conquest Halton was the head of a great lordship, the history of the place is uneventful. The chief foresters of Lancaster had it for their principal manor, but from about 1290, when the Gernet inheritance passed to the Dacre family, the lords of the place do not seem to have resided there. Their manor-house was burnt down in

1322 by the devastating Scots, and it is uncertain whether or not it was ever restored. The rectors, also, who in the absence of the Dacres would be the most influential men in the parish, were often perhaps non-resident, serving the church by curates. Thus the people had only the quiet existence of a rural district.

When the Carus family purchased the manor they made it their residence. They seem to have obtained the old rectory-house and to have turned it into their dwelling-place.⁸ Being hostile to the Reformation for several generations, they also had little influence and fell into decay. The Jacobite army in 1715 passed through the parish on the way to Lancaster.

Agriculture was and is the chief industry of the inhabitants, but there are several residential estates, and some manufactures, as mentioned above, have existed for a century or more.⁹ The soil is loam with gravel subsoil; there are 217 acres of arable land, 3,032½ of permanent grass and 250 of woods and plantations.^{9a}

By the county lay of 1624 Halton had to pay £1 15s. 11½d. when the hundred was called upon to raise £100.¹⁰

The parish is governed by a parish council.

The Aughton Pudding Feast¹¹ was held last century, but has now been discontinued.

Sir John Underwood Bateman Champain, formerly owner of Halton Park, was a distinguished soldier.¹² Thomas Denny, a classical scholar, was born at Halton and buried at Melling.¹³

Before the Conquest *HALTON* appears *MANOR* to have been a place of considerable importance, and in 1066 was the head of a fee or lordship held by Earl Tostig, the brother of King Harold. It was then assessed as six ploughlands,¹⁴ afterwards reduced to three. As Count Roger of Poitou and his successors preferred Lancaster, the prominence of Halton was lost, but it became the chief manor of the extensive though scattered fee of the chief forester of the honour.¹⁵ This fee was in the 12th century held by the Gernet family,¹⁶ and in 1212 Roger Gernet held the fee of

³ It now belongs to Ripley's Hospital, Lancaster.

⁴ The house was built in 1857-8 by Edward Mason of Lancaster (d. 1882). The estate is now owned by Mr. Welch.

⁵ Mr. Bateman of Halton Park died in 1869, and bequeathed the estate to his wife's nephew John Underwood Champain, who added the name of Bateman to his own and died in 1887. His representatives sold the estate in 1908 to Mr. John George Wright, solicitor, of Lancaster.

⁶ Formerly known as Penny Bridge; it was rebuilt 1880.

The ferry of Halton is mentioned in 1340; *De Banco R.* 321, m. 147 d.

⁷ A Roman altar is preserved at Halton Hall. The crosses are described in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 266; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 78; and have been cited as illustrating the 'Pagan-Christian Overlap.' A hoard of coins of Canute was found on the moor in 1815; *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 259.

⁸ The rectory-house and glebe seem to have been intact in 1535 according to the *Valor Eccl.*, but were in possession of the Carus family in 1650, and judgement was given in favour of their title in 1653;

Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xiv, 74. The alienation was probably made in the time of Elizabeth.

⁹ In addition to cotton mills (1825) by the river there were formerly a corn mill and a bobbin factory; at one time this last was a foundry. Sandstone quarries were worked.

About 1520 coals were dug at Coalpit Hills, near Wigbarrow; *Duchy of Lanc. Dep.* xxxviii, D 1. 'Wegber' and Coalpit Lot are at the north end of Halton.

^{9a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁰ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

¹¹ A huge pudding was baked, and crowds assembled to partake of it. The festival took place at intervals of twenty-one years when the willow beds were cut down; the last was in 1886.

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³ *Pal. Note-bk.* i, 113. One of this name was curate of Wyresdale.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

¹⁵ As the forest spread over the county, so to the forester manors were assigned in the north, centre and south—21½ plough-lands in all; *Lancs. Inq. and Ex-tents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43.

¹⁶ The earlier descents are uncertain.

Various particulars of the family have been given in the accounts of Speke, Whiston, Halsall and other townships. Vivian Gernet, living in the time of Henry I, is the earliest holder of the fee known; he gave Whiston to Robert Travers; *ibid.* i, 8, 44. Roger Gernet occurs at Cropwell in 1170; *Pipe R. Soc.* 16 Hen. II, 83. He gave Speke to Richard de Molyneux. Adam Gernet gave land in Halton to Furness Abbey, and this grant was confirmed by his son Benedict about 1200; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 164.

Benedict Gernet obtained from Henry II the privilege of being sued for any tenement held in demesne only before the king or chief justiciar, and this was confirmed by John in 1200; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 79. In 1184-5 he had to pay 5 marks for an agreement unlawfully made; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 56, 60. In 1193-4, being involved in the rebellion of John Count of Mortain, he paid £20 for the king's goodwill, so that he might retain the lands and forest he held by inheritance; *ibid.* 77, 89. In the following years he was deputy sheriff; *ibid.* 88, 92. On the accession of John in 1199 he proffered 40 marks for having the

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one knight by the office of forester.¹⁷ Ten years later, though much had been granted out, he held the three plough-lands in Halton by serving as chief forester throughout the county.¹⁸ He died in 1252, being then described as 'forester of fee to keep vert and venison in the forest of Lancaster.' The issues of the forest were valued at 64s. 3d. yearly, and when a forge was raised in the forest Roger's share of the iron was worth 9s. a year. In virtue of his office he held of the king the three plough-lands in Halton, one of them pertaining to the church, of which



GARNET. *Coat of arms*
rampant argent crowned
or within a bordure en-
grailed of the last.

Roger had the advowson; there were two water corn mills and one fulling mill. He also had the moiety of the Lune fishery at that part of the river. He was succeeded by his son Benedict, then of full age.¹⁹

Benedict Gernet²⁰ in 1280 surrendered his tene-ment to Edmund lord of Lancaster in order that the tenure might be modified; thenceforward Halton and the other manors were to be held of the earl by the fourth part of a knight's fee and the rent of £5 yearly.²¹ Soon afterwards, before 1292,²² by the marriage of Joan daughter and heir of Benedict²³ to William de Dacre of Dacre Halton passed to this family, the said William in 1297 holding the fourth part of a fee in Halton and Fishwick.²⁴ He obtained a grant of free warren in 1303.²⁵ Though the Dacres and their heirs held Halton for about three centuries,²⁶ their history belongs to Cumberland

serjeanty of the forest of the whole county with the king's favour; *ibid.* 106; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* loc. cit. He died in or before 1206, when his widow Cecily daughter of Roger de Hutton sought her dower; *Farrer*, op. cit. 204; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 48. She afterwards married Ellis de Stiveton; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 168-70.

William Gernet, son of Benedict, in 1204-5 proffered 20 marks for a fine, perhaps on succeeding; *Farrer*, op. cit. 192, 202. In 1206-7 he had owed 100 marks and a palfrey for having the full bailiwick of the forest as his father Benedict had held it; while Roger Gernet his brother owed 60 marks for having the bailiwick his brother had had; *ibid.* 217, 224. Thus William Gernet held the serjeanty for a year or two only; *Close* (Rec. Com.), i, 91. His widow Cecily was afterwards married by Philip de Orreby to Hamon de Mascy; *ibid.* i, 96; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 119. In 1225 she was the wife of William le Villein and was living in 1252; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 188. William Gernet, apparently son (but not heir) of William, app-ars.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 43. The fee included the following manors: In Lonsdale—Halton, Nether Burrow, Over Burrow and Leck; Amounderness—Fishwick; Leyland—Eccleston; West Derby—Speke, Whiston, Parr and Skelmersdale. Much had been granted out before 1212, but Halton, Fishwick and Eccleston remained to the lords.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 121. Roger Gernet held one fee in Halton in 1236 for which he did no service to the king beyond keeping ward of the king's forest; *ibid.* 145.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 186-8. His widow Quenilda died about the same time; *ibid.* 189. He had been married to her as early as 1235; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 63. In 1253 the Halton part appears to have been reckoned the fiftieth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 164. Alienations are recorded *ibid.* 178, but only three (18, 16 and 30 acres) were in Halton. Sir Roger Gernet released his right in the advowson of Eccleston to St. Martin's, Sées; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 28.

²⁰ He paid 40 marks as relief on suc-ceeding in 1252; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 133. Benedict as son and heir of Roger Gernet in 1253 made an agreement with the Abbot and monks

of Furness as to the payment of 26s. a year demanded for their pasture land in Halton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 164. He was acting as forester in 1257; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 210. In 1268 he claimed the right to present to Eccleston Church; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 26.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1213. It was stated that his grand-father Benedict had held by the service of one knight's fee, which King John while Count of Mortain had changed to forestry. Benedict the grandson sur-rendered all his customs and liberties in the forests and woods. The seal bears a device resembling a horn, with the legend + s^r BENEDICTI GERNET.

²² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 377.

²³ Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 22, citing Pipe R. of 15 Edw. II, Yorks. William was son and heir of Ranulf de Dacre, who died in 1286 holding manors and lands in Over Kellet, (Bare) and Heysham; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 263. The last-named manor descended independently. Joan widow of Ranulf de Dacre occurs in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 39.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 298. In 1302 William de Dacre held a knight's fee of the earl (formerly of the king, for forestry) for the fourth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* 317.

²⁵ *Chart. R.* 97 (32 Edw. I), m. 4, no. 62; the grant was for his demesne lands of Halton.

He and Joan his wife in 1311 made a settlement of the manors of Halton, Fishwick and Eccleston, the remainder being to the right heirs of Joan; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 7. Joan survived her husband and died in 1324 holding the three manors named, and leaving as heir a son Ranulf de Dacre, then thirty years of age. At Halton there was a capital messuage, worth nothing because it had been burnt by the Scots. There were 80 acres of arable land, worth 53s. 4d., and 12 acres of meadow, worth 12s.; two water-mills, farmed at £4 a year, and a fishery rendering 13s. 4d. The free tenants held 12 oxgangs of land, rendering 5s. for each; the total rent of the cottages was only 2s.; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 41.

In 1328 Ranulf de Dacre and Margaret his wife settled the manors of Halton, Kellet, Fishwick and Eccleston, and land in Poulton, with remainders to their sons William, Thomas and Ranulf; *Final Conc.* ii, 67-9.

The eldest son succeeded, and in 1346 Sir William de Dacre held three plough-lands in Halton and Aughton by the serjeanty of being forester and paying £6 9s. 4d., of which 3s. 4d. was for a pasture called Shiderorde, lately Roger Hexham's; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 62. Sir William died in July 1361, and his brother Ranulf, then rector of Prescott, succeeded; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 63. His mother Margaret, widow of Ranulf, died in the following December, but had nothing in Halton; *ibid.* 36 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 62. Ranulf de Dacre, the heir, died in Aug. 1375 hold-ing the manors of Halton and Fishwick and the moiety of Eccleston of the Duke of Lancaster by the rent of £6 9s. 4d. and other lands, &c. The heir was his brother Sir Hugh de Dacre, aged forty and more; *ibid.* 49 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 39.

Ranulf de Dacre complained in 1368 that his trees at Halton had been felled, and in 1375 that his house there had been set on fire; *De Banco R.* 431, m. 273; 457, m. 10.

²⁶ For an account of the family see G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 1-9. The following is an outline of the descent: Ranulf de Dacre (of Gillesland, in right of his wife) summoned to Parliament as Lord Dacre in 1321; d. 1339 -s. William, d. 1361 -bro. Ranulf, d. 1375 -bro. Hugh, d. 1383 -s. William, d. 1398 -s. Thomas, d. 1458 -gd-da. Joan (da. of Sir Thomas) wife of Sir Richard Fiennes, summoned as Lord Dacre in 1458 and later; she d. 1486. The heir male claimed the estates and in Lancashire Halton was in 1473 allowed to him, while Fishwick and Eccleston went to Joan and her issue. Her descendants were the Lords Dacre of the South. See *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 140, 534.

Her uncle Ralph Dacre (son of Thomas, who d. 1458) was summoned to Parlia-ment as Lord Dacre of Gillesland in 1459, but was killed at Towton in 1461 and was afterwards attainted. His brother Humphrey, attainted at the same time, was restored in 1473, and soon afterwards, as above stated, Halton was allowed to him, with the great bulk of the Dacre inheritance, on an arbitration by the king. He was summoned as Lord Dacre of Gillesland, and d. 1485 -s. Thomas, d. 1525 -s. William, d. 1563 -s. Thomas, d. 1566 -s. George, d. 1569. These were the Lords Dacre of the North. The heirs of George were his sisters—Anne,

and there is little trace of their interest in Lancashire.²⁷

A survey made early in the 16th century recounts the tenure of the manor—viz. by a knight's fee, paying to Lancaster Castle £6 13s. yearly—with its liberties including free warren. A tenant farming a tenement, 'grislend,' or cottage at death owed a heriot to the lord before that due to the church. The tenants were bound to do suit to the lord's mill to the thirteenth measure.²⁸ The bounds were defined in 1553; they began on the Lune at Baxtongill at the north-east end, and went north-west by the Standing Stone to Burthryke Beck, then south-west by Swarthbeck by the bolthole in Dunnel Mill dam to Shawsbeck, turning round the west side of the old house of the Stub, and going through Styrlays (Strellas) and by Beaumont Close (cote) to Thevesay Lane, and down this line to Holgill Beck and the Lune.²⁹

In November 1583 Christopher Carus, William Wolfall and William Heysham purchased the manor of Halton, the advowson of the church and various lands from Philip Earl of Arundel and Anne his wife.³⁰ A division was probably made,³¹ for Christopher Carus and his descendants held the manor and advowson afterwards.³² In the year of his purchase Christopher and his wife Elizabeth were brought before the Ecclesiastical Commission as recusants, but were returned as 'conformed.'³³ From

the subsequent history it is clear that the conformity was only temporary.³⁴ Christopher Carus died in 1631 holding the manor of the king as of his duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee. His son Thomas, then aged fifty years, succeeded.³⁵ He was returned as 'a Papist,'³⁶ but was too old to take part in the Civil War, though he lived till 1656.³⁷ He gave the manor to his son Thomas, who took arms against the Parliament and had his estates sequestered. There was no religious difficulty, for he took the National Covenant in 1646 and at length was admitted to compound at a fine of £467.³⁸

He recorded a pedigree in 1665, his son Christopher being then twenty-eight years old and having a son Thomas, aged three.³⁹ From this time, however, there is little to record of the family.⁴⁰ Christopher Carus was regarded as a Jacobite in 1690.⁴¹ When the Jacobite army reached Kirkby Lonsdale on 6 November 1715, it is related that 'Esquire Carus and his two sons, Thomas and Christopher, all Papists, who lived at Halton Hall, joined them,' and gave information of the unprepared state of Lancaster.⁴²



CARUS. Azure on a chevron between nine cinquefoils argent three mullets gules.

who married in 1571 Philip Howard Earl of Arundel; Mary, who married Thomas Howard; Elizabeth, who married William Howard. The husbands were sons of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572.

²⁷ Hugh de Dacre lord of Gillesland in 1378-9 demised to Robert de Pleasington the manors of Halton and Eccleston; Close, 2 Ric. II, m. 17 d.

Sir Thomas Dacre Lord Dacre of Gillesland died (as above stated) in 1458, having settled the manors of Fishwick and Bradley (in Eccleston) on his younger son Humphrey for life, with reversion to the heir male, and then to Thomas Clifford son of Joan daughter of Lord Dacre. The manor of Halton and lands in Aughton, Caton and Bare, with others in Highfield and Sidegarth in Aughton, a tenement called Shinbone place, lands by the Stub and the advowson of Halton Church, were to go to Ralph, another son of Lord Dacre, for life, with reversion to the heir male. This manor with its lands was held of the king as of his duchy in socage by a rent of £6 12s. 8d. Ralph (or Ranulf) was the heir male in 1458 and was thirty-five years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 65. For the Halton settlement referred to see Close, 18 Hen. VI, m. 30; also 17 Hen. VI, m. 16.

The award in favour of Sir Humphrey Dacre in 1473 is in *Parl. R.* vi, 43. A previous grant (1462) was in favour of Joan and Sir Richard Fiennes; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 140, 534. The will of Mabel widow of Humphrey is in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 8), iv, 382. Thomas Lord Dacre was in 1498 called upon to prove his right to free warren in Halton; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs*, 13 Hen. VII.

The manor and advowson of Halton, with lands in Aughton, Highfield, Haringhurst, Halton Park Green, Sidegarth and Stub, were in 1566 secured by Ellen Stanley, dowager Lady Mounteagle, and

Lawrence Banastre against Thomas Lord Dacre of Gillesland; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 28, m. 275.

²⁸ From an account of the manor by Mr. W. O. Roper in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 69, in which article this and other documents are printed in full. The customs of the manor as agreed upon in 1634 are printed *ibid.* 73; see also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 286.

²⁹ Roper, *op. cit.* 68; many names are given. The bounds do not agree exactly with those of the existing township. A further agreement as to the northern boundary was made with Lord Mounteagle; *ibid.* 70.

About 1539-40 there had been disputes about the boundaries between Halton and Nether Kellet. Hernacre, Ellerbarrow, Wigbarrow, Cromeberry Moss and Pike-thorn were said to be within Halton. The lords of Nether Kellet had paid 6d. a year to the ancestors of Lord Dacre for the 'knitting' of the water-course running to Donnell mill. A book of accounts was produced, dated 14 and 20 Hen. VI (1435-42), showing the payment as a 'new farm' for the licence to make the attachment; *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. xxxviii*, D 1.

³⁰ Roper, *ut sup.*; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 46, m. 116. The vendors undertook to warrant against William Lord Howard and Elizabeth his wife and the heirs of William Lord Dacre deceased. In the following year the purchasers sold two barns, &c., in Heysham to Robert Bindloss; *ibid.* bdl. 47, m. 130. Bindloss was afterwards said to hold of the queen as of her manor of East Greenwich; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, no. 6. The tenure may denote that he held church lands.

³¹ Heysham is later found at Highfield and Wolfall at Aughton.

³² In 1592 an inquiry was made as to the title of Leonard Dacre of Naworth,

heir male, in the manor of Halton. It was stated that Christopher Carus had been in possession from Martinmas 1584; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxx, 34, of 34 Eliz.

The new lord of the manor was third son of Thomas Carus, a justice of the Queen's Bench from 1565 till his death about 1572; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Visit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 60.

³³ *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 70; 'Carne' in error.

³⁴ In 1630 Christopher Carus of Halton compounded for the two-thirds of his estates liable to sequestration for recusancy, paying £10 a year fine; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175.

³⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 75.

³⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 130.

³⁷ Dugdale, *Visit.*

³⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 5-14. It was alleged that some of the estate had been sequestered for the 'popery and delinquency' of the elder Thomas. The acting rector of Halton (Thomas Whitehead) had been placed in possession. It was also stated that 'Halton Hall and the lands belonging to it' were an impropriation.

In 1654 Thomas Carus the elder, Thomas Carus the younger and Mary his wife made a settlement of the manor of Halton, the advowson of the church, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 153, m. 183.

³⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 69.

⁴⁰ Thomas Carus was buried at Whittington 10 Sept. 1677.

⁴¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1690-1, p. 23.

⁴² *Lancs. Memorials of 1715* (Chet. Soc.), 84-5. It does not appear that they went on with the force or took any part in the fighting. There was no forfeiture of their estates.

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Thomas Carus, Christopher's grandson,⁴³ who became a Protestant,⁴⁴ sold the manor to William Bradshaw in 1743.⁴⁵ The purchaser's niece Sarah married Robert Fletcher, rector 1777 to 1795; to her son William Bradshaw the Halton estate was bequeathed in 1774. He took the surname of Bradshaw, and in 1815 was succeeded by his son William Fletcher Bradshaw. Through loss of fortune his estates had to be sold in numerous parcels in 1836. Halton Hall, with the manor, was purchased by John Swainson, and after his death in 1868 was sold to Major Robert Whitle. The present owner, by purchase from the last-named, is Mr. Edmund Sharpe, who resides at the Hall.⁴⁶ Most of the land has been gradually enfranchised, but a little remains copyhold. Court records from 1743 to the present time are preserved.⁴⁷

George Carus of Lancaster and Frances Carus, widow, as 'Papists' registered annuities out of the manor of Halton, &c., in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 144.

George Carus, younger son of Thomas Carus of Halton, sold his annuity in 1720 to James Fenton, vicar of Lancaster; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 208, from 1st 5th R. of Geo. I at Preston. For a dispute as to the annuity in 1701 see Cal. of Exch. of Pleas, H 18.

⁴³ In 1692 Christopher Carus was tenant of the manor and advowson of Halton, and Thomas Carus and another were vouches in a recovery; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 455, m. 3. In 1712 William Birdsworth obtained the manor and advowson from Thomas Carus, Thomas his son and heir-apparent and others (probably trustees or mortgagees); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 268, m. 2. The advowson was sold soon afterwards, and the manor only appears in a fine of 1741, when the plaintiff was William Dickinson and the deforciant was Thomas Carus, Bridget his wife and Wilson his son and heir-apparent; *ibid.* bdl. 327, m. 44.

The pedigree—Christopher Carus (d. 1694)—s. Thomas (d. 1716)—s. Thomas—is shown in a deed of 1724 in Piccope MSS. iii, 208.

Thomas Carus the son is said to have lived till 1763, being buried at Halton. He left four sons and three daughters.

⁴⁴ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 243, from the *Tyldesley Diary*. The 'Papist' family recorded at Halton in 1717 by Bishop Gastrell was no doubt that of Carus; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 552.

⁴⁵ The account of the recent descent of the manor is chiefly from Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 608, where it is stated that 'a customary tenant cannot alienate his tenement either by sale or mortgage without the consent of the lord, and fines are payable on death or alienation, and also on change of the lord. Heriots, too, are claimed by the lord on death.'

⁴⁶ The hall and fishery were purchased in 1887, the manor being reserved, but in 1894 this also was purchased; information of Mr. Sharpe.

⁴⁷ Information of Mr. J. G. Wright.

^{47a} Roper, *Churches, Castles and Ant. Halls of North Lancs.* 34. Raines describes it as a plain spacious mansion with a centre and two wings.

⁴⁸ Some alienations and free tenancies have been mentioned. Margery del Beck (or Brock) in 1247-51 was to pay the lord

of Lancaster 3s. 4d. a year for 16 acres alienated to her; and Roger Gernet, then lord of Halton, was also to pay 3s. 4d. for 30 acres and perform service due from the fiftieth part of a knight's fee, having agreed with the occupiers, Alan de la More and Richard his brother; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 178-80. The former land was at Halton Green, for in 1297 B. del Green held it, paying the earl 3s. 4d.; *ibid.* 295. Thomas de Farleton held the same in 1346; *Survey* (Chet. Soc.), 72.

Geoffrey son of Adam de Bolton about 1280 released to Earl Edmund his right in a moss in 'Holton' called Braythemire; Great Couch. i, fol. 77, no. 71.

William de Masey and Ellen his wife had land in Halton in 1376-7; *Final Conc.* ii, 191; iii, 4.

⁴⁹ Benedict Gernet (before 1206) gave 2 oxgangs of land to Guy de Stub to be held by knight's service—viz. by the eighty-fourth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 44. Benedict de Stub, Ellen his wife and Margery daughter of Robert del Childers were in 1292 concerned in disputes as to land and meadow in Halton; Assize R. 408, m. 7, 46. It appears that Alice the daughter of Benedict married Robert del Cudres (or Childers) and her son Adam was claimant. The jury decided in his favour, though Benedict de Stub alleged that his mother Edusa had given one part of the land claimed to Alice for her life, and that Roger Gernet had given the remainder to Alice for life while he had the custody of Benedict; *ibid.* 34.

The manors of Over Kellet and Stub, with messuage and land in Halton, were the right of Sir John de Nevill in 1376; *Final Conc.* ii, 191.

Land in Caton and Stub was afterwards held by Harrington and Curwen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 66.

⁵⁰ Some grants have been mentioned. Roger Gernet gave Furness the culture called Benetacres with pasture for 500 sheep. The bounds went from Stralous (Strellas) down to the old pool in Maban-dale, up north to the monks' acres, and then west to Staplethorne acres; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 60. Probably the same Roger (R.) allowed the monks to make bridges, paved roads and other easements, and promised that the ditch which his brother Vivian had made should be levelled. He also promised that he and his heirs would not use 'kiddels' or nets for taking small fish to the detriment of the monks' fishery lower down the Lune, and that they would not raise the mill-

Halton Hall stands close to the right bank of the Lune to the south of the church. It is said to have been built by one of the last of the Carus family on the site of the ancient manor-house of the Dacres,^{47a} but this is very doubtful. It has been much altered and modernized and additions were made during the last decade of the 19th century.

Of the other estates in the township but little is on record,⁴⁸ though Stub,⁴⁹ Highfield, Aughton and Sidegarth are mentioned. Furness Abbey had an estate.⁵⁰ Land called the Stub, occupied by Thomas Curwen, and recently belonging to St. Christopher's chantry, was in 1564 sold to Richard Robson.⁵¹ The freeholders in 1600⁵² were Thomas Bland⁵³ and James Thornton⁵⁴ of Halton Park, Edmund and Thomas Barwick,⁵⁵ Robert Burton⁵⁶ and William Heysham of Highfield,⁵⁷ and Thomas

pool or the road to it higher than it was in 11 Henry . . . ; *ibid.* fol. 60b. The chartulary contains further agreements with Ranulf de Dacre in 1327, William de Dacre, undated, and Ranulf de Dacre in 1367; fol. 62-3.

William Prior of Cartmel in 1441 claimed two 'dacre' of cowhides from Roger Pye of Halton; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 21. It does not appear that the priory had any land in Halton.

⁵¹ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. iii; this chantry is otherwise unknown. The purchaser appears at Grange-garth in Whittington.

Richard Curwen died in 1598 holding a messuage, &c., in Halton of the queen as of her honour of Lancaster by knight's service and a rent of 2s. 3½d. William his son and heir was five years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 55.

⁵² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230.

⁵³ William Bland of Halton Park occurs in 1613; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245.

⁵⁴ James Thornton died in 1598 holding a messuage, &c., of the queen as of her honour of Lancaster by knight's service and rent. His heir was his son William, aged twenty-nine; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 30. William Thornton of Halton Park was living in 1616; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 27.

⁵⁵ Edmund Barwick of Highfield in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

Thomas Barwick and Edward Winder of Highfield occur in 1615; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 15.

⁵⁶ Robert Burton died in 1638 holding a messuage in Over Highfield of the king, and leaving as heir his grandson and namesake (son of his son Richard), aged five; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 49. The younger Robert Burton is probably the founder of Aughton School.

⁵⁷ George Brickett, clerk, had a dispute with Nicholas Heysham and others respecting a messuage and land in the hamlet of Aughton in 1599; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 412.

John son of William Heysham died in 1613 holding land in Over Highfield of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 9d. rent. Richard, his son and heir, was eighteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 263.

Daniel Heysham in 1635 held a messuage and 10 acres in Halton of the king by the grand serjeanty of being forester. He died in that year and left a son and heir John, aged eight; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 23.

Wolfall of Aughton. There was a dispute as to Sidgarth in 1593.⁵⁸ Edmund Raft died in 1614 holding land in Aughton of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee.⁵⁹ The Crofts of Cloughton had land in Aughton.⁶⁰

An inclosure award was made in 1800,⁶¹ an Act for the purpose having been passed in 1797.

There was until 1858 a peculiar jurisdiction for granting probate of wills and letters of administration.⁶²

The church of *ST. WILFRID* ⁶³
CHURCH stands at the west end of the village on somewhat precipitous ground on the north bank of the Lune, the high road from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale skirting the churchyard on the south side. The church consists of a chancel 25 ft. by 18 ft. with north organ chamber and vestry, nave 49 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 9 in., with north aisle 11 ft. 9 in. wide, south porch with room over, and west tower 12 ft. 10 in. square, all these measurements being internal. With the exception of the tower the whole of the building, which is of yellow sandstone with red tiled roofs and in the style of the 14th century, was erected in 1876-7.⁶⁴ The tower belongs probably to the first half of the 16th century,⁶⁵ but the church⁶⁶ of which it formed part was pulled down in 1792, and a new building in the style of the time, rectangular in plan, without chancel and with large round-headed windows on each side, was erected and stood till 1876. Some fragments of 12th-century masonry, found at the time of the last rebuilding and now built into the walls of the porch, would point to a church on the same site at that period, and the crosses in the churchyard go back to a still earlier date.

The tower is 55 ft. in height, built of rubble with dressed quoins, and has diagonal buttresses of five stages at the west side going up its full height and a projecting vice in the north-east corner. The parapet is embattled and has angle pinnacles, and the belfry windows are square-headed of two segmental lights with hood mould over. The tower was formerly covered with rough-cast, but except on the west and south, where it is covered with ivy, the walling is now bare. The west window is square-headed, of two lights with hood mould, above which is a single pointed light with square label. The west doorway is modern, and the north and south sides are plain except for two small single-light windows on the south side.

The tower arch, which was opened out in 1877, is segmental in form and consists of a single chamfered order carried down the jambs to the ground. The line of a former pointed roof shows above the arch. The fragments of two ancient crosses⁶⁷ are preserved under the tower, which is open to the nave and used as a baptistery. The fittings are all modern. The font and cover date from 1848. In the east wall of the porch, the upper story of which is of timber and plaster, are built two fragments of sculptured grave slabs.

The churchyard lies on the south and east sides of the building, and was enlarged in 1872 and 1901, a further extension eastward being made and a lychgate erected in 1907. On the south side stands the Anglo-Saxon cross already described and illustrated.⁶⁸ It was restored and erected in its present position in 1891. The sundial plate which at one time stood on part of the cross shaft⁶⁹ is now mounted on a new pedestal near the porch. It bears the inscription 'For Saint Wilfrite Church at Halton 1635. Pereunt et imputantur.' The gnomon is missing. There is a headstone with a brass to William Richardson of Halton (d. 1691) against the east wall of the chancel, and on the north side of the building is a large stone mausoleum in the classic style of the day, erected to the memory of William Bradshaw of Halton Hall, who died in 1775.

There are three bells, two of which are apparently of pre-Reformation date. The smaller is inscribed in Gothic characters 'Sce. Petre o.p.n.' and the second 'Sce. Johannes o.p.n.' The large bell is dated 1597, with the inscription in Roman letters: 'Respice finem Maria.'

The plate consists of a chalice of 1697-8 inscribed 'Halton in Comitatu Lancastrie'; a breadholder and flagon of 1714-15 inscribed 'The Gift of Thomas Withers to Halton Church in Lancashire anno 1715,' with the maker's mark of Edward York; a chalice of 1740-1 made at Newcastle, with the maker's mark I. L.; and a chalice and paten of 1897.

The registers⁷⁰ begin in 1592.

The church may have existed before the Conquest, but the records do not go further back than 1190.⁷¹

The advowson was appurtenant to the manor until the beginning of the 18th century, when it was sold, and has since passed by descent and sale through many hands.⁷² It was purchased in 1854 by John Hastings

William Heysham (late of Skerton) died in 1637 holding land in Halton by knight's service. His heir was his sister Helen wife of Edmund Tockim, and fifty years of age; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 515.

⁵⁸ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 300. It was held by Robert Bindloss, Nicholas Curwen, Edward Croft, James Barwick and others, and was claimed in right of Nicholas Thornburgh.

⁵⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 90; his son and heir John was thirteen years old in 1623.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* i, 50; ii, 90; it was held of the king by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee.

⁶¹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.

⁶² The list of wills preserved has been printed by the Rec. Soc. for Lancs. and Ches. xxiii.

⁶³ In 1252 the church of St. Wilfrid of Halton was found to be endowed with

one plough-land out of the three in the vill; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 187.

⁶⁴ Foundation stone laid 3 Aug. 1876; consecrated 8 Oct. 1877. The architects were Paley & Austin of Lancaster.

⁶⁵ In depositions of 31 Hen. VIII (Duchy of Lanc. Dep. xxxviii, D 1) a witness stated that 'the tenants of Halton dug stones on the said moor [top of Halton Moor] towards the building of Halton steeple.'

⁶⁶ The windows formerly contained arms of the Dacres and others; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 241.

⁶⁷ They are described briefly in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 267, and at greater length, with illustrations, in Taylor, *Ant. Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancs.* 379-81.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 266. See also *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.* 1899, and Taylor, *op. cit.* 370-9.

⁶⁹ About 6 ft. of the shaft of the cross

was knocked off in 1635 to provide a pedestal for the sundial. The stump left was a little over 4 ft. in height.

⁷⁰ The visitation papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. show that in 1701 the church had 'a decent font, communion table, carpet, a flagon and two chalices . . . and all things else as is required.' There were register books—transcripts being sent yearly—and a book for churchwardens' accounts. There was a parish chest with three locks.

⁷¹ See the list of rectors.

⁷² The next presentations seem to have been sold several times, but the advowson was still held by the Carus family, lords of the manor, in 1712; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 268, m. 2. Bishop Gastrell about 1717 names the patron as 'Mr. Carus, a Papist'; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 552. The advowson seems to have been sold about that time. 'In 1715 (it) became the property of Thomas Backhouse, who conveyed it to

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of Downpatrick and the present patron is the rector, the Rev. J. H. Hastings.

The value of the rectory in 1291 was estimated at £12, but this was reduced to £3 7s. 3d. owing to the devastation wrought by the Scots in 1322,⁷³ and the value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341 was likewise given as £3 7s. 3d.⁷⁴ In 1527 the benefice

was worth 40 marks,⁷⁵ but the clear value in 1535 was recorded as less than this—viz. £20 os. 6d.⁷⁶ The clear profits of the parsonage were recorded as £80 in 1650, independently of a suit respecting alleged glebe land then in progress⁷⁷; but in 1717 the certified value was much less—viz. £57 17s. 9d.⁷⁸ The net value is now given as £314.⁷⁹

The following have been rectors:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1190	Benedict Gernet ⁸⁰	—	—
c. 1206	A. ⁸¹	—	—
oc. 1253	Thomas ⁸²	—	—
oc. 1296–1304 . .	Eustace de Cottesbech ⁸³	—	—
oc. 1323–9 . . .	William de Tatham ⁸⁴	—	—
oc. 1352–63 . . .	Robert de Killum ⁸⁵	—	—
oc. 1376–1407 . .	Thomas de Huyton ⁸⁶	—	—
oc. 1419–39 . . .	Richard Garth ⁸⁷	—	—
oc. 1476–91 . . .	Edmund Southworth ⁸⁸	—	—
c. 1510	Christopher Cansfield ⁸⁹	—	—
c. 1520	John Robinson ⁹⁰	Sir William Dacre	—
1 Aug. 1542 . . .	Rowland Threlkeld, LL.B. ⁹¹	William Lord Dacre	d. J. Robinson
10 Oct. 1565 . . .	William Battie ⁹²	Thomas Lord Dacre	d. R. Threlkeld

John Copley in 1718, who conveyed it to Christopher Wetherherd in 1720, whose descendant (the Rev. Christopher Wetherherd) conveyed it to the devisees for the uses of Mr. Bradshaw's will in the year 1778⁹³; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 609. About 1830 it was purchased by trustees for John Thompson of Liverpool and Holme Island, who disposed of it by auction in 1848 for £6,350. It was advertised for sale in 1851, and was soon afterwards (1854) purchased by John Hastings of Downpatrick, who died in 1868, having bequeathed it to his son Samuel, who became rector in 1870.

⁷³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307, 327.

⁷⁴ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35. The diminution was accounted for by the omission of the glebe, 40s.; small tithes and altarage, 52s. 9d.; and by the destruction made by the Scots, £4.

⁷⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdlc. 5, no. 15.

⁷⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 267. The rectory-house and demesne lands therewith were valued at £6 13s. 4d. a year; tithes of corn, £10; other tithes, £2 8s. 8d.; the Easter book, £1 1s. 8d. Out of this synodals and procurations had to be paid—3s. 2d.

⁷⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 131. For this suit see Roper in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 74.

⁷⁸ *Gastrell, Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 552. The corn tithes then amounted to £40, other tithes £7 16s. 8d.; quitrents, £6 13s. 4d.; Easter dues and surplus fees, £5 10s. Dues of £2 2s. 3d. had to be paid. There were two churchwardens.

⁷⁹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁸⁰ B. Gernet attested, in the second place, an agreement with the chaplain of St. Michael-on-Wyre made between 1194 and 1199; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 338. Benedict rector of Halton occurs in 1204 in one of the Brockholes of Claughton D. The seal of Benedict rector of Halton is affixed to a grant of 4 acres of meadow on the north side of Nithinghou by Benedict son of Adam Gernet to Furness Abbey, intended to secure the payment of 1 lb.

of wax at Easter to Halton Church; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L. 357. In 1296 it was alleged that Benedict Gernet, rector in the time of Richard I, had alienated certain church land to the abbey; *De Banco R.* 115, m. 176 d.

⁸¹ B.M. Charters, Harl. 52 I, 1, printed in Beck's *Annales Furn.* lxxix.

⁸² Rector of Halton and Dean of Lancaster; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 431; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 164.

⁸³ Also rector of Prescott (q.v.). He was rector of Halton in 1296, when he claimed land from the Abbot of Furness in a pleading quoted above. The abbot said the tenement was in Beaumont and not in Halton; *De Banco R.* 115, m. 176 d.; 122, m. 111 d. In 1298 he made an agreement with the Prior of Lancaster as to the tithes of Beaumont; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 334. He occurs again as rector in 1301, 1303 and 1304; *De Banco R.* 135, m. 75; 148, m. 19 d.; *Coram Rege R.* 178, m. 59 d.

⁸⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 50; *De Banco R.* 251, m. 94; *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, p. 148 (protection, 1325). See the account of Claughton in Garstang. This rector was custodian of the forfeited estates of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.) 88, m. 102 d. He was still rector in 1329; *De Banco R.* 279, m. 164. It is possible that his successor was Ranulf de Dacre (rector of Prescott 1346–75), but the only authority known is an erroneous entry on a pedigree in Harl. MS. 891, fol. 54.

⁸⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 11; 8, m. 8; *De Banco R.* 412, m. 226.

⁸⁶ *De Banco R.* 463, m. 67; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 1, m. 21; B.M. Add. Chart. 8450, 8499, dated 1383. In the same year he gave security that he would not in future take any 'kypres' in the Lune; *Pal. of Lanc. Docquet R.* 1–15 John of Gaunt, no. 1. One of the executors of the will of Richard Masey of Sale in Cheshire, 1407, was Thomas de Huyton, rector of Halton in Lonsdale; note by Mr. Earwaker.

⁸⁷ Leave of absence was granted him in 1419; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 395. He is mentioned again in 1429;

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 7. Richard Garth was a feoffee of Sir Thomas Dacre in 1439–40; *Close*, 18 Hen. VI, m. 30; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 65.

⁸⁸ Southworth had been vicar of Bolton-le-Sands in 1448; perhaps he exchanged with Garth, unless there were two of the latter name. In 1476 William Croft (probably of Claughton) bequeathed his 'portiferum' to Edward Southworth, rector of the church of Halton; will proved at Richmond. In 1481 a number of persons were charged with taking salmon called kippers in the Lune at Halton; they included Edmund Southworth, the rector of Halton, and John Stub, chaplain; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* file 21, Edw. IV a. Edmund Southworth the rector and William Southworth were the feoffees of John son and heir of Gilbert Curwen of Caton in 1485; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 60, m. 1. This rector was Dean of Lonsdale and Kendal in 1488. He occurs again in 1491; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* Hil. 6 Hen. VII.

⁸⁹ In depositions made in 1533 Christopher Cansfield is mentioned as having been rector of Halton twenty years previously; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 225.

⁹⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdlc. 5, no. 15; he was Prior of Lanercost, and had been rector for seven years in 1527. He remained Prior of Lanercost till the Suppression; *V.C.H. Cumb.* ii, 160–1. In 1535 he is recorded at Halton and the priory; *Valor Eccl.* v, 267, 277.

⁹¹ The Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. are the authority for the list of rectors to 1840, unless otherwise stated. In some cases the date given is that of presentation.

Mr. Rowland Threlkeld appeared at the visitations of 1548 and 1554, and by proxy in 1562. He was rector of Melmerby 1526–65, and held Dufton also in 1535; Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, i, 219; *Valor Eccl.* v, 289, 295.

An account of the church goods in 1552 has been preserved; *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 13.

⁹² He had been curate of Halton, appearing at the visitations 1548–62.



HALTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

LONSDALE HUNDRED

HALTON

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
10 Feb. 1570-1	Ambrose Hetherington	Thomas D. of Norfolk	depr. W. Battie
30 Nov. 1591	James Thornton	Christopher Carus	d. A. Hetherington
Feb. 1605-6	William Sawrey, M.A. ⁹³	"	d. J. Thornton
14 Feb. 1609-10	James Redmayne, M.A.	William Lord Mounteagle	d. W. Sawrey
2 Jan. 1620-1	Daniel Meyre ⁹⁴	Thomas Carus	d. J. Redmayne
24 Nov. 1630 }	Richard Jackson, M.A. ⁹⁵	{ Henry Parker }	res. D. Meyre
12 Mar. 1634-5 }		{ The King }	
oc. 1644	Thomas Whitehead, M.A. ⁹⁶	—	—
25 Feb. 1660-1	Edward Lawrence ⁹⁷	Thomas Carus, jun.	—
? 1672	William Winckley, B.D. ⁹⁸	—	—
29 June 1677	Thomas Withers, M.A. ⁹⁹	Thomas Butler	d. W. Winckley
16 Oct. 1706	George Rishton	{ Thomas Moor, M.B. }	d. T. Withers
6 Aug. 1747	Christopher Wetherherd, B.A. ¹⁰⁰	{ Thomas Benison }	
1 June 1749	George Wilson, M.A. ¹⁰¹	James Wetherherd	d. G. Rishton
20 Dec. 1762	Christopher Wetherherd, M.A. ¹⁰²	Hastings Wetherherd	d. C. Wetherherd
31 Dec. 1777	Robert Fletcher, B.A. ¹⁰³	Deborah Wetherherd	res. G. Wilson
10 Apr. 1795	James Stainbank, M.A. ¹⁰⁴	Chr. Wetherherd	res. C. Wetherherd
16 May 1825	Thomas Mackreth, D.D. ¹⁰⁵	Wm. Bradshaw Bradshaw	d. R. Fletcher
8 Nov. 1870	Samuel Hastings, M.A. ¹⁰⁶	Robt. Fletcher Bradshaw	d. J. Stainbank
17 Mar. 1902	David Mathews Thomas, B.A. ¹⁰⁷	Samuel Hastings	d. T. Mackreth
2 Nov. 1903	John Harold Hastings, M.A. ¹⁰⁸	J. H. Hastings	d. S. Hastings
		"	res. D. M. Thomas

There are no names in the list calling for special notice, though Eustace de Cottesbech was an active royal official and John Robinson was Prior of Lanercost. The normal pre-Reformation staff seems to have been the rector and his curate, but the former was not always resident. After the Reformation the career of William Battie is of some interest, and the exact position of Thomas Whitehead in the Common-

wealth period requires to be made clear. In 1706 the churchwardens reported that the rector duly performed his office, wearing a surplice at the reading of divine service and administration of the sacrament, observing holy days, and instructing the youth of the parish in the Church Catechism.¹⁰⁹

There was no endowed chantry in the church, but a hermitage of St. Helen existed in the 16th century.¹¹⁰

His deprivation was probably due to his being unable to conform to the newly-established religion any longer. As late as 1590-3 a government informer returned the following curious note concerning him: 'There is one old Sir William Battie who was once the vicar of Houghton (*sic*) in Lancashire, who was reported to be dead long ago, and now is living and secretly kept and sayeth many masses'; *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 181, 222.

⁹³ He was nephew of the patron and rector of Windermere; West, *Furness* (ed. Close), 337. He was 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

⁹⁴ The Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.) begin with this rector; the names are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, and have been used to supplement the Chester Registry Papers.

Daniel Meyre was presented to Whittington in 1630. Two of his sons entered St. John's Coll., Camb.

⁹⁵ The first presentation was on 20 Nov. 1630 by Henry Parker as patron; the second on 27 Dec. 1634 by the king, 'by lapse of time or otherwise.'

This is probably the Richard Jackson who followed Meyre at Whittington in 1641. He was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1626.

⁹⁶ He was 'a godly minister settled there by the Parliament'; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 14. It is not known when he was placed there, but he appears in the registers in 1644 and was a member of the classis in 1646 as 'of Halton,' though he did not pay first-fruits till 23 June 1648; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 414. In that year he signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as 'pastor at Halton.' He was still there in 1652, when he had an encounter with George

Fox (*Journ.* ed. 1765, p. 74), and onwards to 1659; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 40, 182, 297. It seems clear that he forfeited Halton on the Restoration as having no legal title. According to Calamy, he afterwards ministered to the Nonconformists in the neighbourhood, probably at Kellet, and died in 1679; *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 89 (Dalton for Halton); O. Heywood, *Diaries*, ii, 139.

⁹⁷ The presentation was dated 9 June 1654, but the cause of vacancy is not given.

An Edward Lawrence of Ellet entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1649; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 91.

⁹⁸ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf., and became fellow of Corpus Christi; M.A. 1665, B.D. 1678; Foster, *Alumni*. He was buried at Preston 19 Oct. 1676; T. Smith, *Preston Ch.* 228. For pedigree (showing that he was grandson of Thomas Butler of Kirkland) see Fishwick, *Preston*, 279.

In the visitation list of 1674 one Thomas Fowler appears as 'rector,' but he was buried at Halton in 1677 as 'curate.'

⁹⁹ In 1676 a caveat was sent to the Bishop of Chester warning him not to admit anyone to the rectory except on the nomination of Thomas Carus of West Hall, patron, and Thomas Butler of Kirkland. Rector Withers was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. (as Wither) 1666; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 138. He was a benefactor of the school and the poor of Halton.

¹⁰⁰ He was also vicar of Thorpe Arch, York; the patron for that turn was his brother. He was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1721.

¹⁰¹ The patron was son of the late rector, and George Wilson resigned as soon as a member of the patron's family was ready to take the rectory. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1732; Scott, *Admissions*, iii, 45, 385.

¹⁰² He was a son of the former rector of the same name and educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1776.

¹⁰³ He was born at Highfield and educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1756; Scott, *Admissions*, iii, 138, 616. He held the curacy of Over Kellet 1761-95.

¹⁰⁴ He was also curate of Over Kellet 1795-1825 and a county magistrate. He at one time resided at Scale Hall, Skerton, there being no rectory-house at Halton, and afterwards at Swarthdale House, Over Kellet, where he died.

¹⁰⁵ Of St. Peter's Coll., Camb. He was appointed Hon. Canon of Manchester in 1854. He wrote a *Churchwarden's Manual*. The D.D. degree was granted him by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

¹⁰⁶ Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.A. 1865. He was vicar of Fleetwood 1868-70. In 1889 he became perpetual curate of Aughton, thus reuniting the curacy to the rectory.

¹⁰⁷ Educated at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1882. Now vicar of Belmont, near Bolton.

¹⁰⁸ Educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1903. Mr. Hastings has afforded the editors information on several points.

¹⁰⁹ Visit. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. In 1709 he celebrated the Lord's Supper at least four times in the year; in 1712 he bade holy days and fasting days. There was 'one Roman Catholic family.'

¹¹⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 69. In 1585 it was reported that there was a chapel at Halton Green called the

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The chapel at Aughton was probably older than the Reformation, for it was not described as anything new in 1650, but it had no endowment,¹¹¹ and was probably used only occasionally. It was partially endowed by Robert Burton and others in 1697 and later,¹¹² and about 1716 was rebuilt by the inhabitants¹¹³ and called St. George's. The certified income was £24 in 1722.¹¹⁴ It was again rebuilt in 1864 and called St. Saviour's. The curacy has been held with the rectory since 1889; the value is given as £120. During the time it was a separate benefice the incumbents were presented by the rector of Halton. The following have been in charge:—

- c. 1720 John Hadwen, B.A.¹¹⁵ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1740 Joseph Nicholson¹¹⁶
- oc. 1793 Jacob Fletcher
- 1808 Thomas Winfield
- 1815 John Farrer
- 1817 John Morland

1856 Thomas Procter Rigby, M.A.¹¹⁷ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

A schoolmaster occurs at Halton in 1639,¹¹⁸ and an endowment was given about 1700.¹¹⁹ The curate of Aughton was, by the terms of Robert Burton's will, obliged to teach school freely.¹²⁰

The Congregationalists have a chapel at Halton, opened in 1898.

Official inquiries were made into *CHARITIES* the charities of the parish in 1826 and 1898, and the reports of both were printed in 1899. The educational endowments amount to £82 18s. a year; for the poor are sums of 10s. a year due to Thomas Withers, a former rector,¹²¹ 4s. due to an unknown donor,¹²² and £10 10s. from money bequeathed by Richard Sparling Berry in 1837 for poor persons meritoriously educating and training their children. These sums are distributed in money gifts to the poor.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS

BOLTON-LE-SANDS
SLYNE-WITH-HEST

NETHER KELLET
OVER KELLET

The parish is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Morecambe Bay. The surface is level near the shore, varied by a number of little knolls or holmes, but rises in a succession of hills on going inland. The area is 8,015½ acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 2,037.

The history of the place is destitute of any very noteworthy event. There is a record of the transfer of the township of Carnforth from this parish, to which it belongs physically as the Keer is the natural boundary, to the parish of Warton. The change took place before the interdict of 1208.¹ The northern insurgents in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 assembled on Kellet Moor, and the Jacobite army in 1745 passed through the parish. The physical condition of the bay and its shore has undergone many transformations, which still continue, from natural or

artificial causes. One violent change took place in 1677, as is narrated below, and recent alterations though gradual make great differences in the course of time.

The crossing of the sands from Hest Bank to Kent's Bank on the north shore,² which was once the usual thoroughfare for traffic, has now almost ceased, though guides are still appointed. Probably there were other crossings from Bolton and from Silverdale, for 'chantries' are said to have existed at these places as well as at Hest Bank.³ They may have been little wayside oratories where travellers might pray or return thanks before or after the dangerous journey 'over sands.'

The following account of the crossing was written when the tour of the Lakes was a novelty. After directing the traveller from Lancaster to set out with

Hermitage with a close adjoining, formerly in the possession of a priest named Robert Taylor. A rent of 6s. 8d. was paid to Lord Dacre of the North; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 360.

The house now called the Hermitage at the Crook of Lune was built in 1849 by John Sharp on a field so named; Hastings, *Annals of Halton*, 31.

¹¹¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 131. There was no minister, and the commissioners recommended that the parish church should be removed to a more central position or else that Aughton should be annexed to Gressingham.

¹¹² Robert Burton of Lancaster in 1697 bequeathed all his lands in the parish of Halton—he had some in Over Highfield—to trustees for his wife Hester for life and then to the use of the curate of Aughton Chapel, who was also to 'undertake the office of schoolmaster in the said chapel without demanding any salary from the youths.' The appointment of the curate-schoolmaster was to rest with the rector of Halton and the vicar of Lancaster.

¹¹³ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 554.

The visit. papers at Chester show that in 1715 'the chapel had been lately rebuilt and (was) as yet not finished,' while in 1717 some of the inhabitants were presented for pulling the chapel down without licence from the Bishop of Chester.

¹¹⁴ Gastrell, loc. cit.

¹¹⁵ The curate of Aughton about 1727 served Claughton Church also.

¹¹⁶ In 1789 he became vicar of Warton, and died in 1799.

¹¹⁷ He resigned in 1889, and died in 1905; *Cross Fleury's Journal* (Lancaster), Feb. 1905.

¹¹⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 124.

¹¹⁹ Thomas Withers, the founder, was rector 1677 to 1706; he bought lands and gave them to trustees for the use of the schoolmaster and the poor. It is not clear that any schoolhouse was built then. The original lands were called Walker's land, Strellars and Strellars meadow, but exchanges were made, and part has been sold.

¹²⁰ See *End. Char. Rep.* for Halton-with-Aughton.

¹²¹ This sum is paid out of the school endowment.

¹²² This is a rent-charge on land in Gressingham.

Some other gifts are mentioned in the report, but they had failed or perhaps had never become effective. One was an alleged bequest by William Greenbank in 1750; he was reported to have given lands for the poor of Halton, but no record could in 1826 be found of any will or deed.

¹ *Registrum Honoris de Richmond* (1722), App. 69; from an imperfect transcript of an old register book of the archdeaconry. The township name is blank, but the entry can refer only to Carnforth. The parish to which it was transferred is given as Barton. The way from the village to Bolton Church was called Bolton Kyrkly, i.e. kirkstly.

² About 1617 the guide was threatened with loss of office because several lives had been lost in the crossing owing, as was alleged, to his default; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1611-18, p. 509.

³ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 316. The site of the

the Ulverston carriers or else take a guide, the writer says :—

On a fine day there is not a more pleasant seaside ride in the kingdom. On the right, a bold shore, deeply indented in some places and opening into bays in others; valleys that stretch far into the country, bounded on each side by hanging grounds, cut into inclosures, interspersed with groves and woods, adorned with sequestered cots, farms, villages, churches and castles; mountains behind mountains, and others again just seen over them, close the fore scene. . . . At entering on the sands, to the left Heysham point rises abruptly, and the village hangs on its side in a beautiful manner. Over a vast extent of sands Piel Castle, the ancient bulwark of the bay, rears its venerable head above the tide. In front appears a fine sweep of country sloping to the south. To the right Warton Crag presents itself in a bold style. . . . Grounds bearing from the eye for many a mile, variegated in every pleasing form by woods and rocks, are terminated by cloud-topped Ingleborough.

A little further, on the same hand, another vale opens to the sands and shows a broken ridge of rocks, and beyond them groups of mountains towering to the sky. Castlesteads, a pyramidal hill that rises above the station at Kendal, is now in sight. At the bottom of the bay stands Arnside Tower, once a mansion of the Stanleys. The Cartmel coast, now as you advance, becomes more pleasing. Betwixt that and Silverdale Nab, a mountain of naked grey rock, is a great break in the coast, and through the opening the River Kent rolls its waters to join the tide. In the mouth of the estuary are two beautiful conical isles, clothed with wood and sweet verdure. As you advance toward them they seem to change their position, and hence often vary their appearance.

At the same time a grand view opens of the Westmorland mountains, tumbled about in a most surprising manner. At the head of the estuary, under a beautiful green hill, Heversham village and church appear in fine perspective. To the north Whitbarrow Scar, a huge arched and banded cliff, of an immense height, shows its storm-beaten front. The intermediate space is a mixture of rocks and woods and cultivated patches, that form a romantic view. At the side of the Eau [cea] or river of the sands, a guide on horseback, called the carter, is in waiting to conduct passengers over the ford. The priory of Cartmel was charged with this important office and had synodals and Peter pence allowed towards its maintenance. Since the dissolution of the priory it is held by patent of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the salary, £20 per annum, is paid by the Receiver-General.⁴

A full account of the present conditions is given in the *Endowed Charities Report* for Ulverston issued in 1901. The average number crossing the Kent Sands in the latter half of 1899 was two persons daily.

The parish contributed as follows to the county lay of 1624, which was based on the old 'fifteenth': Bolton, £3 14s. 9³/₄d.; Slyne-with-Hest, £1 4s. 8¹/₄d.; Nether Kellet, 11s. 3¹/₄d.; Over Kellet, £1 11s. 6¹/₂d.; making a total of £7 2s. 3³/₄d. towards each £100 required from Lonsdale.⁵

Bolton one may be indicated by St. Nicholas Lanc, which leads down to the shore at the north end of the township.

⁴ West, *Guide to the Lakes* (ed. 1799), 26-30. It was written probably about 1770. William Hutton of Birmingham

The bounds of the parish were perambulated in 1819, beginning at Meresbeck on the border of Carnforth.⁶

The following is the present distribution of the agricultural land of the parish^{6a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Bolton	189	1,067	12
Nether Kellet	261	1,592 ¹ / ₂	71
Over Kellet	320	1,892	508
Slyne-with-Hest . . .	235 ¹ / ₂	1,616	26 ¹ / ₂
	<u>1,005¹/₂</u>	<u>6,167¹/₂</u>	<u>617¹/₂</u>

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* or *CHURCH HOLY TRINITY* stands at the south end of the village and consists of a



chancel 22 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. with north aisle 9 ft. 6 in. wide, nave 72 ft. 9 in. by 21 ft., with north aisle 15 ft. wide, south porch, and west tower 12 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft., all these measurements being internal. There is also a vestry to the north of the chancel aisle. The nave arcade and the west tower are practically all of the old church now left, and are of late 15th-century date; the extent of the church remains much the same as at that period with the exception that the north aisle has been widened and the chancel probably lengthened about 8 ft. The original arrangement of the chancel and nave seems to have been altered, the wide pier now between the first and

crossed the sands in 1801; see his *Hist. of the Roman Wall*.

⁵ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland),

23.

⁶ *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50, p. 112.

^{6a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ It would seem that St. Michael was

the original invocation of this church, though it is now usually called Holy Trinity. In 1813 it was rebuilt as St. Michael's, and this is the name in the Ordnance Survey of 1848. It is perhaps significant that there is a St. Michael's Well near the church.

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second bays of the nave from the east having apparently originally marked the beginning of the chancel, which would then consist of two bays of equal width. When the chancel was lengthened the size of the building was not increased, its western bay being thrown into the nave, giving it its present rather disproportionate length.⁸ The church, however, has undergone so much rebuilding and restoration in the 19th century that it is somewhat difficult to state exactly what the 15th-century building was like, nearly everything in the structure except the parts already mentioned being modern. In 1813 the nave was rebuilt,⁹ and in 1827 a wide transept was erected on the north side, the third pier of the nave from the west being removed for the purpose and two arches thrown into one. In 1836 the door of the south porch was walled up and the tower door made the main entrance, and in 1846 the east wall was taken down and a new chancel built. The nave roof was opened out in the following year, a flat ceiling being removed and the building otherwise much improved. Another restoration was carried out in 1880, when the north aisle was widened, the transept pulled down, the gallery removed,¹⁰ the destroyed pier of the arcade replaced and the two former arches rebuilt, the vestry and a new south porch erected, and pointed windows chiefly of four lights with perpendicular tracery inserted in the south wall of the nave in place of the original square-headed lights. The present south wall is that built in 1813, and covered with roughcast, and the building has slated roofs with overhanging eaves, the roof of the chancel being lower, but of steeper pitch, than that of the nave. The porch is of oak on a stone base.¹¹

The chancel has a three-light modern east window with two pointed windows each of two lights on the south side. On the north it is open to the aisle by two arches of two chamfered orders, of unequal width, the easternmost one being only 6 ft. 6 in. wide, springing from a modern pier and moulded corbel on the east. The walls throughout the church are plastered, and the chancel arch and all the fittings are modern. The reredos is of alabaster, erected in 1898 in memory of the Rev. J. D. Grimke. The east end of the aisle is used as a clergy vestry, and the west end is occupied by the organ. The aisle is divided from that of the nave by a stone arch.

The nave is of five bays with a north arcade of pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases and from a similar respond at the west end, two of the arches and one of the piers, as already mentioned, having been rebuilt in 1880. The aisle is lit by

square-headed windows of two, three and four lights, and has a plaster barrel-vaulted ceiling under a separate gabled roof. The roof of the nave is a modern one of open timber divided into nine bays.¹²

The tower, which is 61 ft. high and appears very lofty in proportion to the height of the building, is built of large dressed sandstone blocks with moulded plinth, and has a projecting vice in the south-east corner, and diagonal angle buttresses on the west side of seven stages going the full height to the embattled parapet. The west doorway has a four-centred arch with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head and external hood mould, and the west window is of three lights and similar in detail. Above the window and on the other three sides the wall is quite plain up to the belfry windows, and the internal stages are unmarked by any string course or other moulding. There is a clock dial on each side, and on the north and south small square-headed openings to the ringing chamber.¹³ The belfry windows are of three lights similar in detail to the west window of the tower, and have stone louvres. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing, the lower stage of the tower, which is used as a baptistery, and the walls of which show the bare rubble masonry, being open to the church. The floor of the baptistery is 15 in. below that of the nave, and the font is modern.

On the north side of the chancel, under the easternmost arch, is a large stone slab to the memory of Robert Cole (d. 1642), with his arms and crest in the dexter top corner, and an inscription in good 17th-century round lettering which records that 'it is supposed that he lived above 100 yeares.' On the north wall of the chancel aisle, behind the organ, and now difficult to see, is a brass to Thomas Cole of Beaumont Cote, who died in 1691, with a long inscription recording his virtues and attainments: 'he was a Person of comely presence & Deportment & of so great Endowm^{ts} of mind y^t 3 successive Kings thought him worthy of ye trust and authority of a Magistrate. . . .'¹⁴

There are three bells, the oldest of which is inscribed in black-letter characters, 'Haec Campana sacra fiat Trinitate Beatā,' and bears the founders' mark of Our Lord Crucified and a growing lily. It is probably of 15th-century date. The treble is a recasting by Samuel Smith of York in 1724 and is inscribed 'Gloria in Altissimis Deo'; and the middle one was recast at Wigan in 1694, probably from a pre-Reformation bell, and bears the inscription, 'In Dulcedine vocis cantabo tuo nomine.'

The silver plate consists of a chalice of 1725 inscribed 'Bolton-le-Sands in Com. Lanc. 1725'¹⁵;

⁸ The original dimensions would be approximately: chancel 29 ft. by 21 ft., nave 59 ft. by 21 ft.

⁹ 'The church has lately been rebuilt in the usual style of economy at the expense of the old lead and with a barn-like roof of slate; but the devastation has not extended to the inside.' Whitaker, *Richmondshire* (1823), ii, 282.

¹⁰ The gallery front was formed of the old communion rails which had been erected in 1649.

¹¹ In both the restorations of 1813 and 1880 many beautiful pre-Conquest crosses are said to have been destroyed. A fragment of a slab with interlacing

ornament was saved at the latter date and is now in the vicarage garden, together with a portion of a hog-backed monument. There were also fragments of two circular Norman shafts, one of which with some mediaeval sculptured slabs is in the vicarage garden. Taylor, *Anct. Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancs.* 365-6.

¹² In 1737 'the whole of the church roof from the cross arch to the steeple' was stripped and new timbered. Church Book.

¹³ A new clock was 'much talked about' in 1715, and was purchased in November of that year. It was replaced in 1817.

¹⁴ The inscription, together with that to the memory of Robert Cole, is given in full in Canon Atkinson's *Notes to Glynn's Churches of Lancs.* 12-13.

¹⁵ 'In 1725 R.M. was glad to commute with the Spiritual Court for some little slip committed, out of which commutation money Mr. Bryan, then vicar, prevailed upon the Commissary to give a silver cup. So he took the old cup, worth about three pounds and gave a new one worth about seven pounds ten shillings with these words engraved on the side: "Bolton-le-Sands in Com. Lanc. 1725." ' Roper, *Churches, Castles and Ancient Halls of North Lancs.* ii, 1-13.

a chalice of 1851 of similar pattern and with the same inscription given by Robert Green Bradley of Slyne House; and a breadholder of Newcastle make, without inscription. There is also a plated flagon and paten.¹⁶

The registers begin in 1653. Terriers¹⁷ of 1728 and 1778 are preserved at the church; they give details of the vicarage-house, glebe lands, small tithes, mortuaries and other dues. The tithe map is kept at the church.

On the south side of the churchyard is part of a cross shaft 3 ft. 3 in. high, on two square steps, now used as the pedestal of a sundial.

The church existed in 1094, *ADVOWSON* having an endowment of half a plough-land, and was then given to St. Martin's Abbey at Sées by Count Roger of Poitou.¹⁸ The half plough-land was the rectorial manor. Disputes afterwards arose between the monks and the Archdeacon of Richmond as to this and other churches in his archdeaconry, and in 1246 a compromise was made by which they surrendered all their right in Bolton Church—including the patronage and a pension of 3 marks from it—in return for the archdeacon's consent to their appropriation of a mediety of the church of Poulton-le-Fylde.¹⁹ Bolton was then (1250) ordered to be annexed to

the archdeaconry.²⁰ This arrangement was not carried out at once, but in 1336 a vicarage was ordained there.²¹ On the creation of the diocese of Chester by Henry VIII the rectory and advowson of Bolton, as appropriated to the archdeaconry, became part of the possessions of the new see.²² Since the division of Chester diocese in 1847 the Bishop of Manchester collates to the vicarage.²³

The benefice was not taxed in 1291 because of the appropriation, but in 1341 the ninth of sheaves, &c., was returned as worth £10 6s.²⁴ This was for the rectory. In 1527 the rectory was considered to be worth £30 a year and the vicarage £10²⁵; but in 1535 the value of the latter was estimated at £4 15s.²⁶ The rectory and manor were usually let on lease. In 1650 Sir Henry Compton, a Royalist, had held them, but they had been sequestered and let out to farm at £310 a year; the vicar's income was about £20 a year, including the vicarage-house and 17 acres of glebe, but it had been augmented by £100 a year out of Sir Henry's sequestered estate.²⁷ The value of the vicarage had by 1717 increased to £28 3s. 4d., this including a pension of £6 13s. 4d. out of the rectory.²⁸ This pension was changed to a tithe-rent charge of £94 17s. 8d. in 1881.²⁹ The net value is now given as £220.³⁰

The following have been rectors and vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1216	Simon ³¹	—	—
c. 1226	Henry ³²	—	—
c. 1250	Roger de Derby ³³	—	—
c. 1254	John de Mortoneri ³⁴	—	—
	John le Romeyn ³⁵	—	—

¹⁶ In 1717 two flagons and bowls and a pewter salver were changed for the then old flagon, two cups and a doubler. One of these flagons and the salver not being wanted after the purchase of the new communion plate were given by the vicar and churchwardens to Little Malvern Church in the year 1855.

¹⁷ The lands were in Hall Croft, Upper, Middle and Low Geselands, Cawtop, Runtall, &c. Several parcels of land in the parish said to have belonged to Furness Abbey were tithe free when tilled by the owners, but not when let out. This note and the preceding one are from information furnished by the vicar of the parish.

¹⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290, 294. The demesne tithes in the parish were included.

¹⁹ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 122. The archdeacon further promised not to compel the monks to make a vicarage in Lancaster Church.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 125; the appropriation was to take effect immediately after the death or resignation of the then holder. John le Romeyn (d. 1256), then archdeacon, appears to have given the rectory to his son, instead of annexing it to his office.

²¹ From a copy preserved in Chester Dioc. Reg. Robert de Woodhouse, archdeacon, holding the church in right of his archdeaconry, ordained a perpetual vicarage in the church, with its chapel of Kellet. The vicar was to be collated by the archdeacon. He was to have a house and croft by the church, 7 acres of arable

land called Gazellands, 1½ acres of meadow, &c.; also mortuaries, fees and offerings, Peter's pence and small tithes belonging to the altarage. The vicar was to provide vestments, bread, wine, wax and other necessities for the celebration of divine service. This copy gives the date as 1326, but Woodhouse did not become archdeacon till 1328, so that Bishop Gastrell's date, 1336, has been adopted; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 548.

²² Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. vii.

²³ The transfer of patronage was not made till 1859; *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Aug.

²⁴ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The townships were thus recorded: Bolton, £3 8s. 9d.; Over Kellet, £2 6s. 8d.; Nether Kellet, £1 9s. 5d.; Slyne, £3 1s. 2d.

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15.

²⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 268. The house and glebe were worth 20s., tithes of wool and lambs 26s. 8d. and Easter roll 55s. Out of this the vicar paid synodals 2s. and procurations 4s. 8d. The value of the rectory is omitted, but in 1539 Archdeacon Knight, as rector, granted a lease of it to Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Mounteagle, at the rent of £66 13s. 4d.; Church Papers at Chester. In 1586 the Bishop of Chester gave a lease of Bolton and Clapham to Queen Elizabeth at £113 rent. The same rent is stated in the lease to Sir Henry Compton in 1624.

²⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 129-30. In 1754 the rectory was held by George Lane,

Harriet his wife and Robert Lane; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 353, m. 106.

²⁸ Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 547; the glebe was then worth £12, Easter dues £4 10s., tithes £4 and surplice fees £1. The glebe was 18 acres in extent; 'most of it proper for corn not grass.' There were three churchwardens, one each for Bolton-with-Sandside, Nether Kellet and Slyne-with-Hest.

²⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 1 July 1881.

³⁰ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

³¹ Simon's son Gervase de Bolton made a grant to Furness Abbey, in which the father is said to have been rector; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 50b. In other charters Simon is called rector of a moiety only; *ibid.* fol. 37-8.

³² *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 264; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 410.

³³ He is said to have been rector in the time of William de Lancaster (who died 1246) in a claim for common of pasture by Master John le Romeyn, rector in 1278; *De Banco R.* 28, m. 17.

³⁴ *Lanc. Ch.* i, 125. In 1254 the Pope gave a dispensation to Master John de Morton, rector of Bolton in Lonsdale, to hold another benefice; the value of Bolton did not exceed 30 marks; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 301.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 484; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was son of John le Romeyn, Archdeacon of Richmond in 1246, and had been dispensed for his illegitimate birth on ordination; in 1286 he was allowed to retain his benefices (including Bolton and Melting) on his advancement to the Archbishopric of York, he having taught

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
30 Apr. 1286 . . .	Thomas de Castroforti ³⁶ . . .	Abp. of York . . .	prom. J. le Romeyn
1338 . . .	John Roud ³⁷ . . .	—	—
1338 . . .	Thomas de Woodhouse ³⁸ . . .	—	—
VICARS			
19 July 1336 . . .	Hugh de Tunstall ³⁹ . . .	Archdeacon of Richmond	—
1339 . . .	John Rylyng ⁴⁰ . . .	—	—
oc. 1366-77 . . .	Adam de Kirkham ⁴¹ . . .	—	—
—	Thomas de Catterick ⁴² . . .	—	—
12 July 1398 . . .	Roger de Catterick . . .	Archdeacon of Richmond	res. T. de Catterick
12 Jan. 1399-1400	Thomas Toller ⁴³ . . .	—	res. R. de Catterick
14 Aug. 1414 . . .	William Eslake . . .	—	res. T. Toller
29 Oct. 1424 . . .	John Gressingham . . .	—	res. W. Eslake
31 Oct. 1427 . . .	Richard Gressingham ⁴⁴ . . .	—	res. J. Gressingham
9 July 1440 . . .	Edmund Southworth ⁴⁵ . . .	—	d. R. Gressingham
oc. 1474 . . .	Richard Garth ⁴⁶ . . .	—	—
oc. 1535 . . .	Roger Otway ⁴⁷ . . .	—	—
1561 . . .	Richard Godsalf ⁴⁸ . . .	{ Christopher Bland Richard Johnson }	d. R. Otway
15 July 1566 . . .	James Baines ⁴⁹ . . .	{ James Otway John Hebblethwaite }	d. R. Godsalf
7 Apr. 1587 . . .	George Chichley ⁵⁰ . . .	Bp. of Chester . . .	—
27 Feb. 1587-8 . . .	John Ashworth ⁵¹ . . .	—	—
1591 . . .	William Owborne, M.A. ⁵² . . .	—	—
16 Apr. 1613 . . .	Talbot Porter, M.A. ⁵³ . . .	—	d. W. Owborne
4 May 1618 . . .	Miles Dawson, M.A. ⁵⁴ . . .	—	d. Tobias (<i>sic</i>) Porter
oc. 1639 . . .	Charles Knott ⁵⁵ . . .	—	—
23 Mar. 1640-1 . . .	Richard Collingwood ⁵⁶ . . .	—	[d. C. Knott]
? 1644 . . .	John Jacques ⁵⁷ . . .	—	—
28 Nov. 1660 . . .	William Ainsworth ⁵⁸ . . .	Bp. of Chester . . .	d. last incumbent
7 Nov. 1664 . . .	Martin Briggs, M.A. ⁵⁹ . . .	—	—

theology at Paris for several years and given proof of good life. He was consecrated at Rome by the Pope in 1286 and retained the see till his death ten years later.

In 1280 as rector of Bolton he claimed common of pasture against William de Lindsay and Margaret wife of Robert de Ros; De Banco R. 36, m. 12.

³⁶ It will be seen that the archbishop resigned Bolton. The new rector was collated in virtue of letters from Honorius IV, but it is noted that the rectory was to have been annexed to the archdeaconry; Reg. of Abp. Romanus, fol. 86.

³⁷ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 283.

³⁸ As in 1336 he held the rectory as belonging to the archdeaconry the appropriation may have taken place before 1328, the year he was appointed to that office. The list of archdeacons, rectors of Bolton, seems to be complete from his time; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 138-41.

³⁹ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. The vicar is described as of Bishopston in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

⁴⁰ Assize R. 443, m. 3 d.

⁴¹ He occurs in a pleading of 1366; De Banco R. 424, m. 373 d. He is also named as vicar in charters of 1368 and 1377-8; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 264b, 307.

⁴² This and the following names are from Whitaker (*Richmondshire*, ii, 284), who quotes Torre's registers.

⁴³ Mentioned as a former vicar in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 294.

⁴⁴ Occurs in a deed of 1428-9; Kuerden MSS. ii.

⁴⁵ Occurs in 1448 as trustee for the Southworths of Highfield in Lancaster; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 114. He was afterwards rector of Halton.

⁴⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 13 Edw. IV. Garth had been rector of Halton and probably exchanged with Southworth. He occurs as vicar of Bolton in 1488; Exch. Aug. Off. Misc. xxxix, no. 130.

There may have been several vicars before Otway succeeded. John Winder was 'parish priest' of Bolton in 1517; Hornby Chapel D.

⁴⁷ He may have been the unnamed vicar of 1527. He was there in 1535 (*Valor Eccl.* v, 268) and appears in the visitation lists of 1548 and 1554. A list of the church goods remaining in 1552 is preserved; *Ches. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 12.

⁴⁸ Church Papers in Chester Dioc. Reg.; the patrons acted in virtue of a grant of the next presentation made by Bishop Bird in 1544. Godsalf was one of the old clergy, having been ordained priest by Bishop Bird in 1546; *Ches. Ordin. Bk.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 67. He was assisting at Whittington in 1548; Visit. List. The surname is spelt Godsalf, Godsall, &c. No first-fruits were paid by the vicars.

⁴⁹ Church Papers at Chester.

A note in Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 56, gives Edward Dockerall as vicar of Bolton-le-Sands. See Cockerell at Bolton-le-Moors.

⁵⁰ Act Bks. at Chester.

⁵¹ Ibid.; the entry appears to be cancelled.

⁵² Educated at St. John's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1585; Foster, *Alumni*. Also vicar of Warton. He was 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. By his will he left his note-books, Bible, &c., to friends, and desired burial in Bolton Church choir, 'under the great marble

stone there,' which stone was to be raised half a yard, 'that men may conveniently sit upon it.' Note by Mr. Earwaker.

⁵³ Act Bks. He was buried at Lancaster 26 March 1618; Reg.

⁵⁴ Act Bks. In 1622 Mr. Dawson was also vicar of Burton in Kendal; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. He was still at Bolton in 1634; *ibid.* 96.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 124. Administration of his effects was granted in 1640.

⁵⁶ The date is that of the institution bond; Act Bks. He died in November 1643; Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 394.

⁵⁷ He seems to have been put in by the Parliament. He was a member of the classis in 1646 and in the same year received an augmentation of £50 from Sir Henry Compton's sequestered tithes; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 22. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648. In 1649 the allowance from the Compton estate was increased to £100; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 148. He was 'approved of according to the ordinance for approbation of public preachers.' In 1659 his allowance was £90; *ibid.* 289.

⁵⁸ Act Bks. at Chester. The institutions from this time are recorded in the Inst. Bks. P.R.O.

⁵⁹ Occurs in the visitation lists of 1674 and 1677. In a petition addressed to the Bishop of Chester in 1696 respecting the poverty of the benefice, Mr. Briggs is called 'a man of very active temper'; he endeavoured to get more out of the bishop's lessee, 'but falling out with Mr. Cole, the principal inhabitant, assistance was withdrawn and the suit fell; wherefore the said Mr. Briggs lived a poor dejected life and was very often cast into the common prison at Lancaster

LONSDALE HUNDRED

BOLTON-LE-SANDS

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
1 Aug. 1688 . . .	Thomas Garforth, B.A. ⁶⁰	Bp. of Chester	—
18 Nov. 1690 . . .	John Sparke, B.A. ⁶¹	"	—
27 Aug. 1703 . . .	William Barton, B.A. ⁶²	"	res. J. Sparke
11 Apr. 1706 . . .	Francis Bryer, B.A. ⁶³	"	res. W. Barton
11 Jan. 1732-3 . .	Richard Thompson	"	d. F. Bryer
16 Dec. 1740 . . .	Felix O'Neill ⁶⁴	"	d. R. Thompson
26 June 1769 . . .	James Thomas, B.A. ⁶⁵	"	d. F. O'Neill
11 Mar. 1824 } . .	Robert Gibson, M.A. ⁶⁶	"	d. J. Thomas
10 Nov. 1826 } . .			
1874	Alfred Birley, M.A. ⁶⁷	Bp. of Manchester	d. R. Gibson
1890	St. Vincent Beechey, M.A. ⁶⁸	"	res. A. Birley
1 Oct. 1899 . . .	Arthur Roger Tomlinson, M.A. ⁶⁹	"	res. St. V. Beechey

The vicar of Bolton and the curate of Kellet seem to have been the only clergy in the parish before the Reformation as well as later, for, though chantries of Bolton and Hest are mentioned,⁷⁰ nothing seems to be known of them beyond a statement in 1564 that lands with a rent of 14s. 10d. had been formerly given to the use of 'Our Lady's Priest . . . to say Our Lady's mass' at the parish church.⁷¹

A free school was founded at Bolton in 1619.⁷²

Official inquiries were made into CHARITIES the charities of the parish in 1826 and 1899; the report of the latter includes a reprint of the old one. In addition to the school the benefactions for the poor are numerous and valuable; some are applied to apprenticing children, some are given in money gifts, but most in food, fuel or clothing.⁷³

For the whole parish Thomas Greene in 1809 bequeathed £100 for a Sunday distribution of bread to poor persons attending the parish church, preference to be given to those living in Slyne-with-Hest. The capital is invested in consols, and the income of £5 10s. a year is used as intended, twenty-eight loaves being given every Sunday morning to about four recipients. Members of the Chambers family of Halton are stated to have given small annual sums for the poor, but these had been lost by 1826. John Sparling in 1796 left £150 for a Christmastide distribution; the capital was invested in consols and produces £6 8s. 8d. a year, given in sums of 2s. 6d. to 6s.; the township of Over Kellet has never participated in this charity. Thomas Sandham of Rugby in 1882 left £100 railway stock, the interest of which was to be divided equally each half-year between four needy men over sixty years of age and

not earning more than 16s. a week; this is carried out accordingly.

For the township of Bolton there is an ancient rent-charge of 20s. on a field at Thwaite Brow, called Poor Thwaite, given to the poor in sums of 2s. each on St. Andrew's Day. Robert Mayor in 1705 left a rent-charge of 20s. on lands in Quernmore for apprenticing poor boys or for the poor; the charge was in 1878 redeemed and is now represented by £33 consols, producing 18s. 4d. a year. As there are now no candidates for apprenticeship the income is given in doles. Richard Sparling Berry in 1837 left money to reward 'such poor honest and industrious persons . . . as should without parochial relief or assistance meritoriously educate their children and train them in the path of piety and honesty.' The endowment is represented by £383 consols, yielding £10 10s. 4d. a year; this is given in sums of 2s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. to parents of children attending the school. Thomas Sandford of Liverpool, a native of Bolton, left £1,500 for food and clothing for the poor residing 'in or near' Bolton-le-Sands. The capital is invested in railway debentures and yields £61 8s. a year; distributions of coal and clothing worth 15s. to 30s. are made in February and October yearly. Edmund Jackson in 1877 left Ivy Bank House to secure a Christmas distribution of £10 worth of coal to the poor; the remainder of the rent, after providing a reserve fund and repairs, was to be given in bedding or clothing.⁷⁴

Elizabeth Bradley in 1838, in fulfilment of the desire of her mother Margaret Bradley, gave £300 consols to provide coal or fuel for poor householders of Slyne-with-Hest; and by her will of 1869 left £600 consols for blankets and winter clothing.

for debt.' He is named in William Stout's *Autobiog.* 4.

⁶⁰ He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 228. In the petition of 1696 he is described as 'a gentleman born, who died in the common prison at York for debt.' He was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1671; Scott, *Admissions*, ii, 17.

⁶¹ He was ordained deacon 15 June 1690. The petition cited calls him 'a man of unblameable conversation and carriage, who is so very poor that he cannot tell how to subsist any longer.'

⁶² Educated at St. Mary Hall and Hart Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1693; rector of Windermere 1705; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁶³ Educated at Queen's College and St. Edmund Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1686; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁶⁴ He was 'a clerk of the Church of Rome'; he rebuilt the vicarage-house

and purchased books for a parish library, but these have disappeared; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 508. He was buried in the chancel.

⁶⁵ Educated at Jesus Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1764; Foster, *Alumni*. He did not reside at Bolton, and his son Richard Wicksted was baptized at Nantwich in 1771; Hall, *Nantwich*, 348.

⁶⁶ Son of Charles Gibson of Quernmore Park. The reason for the second institution is not known. Robert Gibson was educated at Pembroke Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1821. He was incumbent of Holy Trinity, Preston, 1820-4.

⁶⁷ Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1857. Formerly vicar of Astley Bridge, Lancs., 1859; and of Esh, Durham, 1869.

⁶⁸ Son of the founder of Rossall School. Educated at Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1869. Formerly rector of

Newton Heath, 1876-85, and of St. John's, Cheetham, 1885-90. Appointed Hon. Canon of Manchester 1894. Resigned Bolton for the rectory of Denver 1899.

⁶⁹ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1870. Formerly rector of Penkevil in Cornwall 1880-89, and of Lamorran 1889-93.

⁷⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* ii, 316.

⁷¹ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 98. The last incumbent was named Richard Greenhead.

⁷² *End. Char. Rep.*

⁷³ Bishop Gastrell in 1717 knew of no charities but 40s. for the poor and John Rippon's gift of 10s. to Nether Kellet; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 549.

⁷⁴ Preference was to be given to poor persons who were 'members of the Church of England and were of good and pious behaviour and from time to time attended the Lord's Table.'

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These funds now produce £8 5s. 4d. and £16 10s. 8d. respectively, used according to the donor's intention. A sum of 2s. 6d. a year is paid from the Scargill estate at Halton to the oldest deserving poor widow of Slyne; the origin of this payment is unknown. The township owns two cottages, the rents of which go to general purposes; the origin of the ownership is unknown in this case also.

In Nether Kellet John Rippon in 1713 left a rent-charge of 10s. from the rent of a piece of land called Shaw Lanes Head for the poorest families. In 1826 it was found that the owner, Thomas Butler Cole, had refused to pay, and the gift was lost. One Lodge⁷⁵ left £20 for clothing for the poor; this with other sums⁷⁶ was used to buy a piece of land, known as the Poor Field, which now yields a rent of £6. Clothing is distributed every two years. Elizabeth Bateson in 1886 left a sum of money yielding £4 8s. 10d. a year to supply the children attending the Congregational Sunday School with Bibles, &c.

The charities of Over Kellet are recorded in the account of that chapelry.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS

Bodeltone, Dom. Bk.; Bothelton, 1200; Boulton, 1226; Boelton, 1249; Bouelton, 1256; Bolton, 1297.

As its name implies, this township borders on the sands of Morecambe Bay, the waters of which make steady encroachments on the land, so that at Red Bank the hill has been worn away to show a precipitous cliff on the seaward side. The surface rises from the marshy lands near the coast, then falls and again rises, the village of Bolton, with the parish church, being in the hollow. There is a detached part, Beaumont Cote, to the south-east of the chief part of the township. The village is in the centre of the township, with Hatlex and Inglebreck to the south, and Bolton Holmes, Thwaite and Hawkshead in the north. The area measures 1,580 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 902. Some changes in boundaries have been made, the Cote having been added to Slyne in 1887.²

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Carlisle, going north through the village, from which

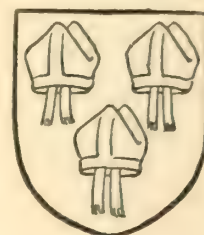
point other roads branch off—south-west to Hest Bank, south-east to Halton and east to Nether Kellet. The main line of the London and North-Western railway runs north-east through the township, and has a station named Bolton-le-Sands. The Lancaster and Preston Canal also passes through, a little to the east of the railway.

The pleasant-looking village skirts the main road for a considerable distance, having a tree-clad hill to the east. It has become a summer holiday resort to some small extent. About 1820 Dr. Whitaker described it as 'one of the neatest, best built, and pleasantest villages among many on this favoured shore.'³ Hawkshead, in pleasantly wooded lands to the north-east of the village, was about sixty years ago owned by — Walmsley; it is now the property of Mr. Henry Joseph Coulston.⁴

The soil is a light loam, overlying gravel. There are no manufactures.

The township is governed by a parish council. In former times there was a customary division into four quarters—Church, Middle, North or Town, and Holmes.⁵

Earl Tostig held **BOLTON** in 1066 as **MANORS** part of his Halton lordship; it was then assessed as four plough-lands.⁶ Half a plough-land in 1094 belonged to the church,⁷ and forms the rectory manor afterwards held by the Archdeacons of Richmond and Bishops of Chester, and now by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.⁸ The remainder⁹ was in 1212 held by seven persons as two and a half plough-lands in drengage; they or their ancestors had formerly paid 40s. and rendered certain customs, but these being released they paid an increment of 26s. 8d., or 5 marks in all.¹⁰ In the Pipe Roll of 1201 are recorded increments of 20s. from the vill and 6s. 8d. from the mill.¹¹ Shortly before this Richard I had released the men of Bolton from suit to his mill by the Lune, receiving in return an increased rent of 26s. 8d.¹²; but it is not quite clear whether there were two



BISHOPRIC OF CHESTER. Gules three mitres with labels or.

⁷⁵ Perhaps Edward Lodge, whose will was proved in 1746.

⁷⁶ Including £4 given by — Greenbank. This may be the William Greenbank whose benefactions have been doubted; see the report on the Halton charities.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,530 acres, including 14 of inland water; also 10 acres of tidal water and 2,094 of foreshore.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 19997.

³ *Richmondshire*, ii, 282.

⁴ For this family see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 255.

⁶ Roper, *Churches, &c., of North Lancs.* ii, 3.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290, 294.

⁹ In right of the bishopric of Chester.

¹⁰ It is possible this was the whole, for Simon (?rector) was one of the tenants; but according to Roger of Poitou's charter the tenure of the church land should have been free alms.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc.

Lancs. and Ches.), i, 95, reading *deletis* for *doletis*. The tenants were Gamel de Bolton, Dawe (then in the king's custody), Agnes, Thomas, Gilbert, Godith and Simon.

Some of these seem to be identical with owners named in a confirmation by King John to Adam son of Adam de Kellet in 1204—viz. of their part of Greveholme and Driterm (now Dertren) by Adam son of Alan and Godith his wife, Thomas le Rous (*Rufus*) and Siegrith his wife, Gilbert de Bolton and Serot his wife, Michael son of Alden de Bolton, Adam son of William de Bolton and Agnes daughter of Roger de Bolton; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 141.

The Furness Chartulary contains the grants thereby confirmed. Gamel de Bolton gave the fourth part of Greveholme and Driterm, being of his demesne, to Adam son of Adam son of Orm de Kellet, at 18d. rent; and Adam son of William de Bolton with the consent of Walter his brother gave another fourth part, also at

18d. rent. The bounds went from Meresbeck to Ramshead Ford and thence to Driterm Pool; from this pool to the sea-shore; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 35, 34. Then Agnes daughter of Roger de Bolton gave Adam de Kellet a fifth part of the third of the same place at 2d. rent; Thomas le Rous and Siegrith his wife, Gilbert de Bolton and Serot his wife, Adam son of Alan and Godith his wife, Michael son of Alden de Bolton, made like grants, so that the whole of this third part was acquired by Adam; *ibid.* Driterm Pool is stated to descend between Driterm and Wedholme.

¹¹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 130; it is here that the service from Bolton is called drengage. The same increment appears in subsequent years in the Pipe Roll.

¹² *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 259-62. This is an account of a pleading of 1321, by which the Prior of Lancaster sought to recover tithe from the mill which had been built in Bolton, in lieu of the sum lost to him through withdrawal of suit

separate increments of this amount, or whether the Pipe Roll entry is an apportionment of the increment levied by Richard. The latter seems the more probable, for in the farm of the county in 1226 the assized rent of Bolton was 4*6s. 8d.* and of the mill there 2*0s.*, making only the 5 marks of 1212.¹³

An extent of the manor and church of Bolton, as held by the Archdeacon of Richmond, was compiled about 1320. The manor-house was out of repair. In demesne were 88 acres of arable land (by poles of 20 ft.), valued at 12*d.* an acre; also meadow and pasture land. The rector had 2 acres of woodland for fuel, and land in Over Kellet worth 13*s. 4d.* a year. Nine tenants are named, paying rents amounting to 30*s. 10d.* and doing suit of court. There was also a bondman, who had toft and croft and 4 acres of land, paying 4*s. 3d.* rent, acting as reeve at the will of the lord and rendering merchet.¹⁴

It is impossible to trace the various subdivisions of

the manor.¹⁵ In 1297 the Earl of Lancaster was found to have held two messuages, with 29¼ acres of land, in demesne; there was a water-mill which rendered 40*s.* a year¹⁶; and the free tenants were Ranulf son of William de Dacre, holding 4 oxgangs of land and rendering 9*s. 10d.*; William son of Simon, 2 oxgangs for 6*s.*; John son of Eda, similarly; the heir of Franceys,¹⁷ 12 acres for 11*s. 8d.*; the Prior of Lancaster and Thomas Travers, each 9*s. 10d.* for their moieties of two fees formerly held by Durbald and by Adam son of Gilbert.¹⁸ It is possible that the Dacre tenement, which does not again occur, is a duplication of part of the last-named.¹⁹ The Lancaster family had some estate in Bolton.²⁰

The divisions appear to be more carefully stated in the extent of 1324. At that time John Travers held the fourth part and the eighth part of the vill which had belonged to Adam son of Gilbert and William

from the Lune mill. This tithe had formerly been paid to him, but had been withdrawn. It was now restored.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140. In 1246-8 Bolton mill paid 26*s. 8d.*; *ibid.* 169. This seems to have been the rate in later years; *ibid.* 220.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 39-42, from *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, App. 68.

¹⁵ About 1216 the wife of Gamel de Bolton was of the king's gift; her land was worth 3*s.* yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 118. A few years later (before 1226) Sara (Serot) de Bolton was also of the king's gift; her land was worth a mark; *ibid.* 130.

Henry son and heir of Robert son of Agnes had lands in Bolton in 1242-3; Close, 56, m. 3. Henry son of Robert de Bolton granted land to Thomas de Coupmanwra or Capenwray for 4*5s. 9d.* given 'in my great need'; *Lanc. Ch.* i, 241.

Ellis de Bolton died about April 1249 holding in chief of the king 2 oxgangs of land in Bolton by a free rent of 5*s. 10d.*, doing suit to county and wapentake. There were in each oxgang 20 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow. He held the whole in demesne and ploughed with his own plough. His heir was Simon, his eldest son, of full age; *ibid.* 175. The relief paid was equal to the annual rent; *ibid.* 184. He may be the Ellis de Thorbrandhead who had a son Simon; Furness Chartul. Their estate was afterwards purchased by the Earl of Lancaster, as shown later.

Thomas Roud, brother and heir of Ralph son of Adam de Bolton, paid 20*s.* as relief on succeeding in 1248; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 38; Close, 62, m. 9. He died about 1261, but the record has been lost; his nephew and heir William paid 23*s. 4d.* as relief; *ibid.* 354; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 226. If 5*s. 10d.* was the free rent for 2 oxgangs, 23*s. 4d.* would show a tenement of one plough-land.

Henry son of Godith de Bolton died in or before 1261 holding 2 oxgangs of land and the eighth part of a corn mill of the king by the yearly service of 9*s. 2d.*; John his son and heir was of full age; *ibid.* 228. Henry son of Gilbert de Bolton was one of the jurors.

The composition of the rent is explained by that paid by Simon of Michael de Bolton, who died in 1264 or 1265 holding 2 oxgangs of land of the king by a rent of 5*s. 10d.* and the eighth part of the

mill by 40*d.*—i.e. 9*s. 2d.* in all. His son and heir William was aged thirty; *ibid.* 233; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 423. The 40*d.* shows that 26*s. 8d.* was still the rent paid for the mill.

Ralph son of Adam son of William de Bolton granted Walter de Bolton son of William the Clerk all the land of Caltholme and Southpool as far as the bounds of Sereholme, together with an oxgang of land in Bolton, at a rent of two spears or 3*d.*; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 40. Land in the same place was given by William son of William son of Walter the Mason to Gervase the Clerk of Bolton at 10*d.* rent; *ibid.* This Gervase, in another grant by Ralph son of Adam son of William de Bolton, is called son of Simon, a former rector; *ibid.* 41.

A number of grants by Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton to Thomas de Coupmanwra are recorded in *Lanc. Ch.* i, 177-203. Thomas Roud (or Thomas son of Adam son of William de Bolton) also gave land to the same Thomas; *ibid.* 204-21. A large number of field-names may be collected from these grants: e.g. Wiches or Withes, Thistlebreck, Ingmire, Inglebreck, Graythwaite, Gunnulfrys, Gunnulfkelders, Haltonsty, Flokeresty in Wedholmire, Braithmire, Natwraymire, the Heaning next the Cringlebroghan, Maldebroganes, Hawkshow, Hawkswell, Dimples, Monksflat and Rigsummerild.

¹⁶ Three grants in Bolton to Earl Edmund are recorded in the Great Coucher of the duchy. (1) Dodi daughter of Ellis de Thorbrandhead released to him all her right in the tenement formerly belonging to her husband John son of Adam; i, fol. 61, no. 8. (2) Geoffrey son of Adam de Bolton released his share of the water mill, with suit, &c.; *ibid.* 77, no. 69. (3) William son of Thomas de Hest released his land on Inglebreck, one head thereof abutting on Kellet field; *ibid.* 78, no. 76.

¹⁷ The heir was perhaps John son of William Franceys, of whom it was found that Adam son of Roger de Caltholme had held an acre by 1*d.* rent. Adam, who had been hanged for felony, held another half acre of Thomas Travers; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 320.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* i, 295-6. William, John (son of Henry) and Adam have occurred in the preceding note. Durbald seems to have been the surname of William the heir of Thomas Roud; William was the son of Henry Durbald of Bolton; *Lanc.*

Ch. i, 246. From the next paragraph of the text it would appear that he was the William Franceys who gave land to Thomas de Coupmanwra and to Lancaster Church; *ibid.* 234-5.

¹⁹ Yet it appears that the words 'Prior of Lancaster' have been cancelled to make way for Dacre. The rents given amount to 53*s. 2d.*, to which must be added 40*s.* for the mill, or 93*s. 2d.* in all. Ranulf de Dacre and Joan his wife confirmed a grant of land in Caltholme made to Furness Abbey; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 43.

The pleadings give little information. In 1277 Cecily widow of Ralph de Kellet claimed dower in 40 acres in Bolton and Slyne against Thomas Travers and Aline his wife; De Banco R. 21, m. 95*d.* In 1292 Thomas Travers obtained a recognition of his right from Geoffrey son of Adam de Bolton; Assize R. 408, m. 20*d.* At the same time Adam son of John de Ramsouth complained that Robert son of Henry de Bolton and Christiana widow of Jordan del Holmescales had disseised him of land, but the verdict was against him; *ibid.* 6. The Ramsouth family occur again in 1333; De Banco R. 294, m. 11; 297, m. 170. Also in 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 1 (John de Ramsouth and Amice his wife).

Agnes daughter of Thomas de Bolton demanded a messuage and lands in 1304 against Thomas de Caltholme; De Banco R. 151, m. 174. Thomas de Caltholme in 1311 claimed an acre against Cecily widow of Jordan de Caltholme; *ibid.* 187, m. 66. William son of John Othewell claimed against Thomas de Bolton, William son of John de Cartmel and Olive his wife in 1331; Assize R. 1404, m. 26*d.* William son of James de Bolton did not prosecute his claim against Simon de Bolton and others in 1337; *ibid.* 1424, m. 11*d.* At the same time Thomas son of William Willeson made a claim for land in Bolton against William and John sons of William de Bolton, who stated that plaintiff's father, William son of William son of Robert de Bolton, had granted the land to them; *ibid.* 8.

²⁰ This is shown indirectly in pleadings. In 1246 Simon son of Michael and Ralph son of Adam claimed 60 acres against William de Lancaster; Assize R. 404, m. 13. See also the account of the rectors.

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Durbald respectively. John Franceys held the fourth part²¹ by the service of 11s. 8d.; Simon de Bolton held the eighth part by 6s. 2d.; John son of Eda held the like; and the Prior of Lancaster held six messuages and various lands, formerly of the fee of Adam son of Gilbert and William Franceys, rendering 10s. The Abbot of Furness held the hamlet of Crouholme and Clomore, formerly of the same fee, by the service of 1s. 6d.; William son of James held 2 acres of John Travers, part of William Durbald's fee, by 3d. rent; Serle de Wedholme and Maud his wife held 11 acres of John Travers and John Franceys by a rent of 12d.; and John de Harrington held the hamlet of Serleholme by 16d. rent.²²

The process of subdivision went on rapidly, and in 1346 the principal tenants were John Franceys, holding a fourth part of the vill in socage by a rent of 11s. 8d. as before; the Prior of Lancaster, holding another fourth part by 9s. 10d.; Cecily de South-

worth, representing Travers, holding land by 8s. 8d. rent; John son of Simon de Bolton, holding by 5s. 6d. rent. A large number of smaller tenants held the remainder; they included the Abbot of Furness (who had Woodholme), John de Barton and John de Harrington. The land held by the Earl of Lancaster in demesne had been increased by a purchase from Simon de Thornbrandhead.²³ The mill was held in shares; Cecily de Southworth held a moiety and an eighth, John Franceys a fourth and Simon de Bolton the other eighth part; they paid for it 33s. 4d. in all.²⁴

The Franceys' fourth part of the manor was acquired by the Washingtons²⁵ and the Lawrences of Ashton.²⁶ The Travers' part²⁷ seems to have descended to Singleton of Brockholes²⁸ and Starkie of Lancaster²⁹; it included part of Hatlex. It may have been acquired by the Jervis family³⁰ of Slyne. The Boltons appear to have sold their inheritance in the 15th century.³¹ The Harrington estate descended to

²¹ Except 9½ acres in the king's hands.

John Franceys acquired land, &c., in Cockshotts, Strikesfold and Whitlands before 1321 from William son of Jordan de Bolton and Simon son of Gilbert son of Walter de Bolton and Adam son of Agnes de Hatlex; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1126, 676, 683, 1067.

²² Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 42b. A number of other tenants are recorded: William son of James, 2d.; William son of Cecily, 4d.; Thomas de Ramshaw, 10d.; Roger the Smith, 10d.; John son of Jordan, 10s. (? 10d.); John de Woodholme (of John Travers), 3d.; Adam son of Maud (of John Travers and John Franceys), 6d.; William de Hatlex (of the same), 6d.; William son of William (of John Travers), 2d.; Adam son of Eda (of the same), 7d.; Simon son of Gilbert (of the same), 4d.; Roger de Calholme (of the same), 6d. The sum of the rents is given as 52s. 5d.

In 1330 John son of Roger the Smith gave William son of John Franceys (this John being a witness) his messuage and all his land, meadow and turbary in Bolton, also land which belonged to him through the death of Alice widow of James de Bolton, and the reversion of the dower of Helen widow of Roger his father; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 677.

William son of James de Bolton was pardoned for his share in the death of William de Kellet (1321) on account of his having served in the wars in Scotland; Coram Rege R. 298, Rex m. 10d.

²³ Surv. of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 64, 74-80. Many of the tenants are the same as those of 1324 recorded above.

²⁴ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 151. The other tenants here recorded seem to be those of the earl's demesne land in Bolton. They were William del Well, 16s. 8d.; also for land formerly held by John le Romeyn, Nicholas de Slene, 3s. 8d.; Thomas Taylor, 6d.; Cecily Southworth, 5s.; John de Barton, 11s.; and for part of the marsh Nicholas de Slene and others paid 1s.

²⁵ In 1350 Lambert son of Geoffrey de Wyresdale was accused of the abduction of Agnes daughter of John Franceys of Bolton; Assize R. 443, m. 3 d. (From the next note it appears that he married her.) A little later a like complaint was made against Robert and Thomas de Washington; *ibid.* 434, m. 4. Then in 1353 Thomas son of Robert de Washington complained of disseisin by Agnes the

daughter of John Franceys; *ibid.* 435, m. 26. Robert Franceys in 1355 claimed a debt from Agnes widow and executrix of Robert de Washington; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 26 d.; 5, m. 8 d.

Another Robert de Washington made several purchases in Bolton between 1375 and 1388, and Thomas de Calholme released his claim on a piece of meadow in Wedholmemire abutting on the mill dam; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 669-73, 679. In 1401 an agreement was made between Edmund son of Robert de Washington on one side and John son of Robert de Washington and Thomas de Burgh on the other; *ibid.* 689. The seal to this bears the Washington arms. John son of Robert de Washington obtained in 1405 a release of the lands of James son of William son of Cecily de Bolton; *ibid.* 1076.

²⁶ John Franceys in 1348 demised certain of his lands, &c., to Edmund Lawrence for life at the rent of a rose for six years and then of 100s.; *ibid.* 685. Agnes daughter of John Franceys married Lambert de Wyresdale, and they quitclaimed to Edmund in 1366; *ibid.* 688.

The Lawrence family probably succeeded the Washingtons. In 1406 Simon formerly servant of Robert de Washington released all his claim to lands in Bolton to Agnes widow of Edmund Lawrence; *ibid.* 1077. In 1426 Sir Robert Lawrence agreed to pay Maud Wyresdale of Bolton 10s. a year for her life for the fourth part of the lordship of Bolton, with lands, &c.; *ibid.* 691.

Robert Lawrence, who died in 1450, had lands in Bolton held by a rent of 2d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56. His son Sir James was in 1490 said to hold the 'manor' by the same rent; *ibid.* 122, 132. The tenure is not the same as that of Franceys; there were several rents of 2d. payable in 1346.

Lancelot Lawrence of Yealand Redmayne died in 1534 holding six messuages, &c., of the king by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 41. This statement is repeated in later inquiries.

²⁷ See the account of Scale in Skert n. There is a reference to the Travers' holding in *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 367. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 3.

²⁸ Nicholas Singleton had given his lands in Slyne, Bolton, Hatlex and Threlfall to a certain Elizabeth Singleton for her life; they descended to his grandson

Richard, who died in 1499, but the tenure was not known; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 52. Richard's grandson Robert in 1525 held the same of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 12d.; *ibid.* vi, no. 64; x, no. 1.

Thomas Braithwaite in 1615 purchased the manor of Bolton and Hatlex from Thomas Singleton and Mary his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bille.* 84, m. 19.

²⁹ Lawrence Starkie died in 1532 holding lands in Bolton, Slyne and Hatlex, as also in many other places, but the tenure is not recorded beyond being of the king as duke by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21.

³⁰ One of Lawrence Starkie's daughters married Humphrey Newton. Brian Newton, possibly a relative, in 1592 sold lands in Bolton Holmes, Hatlex and Slyne to Robert Jervis.

Robert Jervis of Garstang died in 1617 holding a messuage, &c., in Slyne and free rents of 14½d. in Bolton of the king in socage. His son James, twenty-six years of age, succeeded; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 270. James died in 1628, leaving a son Richard, only eleven years old, who died in 1634. The heir was Roger Rathmell, aged thirty, son of Richard, son of Elizabeth, sister of the above-named Robert Jervis; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 21; xxviii, no. 4.

James Jervis sold a messuage, &c., to George Winder, who died in 1619 holding this and other purchases of the king as duke by knight's service. His heir was his sister Grace, wife of Richard Jackson, of full age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 191.

³¹ In 1381 William de Bolton clerk acquired a messuage from Thomas de Birkhead and Aline his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 11. Thomas Nelson and Agnes his wife in 1462 purchased from Matthew Bolton and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* 131. It appears that Matthew Bolton had settled at West Derby, and in 1465 Reginald son and heir of John Conder released to Thomas Nelson of Caton all his right in the said purchase at Woodholme; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 27, m. 11.

There are other traces of the family or families of this name. Christopher Bolton and Margaret his wife had lands in Bolton and Bare about 1463; *Final Conc.* iii, 133. Anne Hunt, kinswoman and heir of William Bolton, appears to have had this estate in 1506; *ibid.* 161.

the Lords Mounteagle, who called it a manor³²; it seems to have been sold to Croft of Claughton.³³ William de Slene obtained land in 1313,³⁴ and this was probably the nucleus of the estate of Southworth of Highfield.³⁵

The Earls of Derby had a manor in Bolton³⁶ sold in parcels in 1604.³⁷ The estate or manor of the Abbots of Furness³⁸ descended for a time like

Beaumont in Skerton, but *BEAUMONT COTE*³⁹ was acquired by the Cole family, who recorded a pedigree in 1665.⁴⁰ It descended to the Butlers of Kirkland,⁴¹ who added Cole to their surname, and has since descended with Kirkland and Nether Kellet.⁴²

The mill occurs at various times.⁴³

In addition to Furness Abbey and Lancaster Priory⁴⁴ the canons of Cartmel⁴⁵ and Cockersand⁴⁶

³² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64; xi, no. 1. The tenure was by knight's service. Lord Mounteagle still held an estate in Bolton in 1597; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, m. 200.

³³ One John Croft held messuages in Bolton of the king as duke by a rent of 16d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 38. This was the rent paid by John de Harrington in 1346. Again in 1554 Thomas Croft of Claughton purchased the fourth part of three messuages, &c., from John Harrington and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 15, m. 62. They were 'held of the chief lords there in socage,' according to the inquisitions; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 28; xiii, no. 23. William Croft in 1606 held of the king as duke by a rent of 14d.; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 50-56.

William Thompson of Claughton died in 1566 holding messuages, &c., in Bolton of the queen as of her duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 32. His son Oliver sold a messuage to James Thompson in 1570; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 32, m. 118. This may have been the messuage held by William Thompson in 1591, when he was succeeded by a daughter Margaret, aged twelve; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 5.

³⁴ Orm son of William son of Simon de Bolton granted an acre in the hamlet of Serholme to William de Slene; Towneley MS. HH, no. 366, 394. A later William held 6 acres in 1346, paying 6d. rent; *Survey* of 1346, p. 80. William de Slene, who died in 1401, held his land in Bolton of the Abbot of Furness; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1507.

³⁵ Robert Brockholes in 1427 and John Gardiner in 1440 had land in Bolton; *Final Conc.* iii, 94, 105. In 1480 John Southworth held his land in Bolton by 12d. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 113. Later the Southworths were stated to hold in socage.

³⁶ The manors of Bolton-le-Moors and Bolton-in-Furness were possessions of the family, but Bolton-le-Sands does not occur in the inquisitions and the origin and tenure of the Derby manor here are unknown. It may have been merely an outlying part of the Nether Kellet estate, or the Lawrence manor already noticed.

³⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 65, no. 43. See the account of Nether Kellet. Among the purchasers' names are William and Edmund Lodge and Henry Chapman. One Mark Lodge died in 1624 holding land of the king, and leaving a son and heir Edward, aged twenty-three; Towneley MS. C8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 746. Henry Chapman died at Hatlex in 1637 holding a messuage of the king; his son and heir Thomas was over fifty; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 3.

³⁸ Charters relating to Greveholme and other Furness lands in the north-west of

the township have been cited above. Adam de Greveholme gave the abbey his lands there in 1242; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 32. The same Adam gave land on Ramshead in Bolton fields to Christiana daughter of Henry the Dyer of Kirkby in Kendal on her marriage; *ibid.* 356. His nephew Adam de Kellet confirmed his gifts to Furness Abbey; *ibid.* Robert de Boulton also gave a quitclaim; *ibid.* 36.

In Wedholme or Woodholme Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton gave to Gervase son of Simon land which extended to the mill and mill stream of Bolton; *ibid.* 37. Gervase was afterwards a benefactor (*ibid.* 50b), and Ralph son of Adam and Lawrence son of Walter also gave the monks land in Wedholme; *ibid.* 38. Land in Calfolme and Santhpool as far as the boundary of Serholme was also given; *ibid.* 39b-43.

Gamel de Bolton gave land on Inglebreck; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L410. Gilbert son of Gamel confirmed this; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 54. Henry son of Robert de Bolton and nephew of Simon gave land under Hawkshead; *ibid.* 54b. Other land under Hawkshead was given by Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton to John son of Robert de Scotforth; Towneley MS. HH, no. 301. Orm son of Thore, with the consent of Ralph his heir, gave the monks Rigrinmelsuthen, viz. that land lying between these bounds: From Holme to Ullrefurthebeck, from the junction of this beck and Betha to Fulsyke; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 56. The abbey had also lands in Great and Little Hatlex (Hakelakes); *ibid.* 58. Andrew de Hatlex and Hugh his son had made a gift to the monks of land in Ramshead field; *ibid.* 58b. There are many other grants, and in some cases the original charters have been preserved; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 172-3.

³⁹ The heading 'Here begin the charters of Bolton by Beaumont' in Add. MS. 33244, fol. 50, covers miscellaneous grants in various parts of the township, but the first may refer to Cote; by it Ralph son of Adam de Bolton gave to Gervase the Clerk land on Keldbreck. Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton also gave land on Keldbreck lying near the bounds between Slyne and Bolton; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L406. The position of Cote and the occurrence of Strellas within it suggest that it had been part of Halton (q.v.), but in that case it should not have been within Bolton parish.

In 1628 the manors of Beaumont and Bolton, with the site of the grange and messuages, lands, &c., in Beaumont, Beaumont Cote, Bolton-le-Sands, Over Kellet, Skerton, &c., lately belonging to Furness Abbey were sold by the Crown to Edward Ditchfield and others; Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv. This seems to be the estate purchased by William Harrison in 1643 from John (Bridgeman) Bishop of Chester and others; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 140, no. 28. See the account of Beaumont.

Some part of the Furness estate in Bolton seems to have been granted to Edward Gage and others in 1604; Pat. 2 Jas. I, pt. xix. It may have been this which was purchased by Robert Cole, for he was 'of Cote' in 1625, paying £10 in 1631 as a composition for refusing knighthood; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 221. Bishop Gastrell about 1717 found Beaumont Cote the only ancient seat in the parish, it having belonged to the Coles 'time out of mind'; *Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 549.

⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 88; 'Robert Cole, born in Somersetshire, a clerk in the Duchy office in London, seated himself at Cote,' and died in 1642. His son Thomas was thirty-eight years old in 1665, and had a son of the same name aged fourteen.

⁴¹ Thomas Cole of Cote died 12 Jan. 1691-2, aged sixty-five; his widow Jane and son Edmund placed a monument in Bolton Church, recording his praise as 'a good magistrate, a good Christian and a good man.' Edmund the son was high sheriff in 1707; P.R.O. *List*, 74. Dorothy his daughter and heir carried the Cote estate to her husband Thomas Butler of Kirkland; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 471. The Cole family had a large house in Lancaster, now the Judges' Lodgings.

⁴² See the accounts of those townships.

⁴³ The king granted to William Bolton (for life) half a mill, 17 acres of land, &c., in Bolton in Lonsdale in 1399; Duchy of Lanc. *Misc. Bks.* xvi, 40. There was a further grant to him in 1401; *ibid.* xv, 85. In 1553 William Richardson and Agnes his wife had the fourth part of a water mill there; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 25.

⁴⁴ The charters relating to Bolton are numerous; see *Lanc. Ch.* i, 173-257. Some of them have been cited already. Helewis daughter of Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton gave land by the Overgate, the road leading to Kellet. Thomas de Coupmanwra acquired a considerable estate in various parts of the township, and this he granted to the Benedictines of Lancaster, and in 1273 the alienation was ratified by Edmund son of Henry III.

Joan daughter of Anabil daughter of Christiana de Bolton claimed two messuages, &c., in Bolton against the Prior of Lancaster; De Banco R. 141, m. 214 d.

The priory estate passed to Syon Abbey and then to Dalton of Thurnham; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1.

⁴⁵ A toft was given by Adam son of Gilbert de Bolton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 192. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 90. The tenement in Bolton, Silverdale and Hest, formerly of Cartmel Priory, was granted to Edward Lord Zouche and others in 1605; Pat. 3 Jas. I, pt. xxii.

⁴⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 916-20. The benefactors were Agnes wife of Robert de Bolton, Serota daughter

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had land in Bolton. The names of Marshal⁴⁷ and Chaffer⁴⁸ occur among the 15th-century land-owners, and the inquisitions show a few others.⁴⁹ The most noteworthy of the later names is that of Stout,⁵⁰ for one of the family, William Stout, a Lancaster tradesman, 1665-1752, has left an autobiography giving many particulars of his early life and his kinsfolk.⁵¹ He states that his father rebuilt the house at Bolton Holmes, in which his father and grandfather had lived for a century previously. There were then only about



COLE of Cote. *Vert on a fesse argent three lions' heads erased gules.*

12 acres of land; but, he says, 'my father and mother were very industrious in their children's infancy, and in a few years had improved their estate to the double what it was when they were married; the lands thereabout being much more valuable then by the benefit of a large marsh or common, which maintained many thousand sheep: the marsh then extending half way westward from our house to Priestskear, and from Bare in the south, round about the Knoll end in Lindeth to Arnside Well, except a narrow inlet for the tide in Keer, but not sufficient to receive any boat or barque of burden. My father then could have kept 100 sheep all summer on that marsh, and about the seventh month yearly the high tides brought the sheep's dung and sea tangle to the side, which was gathered by the inhabitants—every house at the Sands side knowing how far their liberties for gathering extended.'⁵² The marsh was in 1677 'washed away,'⁵³ and the value of the farm was much diminished, but the father bought other lands, particularly at Hatlex.⁵⁴ William Stout was educated at the free school at Bolton, but was 'very much taken off the school, especially in the spring

and summer season, plough-time, turf-time, hay time and harvest, in looking after the sheep, helping at plough, going to the moss with carts, making hay, and shearing in harvest.' A writing master came in winter. About 1743 William Stout left Lancaster and went to live at Hatlex, where he died early in 1752.⁵⁵ Bolton Holmes seems to have descended with the main line of the family till 1846.⁵⁶

Thomas Jenkinson as a 'Papist' registered his small estate at Bolton and Aldcliffe in 1717.⁵⁷

The common lands consist of about 4 acres of waste, at Thwaite Brow, on which the owners of cattle used to turn them out without stint. This produced quarrels and at a township meeting about 1829 it was resolved that the herbage should be let by auction, the rent going to some public purpose. The rent is now applied to relieve the rates.⁵⁸

The history of the parish church has been told above. The only other place of worship is the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary of the Angels, consecrated and opened in 1884; the mission had been commenced in 1868.⁵⁹ At the indulgence in 1672 a licence was applied for by the Presbyterians for Robert Hall's house at Bolton, but nothing is known as to the continuance of the congregation.⁶⁰

SLYNE-WITH-HEST

Slinc, Dom. Bk.; Slene, 1246; Slyne, 1249.

Hest, 1176; Heest, 1246.

Stopeltierne, Dom. Bk.; Stapelthorn, 1190; Stapelthiarn, 1226.

This township has three divisions. On the shore of Morecambe Bay is Hest, with an area of 210½ acres, and containing the growing hamlet of Hest Bank, from which in former times the crossing of Lancaster Sands was usually made. To the east, on higher land, is the main portion, Slyne, 630 acres; the village lies near the northern boundary. On the eastern side of this is Stapleton Terne, including

of Roger de Bolton, Simon son of Siegrith de Bolton, Robert son of Agnes de Bolton, Thomas son of Adam de Bolton, Thomas de Bolton and Siegrith his wife. Ingiebreck, Whitbreck, Keldbreck, under Laurum by the church, Greythwaite and Smithwithlands occur in the descriptions.

⁴⁷ James Marshall of Wiswell and Preston died in 1483 holding lands in Bolton, Slyne, Skerton, Torrisholme and 'Dacre' of the king as duke by a service of 8d. for castle ward; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119.

⁴⁸ In 1445 the three daughters of Thomas Burgh had a dispute concerning shares of land in Bolton, Scottforth and Gressingham. They were (on one side) Margaret wife of William Peirson, Juliana wife of Thomas Hyne and (on the other) Joan wife of Hugh Chaffer, Thomas Chaffer being joined with the last-named; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 32b. Judgement was given for the Chaffers. In 1484 Richard Gardiner gave a messuage in Bolton to Thomas Chaffer, chaplain, with remainder to John Chaffer and Margaret his wife; *Towneley MS. HH.*, no. 351. Somewhat later (temp. Hen. VII) John Chaffer (son of Hugh son of Thomas son of Alice daughter of Thomas Burgh) complained that John Dockwray of Kendal was withholding deeds; *Early Chan. Proc. bdle.* 194, no. 32; see also *bdle.* 216, no. 69.

John Chaffer died in 1505 holding three messuages, land, &c., in Bolton, partly of the king as duke by 15d. rent and partly of the Abbot of Furness by 3s. rent. The heir was his son Thomas, under two years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 27.

⁴⁹ Thomas Bradley of Silverdale held land in Bolton of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service in 1586; *ibid.* xiv, no. 51.

Thomas Jenkinson in 1624 held a messuage, &c., by a similar tenure. Richard his son and heir was forty years of age; *Towneley MS. C 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 699b.

George Yates died in 1631 holding his messuage in socage; his son George, aged twenty-two in 1641, was heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 79.

Randle Hawes died in 1634, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, aged thirty-eight; and Thomas Toulmin died in 1638, leaving a son John, aged eighteen. Their tenements were held of the king as duke; *Towneley MS. C 8, 13*, p. 518, 1179.

⁵⁰ William Stout in 1590 purchased land in Holmes by the Sands from Thomas Southworth and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 52, m. 142.

Leonard Stout died in August 1638 holding a messuage in Bolton Holmes of the king, and leaving a son and heir

William, aged ten years; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 84. His will was proved at Richmond.

⁵¹ Printed by John Harland in 1851, with portrait. The father's name is not given, but he appears to have been the above-named William Stout, whose will was proved at Richmond; if so, the dates on page 1 of the *Autobiog.* must be erroneous.

⁵² *Autobiog.* 1-3.

⁵³ At the same time a corresponding marsh was formed south and west of Cartmel; *ibid.* 6.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 5; it was bought from Francis Ashton of Hest. In 1850 Hatlex House was owned by Mrs. Alice Hall, and had in it a piece of carved oak furniture with L.S. 1693 upon it, probably the initials of Leonard Stout, brother of William.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 145.

⁵⁶ John Stout, owner of Bolton Holmes, died at Lancaster in 1846; the estate was sold soon afterwards. In 1868 it was purchased by Heysham's charity trustees, Lancaster.

⁵⁷ *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 144.

⁵⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* 1899. The mole-catcher's wages were at one time paid from the rent. It appears that no lordship of the manor was known in 1829.

⁵⁹ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1889, p. 83.

⁶⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 10, 42, 43.

Ancliffe; it occupies rising ground, the highest in the township, and has an area of 303 acres. The total area is thus 1,143½ acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 424.

Considerable changes in the boundaries have been made recently; Beaumont Cote in Bolton has been added to this township,² as well as a large portion of Skerton.³

The principal road is that from Lancaster north through Slyne to Bolton; it has a branch north-west to Hest Bank on the edge of the bay; and from the village another road goes west to the same place, a second to Torrisholme and a third to Halton. From Hest Bank there is a road by the shore, through Bare, to Morecambe. On the eastern edge of the township is the road north from Skerton to Kellet; it crosses the highest part of the land, and a fine view is obtained over the bay. The London and North-Western Company's railway from Lancaster to Carlisle, with a branch to Morecambe, runs near the western border; it has a station on the shore at Hest Bank, where it is joined by a line from Morecambe. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal goes north a little to the east of the railway.

In 1820 a breakwater was constructed to enable small coasting vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow to discharge their cargoes at Hest Bank, from which place they could be transported north and south by the canal.⁴ This traffic ceased after the opening of the railway in 1846. The remains of the jetty are now some distance from the shore owing to encroachments by the sea. There were formerly salt works.

At the west side of Slyne, below the house called Belmont, is St. Patrick's Well. 'Tradition states that St. Patrick, when wrecked near Heysham, wandered northward, and being unable to obtain any water to quench his thirst, struck his staff into the ground, causing a spring to gush forth. The water is said to have a remarkable curative power in affections of the eyes.'⁵

The soil is a light loam overlying gravel.

The enlarged township is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 Slyne was assessed as six *MANORS* plough-lands and Stapleton Terne as two; the former no doubt included Hest, which is not separately named. Both villis then belonged to Earl Tostig's fee of Halton⁶; afterwards they were included in the demesne of the

honour of Lancaster,⁷ and seem to have been regarded as members of Skerton.

In *SLYNE* half a plough-land was held in 1212 by Gillemichael son of Godwin by being carpenter in Lancaster Castle⁸; to it Adam son of Gillemichael succeeded in 1221.⁹ This estate was in part held by Ralph de Kellet in 1246,¹⁰ and by Thomas Travers in 1297 by a rent of 8s.,¹¹ which was afterwards held by Robert de Holland.¹² The remainder of the township, 16 oxgangs of land, was held in bondage,¹³ and in 1226 the assized rent of Slyne was 72s.¹⁴ Ails and Gamel de Slyne with their associates had in 1184-5 to pay 20s. for the king's hawks which had been lost.¹⁵ The township is named as contributing to aids and tallages,¹⁶ and the yearly issues in 1256-8 amounted to £5 16s. 2d., to which about 10s. for pleas and perquisites of the courts had to be added.¹⁷

The record of the halmote of Slyne in 1324 has been printed.¹⁸ The widow of Ellis de Slyne, one of the king's natives, paid 14s. for an ox, representing that third part of his goods which was the lord's right. John the son of Ellis paid 6s. 8d. for entry to the half oxgang of land which his father had held. Alice daughter of William Burhurt paid 2s. for licence to marry. William de Slyne was fined 6d. because he brewed and sold contrary to the assize; others were penalized for withdrawing suit of mill.

The extent made in 1346 shows that each of the 16 oxgangs rendered 13s. 4d. a year, half of which was in lieu of certain services due from the tenants—ploughing for winter and spring corn, harrowing and reaping the lord's demesne in Skerton. The tenants had also certain duties to perform for the castle at Lancaster, such as carrying timber for its repair, and services like those the tenants of Overton had to render. A tenant was obliged to act as reeve, when chosen, receiving nothing for his trouble. Each of them also owed suit to Lune Mill to the thirteenth measure. John son of John de Barton held the 40 acres formerly belonging to Thomas Travers, paying 8s. as before.¹⁹ For the year ending Michaelmas 1441 the net receipts from Slyne were a little over £20, including 8s. from John Barton for his messuage and 40 acres. The tenants in bondage paid £10 14s. 4d. The moiety of the mill of Bolton was farmed to John Austin in succession to William Bolton for 23s. 4d. Perquisites of courts amounted to 1s. 6d., and 5s. (out of 10s.) had been received from John Heysham for entry to a tenement formerly belonging to Thomas Wales.²⁰

¹ The area of the present enlarged township is 1,803 acres, including 12 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are in addition 9 acres of tidal water and 1,199 of foreshore.

² In 1887; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 19997.

³ In 1900; *ibid.* P 1586. The population of the added part was 63 in 1901.

⁴ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.* (1831).

⁵ Roper, *Lanc. Guide*, 56.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁷ The demesne tithes of Stapleton and Slyne were given to St. Martin's, Sées, in 1094 by Count Roger of Poitou; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96, 127. Gillemichael rendered half a mark to the tallage of 1203; Farrer, *op. cit.* 169. He probably died before 1212, his land being then in the king's hand.

⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 75; he paid 20s. as relief.

¹⁰ Ralph held 2 oxgangs of land which used to find a carpenter in Lancaster Castle, but in 1246 rendered 8s. a year. The tenant was bound to plough an acre in the king's fields; Assize R. 404, m. 24 d.

Cecily widow of Ralph de Kellet claimed dower against Thomas Travers and Aline his wife in 1277; De Banco R. 21, m. 95 d.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293; it was called 40 acres.

¹² In 1324; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 42. John de Barton or Burton was the tenant, and the family continued some time.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 140; Slyne is described as a member of Skerton.

¹⁵ Farrer, *op. cit.* 56. The Slyne or Slene family appears in Lancaster and neighbouring townships.

¹⁶ In 1176-7 there was a half mark aid from Slyne, and in 1205-6 18s. to the

tallage; *ibid.* 35, 202. In 1226 the tallage of Slyne was 30s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 135. Later details may be seen in the same work, 176, 228.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 220. In an earlier compotus (*ibid.* 169) lands in Kellet were included with Slyne, the total receipts being £9 5s. 8d., with 48s. 8d. added from pleas and perquisites. Somewhat later, 1258-62, the issues of Slyne were £7 a year; and in 1297 from Slyne and Hest together £18 3s. 8d. was received; *ibid.* 230, 293.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 92.

¹⁹ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 150b, 151; a list of the tenants is given. The heirs of William de Barton paid 10s. to an aid in 1378 for their lands in Slyne; *Furness Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), 226.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 100, no. 1790.

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The manor remained in the Crown until August 1816, when it was sold to Robert Greene Bradley upon trust for Thomas Greene and Robert Bradley, the former of these²¹ becoming lord of the manor. From him it has descended regularly to the present lord, Mr. Henry Dawson Greene of Whittington. The Court Rolls from 1800 to 1847 are in his possession, but no courts are now held.²²

The house known as the Manor House is a three-story building with mullioned and transomed windows and a doorway with shaped head above which are the initials C M.
1681

Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes in 1458 held an estate in the township, which was in 1500 found to be held by knight's service, viz. by the eighth part of a fee.²³ Edmund Gardner of Slyne paid £10 in 1631, having declined knighthood.²⁴

HEST was originally included in Slyne, but in the 16th century was regarded as a distinct manor.²⁵ To an aid in 1176-7 10 marks was contributed.²⁶ In 1212 William de Hest held half a plough-land in thegnage by a charter granted in 1199, rendering 8s. a year.²⁷ In 1280 it was found that this had been forfeited for felony by Thomas de Hest and that Thomas Travers was in possession for the time.²⁸ In 1346 the Prior of Cartmel held a messuage and 10 acres there, while four other tenants had the 4 oxgangs escheated as above.²⁹ A more detailed survey of the same year shows that each oxgang had



GREENE of Whittington. Vert on a fesse inverted or between in chief two pheons and in base a bugle-horn argent stringed gules three fleurs de lis o the last.

a messuage and 10 acres of land and rendered 10s. yearly. Thomas de Hest held an oxgang and a quarter, and there were three other tenants; each had to renew his tenancy every ten years. In addition there were a water-mill yielding 15s. a year and inclosures extending to 48 acres of arable land and 16 acres of meadow. The whole sum received from Hest was £7 11s.³⁰ In a rental of 1441 occurs the statement that the tenants of the four escheated oxgangs in Hest took them for a rent charged in the account of the greave of Overton.³¹

Randle Ashton, defendant in a trial in the manor court, was in 1594 sued by Robert Atkinson, claiming by descent, for the moiety of a messuage and lands in the manor of Hest.³² Thomas Ashton of Hest Bank took part with the king at the beginning of the Civil War, and his copyhold tenement was seized by the Parliament for this 'delinquency'; he compounded in 1649 by a fine of £16 4s.³³

STAPLETON TERNE or Staplethorn was granted by Warine son of Orm,³⁴ William Gernet³⁵ and King John to Furness Abbey. From an account compiled about 1320 it seems that Warine's grant was really that of Beaumont in Skerton, and William's may have been adjacent, for it was King John who gave Stapleton proper, at a rent of 40s. yearly.³⁶ He found that the abbot and convent had made a grange at Beaumont, but that it was too small and poor, and therefore added the vill of Stapleton Terne. The monks at once removed all those dwelling there and annexed it to Beaumont, making a single grange for the whole, and therefore withdrew the tithes due to Bolton Church. However, in 1299 this church peaceably recovered its right to the tithes of Stapleton.³⁷ In 1297 the abbot was stated to hold three plough-lands in Stapleton Terne, rendering 40s.³⁸ to the earl. This part of the township then disappears from view, but Ancliffe is mentioned in a

²¹ The Greenes are said to have had land in Slyne from the time of James I. They were also connected with Dendron in Aldingham; *Barrow Naturalists' Field Club*, xvii, 251-3.

²² Information of Mr. A. Pearson of Kirkby Lonsdale, steward of the manor.

A manor of Slyne is mentioned in various suits of the 16th century; William Tunstall was steward in 1532; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 42, &c.

Court Rolls of the manor of Slyne and Hest of 1663-4 and later are at the Record Office; Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdle. 79, no. 1041.

Slyne Mill was granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Pheipps in 1609; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xi.

²³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 52. This may have been the estate once held by Travers and Barton, though the tenure is different. In the inquisition after the death of Lawrence Starkie (1532) the tenure is not recorded; *ibid.* ix, no. 21. Nor is it recorded in the Jervis inquisitions; see the account of Bolton.

Robert Cansfield died in 1519 holding lands in Overton, Slyne and Poulton, but the tenure for Slyne is not separately given; see the account of Overton.

²⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

²⁵ William Tunstall was steward of the manor in 1526 and the halmote court was held in Lancaster Castle; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 93.

²⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 35.

²⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 93; see also the account of Middleton in Lancaster. The charter of 1199 was the confirmation or renewal of one passed by the king while Count of Mortain; *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26. William son of Bernard de Hest gave 10 marks in 1184-5 for having his father's land in Hest and Caton; Farrer, *op. cit.* 56, 60. He paid 10 marks also for having the king's goodwill in 1194; *ibid.* 78. The assized rent of 8s. is duly recorded in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140.

William de Hest, probably a second of the name, was living in 1249; *ibid.* 175. Thomas son of William de Hest was a juror ten years later; *ibid.* 224.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 243; he had held two-thirds of 4 oxgangs of land and a water-mill. The other third was no doubt in the hands of his father's widow.

The escheated land and mill were recorded as worth £6 14s. 4d. in 1297, when the free rent of 8s. was paid, perhaps by Thomas Travers; *ibid.* 293.

²⁹ *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 62.

³⁰ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 151. If an oxgang tenant died during his term the best beast was to be given to the lord as a heriot; his widow might retain the estate to the end of the term if she remained single. For the inclosed land 16d. an acre was paid for arable, and 3s., 2s. and 1s. an acre for different parcels of the meadow.

³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 100, no. 1790; Hund. of Lonsdale.

³² *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 293, 487.

³³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1950; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 114.

³⁴ He gave the abbey half a plough-land in Staplethorn in alms for the souls of himself and his parents. The monks gave him 20s. and were to pay to him 4s. a year; to his wife, of whose marriage portion it was, they gave 10s. and a gold ring; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 64.

³⁵ William Gernet, with the consent of his sons William and Matthew, gave half a plough-land in Staplethorne to the abbey. He appears to have been an aged man, and desiring to provide for his soul gave 'the whole care of his body and soul' to the abbot and monks together with this land; *ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.* 64b. The king granted Stapilterne, i.e. two plough-lands which while they were in his demesne used to render 40s.

Geoffrey de Valoines appears to have held it previously, for his niece Gunnora, who married Robert Fitz Walter, claimed Staplethorne against the Abbot of Furness in 1208; *Curia Regis R.* 62, m. 9; 50, m. 1. The suit was continued later; *ibid.* 54, m. 1, 7.

³⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 86.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 296. The abbot also held Downflat, rendering 4s. The same rents were paid by the abbot in 1346, Downflat

pleading of 1575.³⁹ This is part of the Beaumont Hall estate owned by Mr. Gaskell.

There appears to have been a chantry⁴⁰ or hermitage⁴¹ at Hest, probably owned by Cartmel Priory,⁴² but nothing is known of its history. No place of worship is recorded in the township till recent years; in 1900 St. Luke's, Slyne, was built as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Bolton and in 1904 the Congregationalists built a chapel at Hest Bank.

NETHER KELLET

Chellet, Dom. Bk.; Kellet, 1193.

Occupying an elevated tract of undulating ground, this township has an area of 2,082 acres,¹ and the population in 1901 was 273. The village, which is of considerable size, occupies a central position in the western half; at the eastern end is Addington; on the north-west boundary is Worless Moss. To the north the hill called Kellet Seeds divides Nether from Over Kellet.

The principal road is that from Skerton north and north-east to the village, and then north again to Over Kellet. To the west of the village it is joined by a road from Bolton, while other roads lead south to Halton and north to Carnforth.

The most peculiar natural feature is Dunald Mill Hole, about a mile and a half east-south-east from the village. It is a natural cavern of some extent, the sides coated with stalactite; the mill-stream runs through it, reappearing near the border of Carnforth.² In dry weather the cave may be explored for about 150 yards.

Agriculture is practically the only industry, though there are a number of quarries, and lime burning was

formerly an important occupation. The soil is a loam, overlying limestone, gravel and clay.

In 1066 *KELLET* was part of Earl *MANOR* Tostig's Halton fee,³ and later appears to have been included in the demesne of the honour of Lancaster until John when Count of Mortain granted three plough-lands in Nether Kellet to Adam son of Orm, who was in return to act as master serjeant or bailiff of the hundred of Lonsdale. The grant was confirmed in 1199 when John became king,⁴ and the manor continued to be held by the same tenure until the 17th century. Cowmale was payable also.

Adam de Kellet gave 30 marks for the confirmation of his serjeanty and lands in 1199.⁵ He died in 1222 and was succeeded by his son Orm,⁶ who died in 1229.⁷ Adam de Kellet,⁸ son of Orm,⁹ in 1246 held the three plough-lands in Kellet by warding the wapentake; in Furness he was to have one horse servant and one foot servant, but in the body of the wapentake two of each.¹⁰ He was before 1278¹¹ succeeded by his son Orm, who granted a plat of land in Middleton to the Prior of Lancaster¹² and in 1297 came to an agreement with the prior as to 12 acres in Longland in the townfields of Nether Kellet which his father Adam had acknowledged to be the prior's right, being held by him by the service of 2s. and a pound of wax yearly.¹³ Orm de Kellet is mentioned in other ways,¹⁴ and in 1299 he sold the manor to Thomas Banastre.¹⁵ Very soon afterwards Robert de Holland, the lord of Upholland, is found in possession.¹⁶ In 1307 he obtained a charter of free warren for Nether Kellet.¹⁷ This manor descended like Upholland¹⁸ to the Lovells,¹⁹ and on forfeiture in 1487 was granted to the Earl of Derby.²⁰ In 1604 the manor and lands

being in Skerton (perhaps Warine's land); *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 74.

³⁹ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 32.

Richard Fabott in 1569 obtained a messuage, &c., in Bolton and Ancliffe from Katherine Hawe, widow; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 31, m. 72.

⁴⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 316.

⁴¹ Thomas Ashton of Hest and Richard Southworth, priest and hermit, were concerned in withholding tithe corn at Hest about 1524; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 236.

⁴² *Pat.* 3 Jas. I, pt. xxii.

¹ *The Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,081 acres.

² A romantic description is printed in *West's Guide to the Lakes* (ed. 1799), from the *Annual Register* of 1760; another is in *Britton's Beauties of England and Wales* (Lancs. section), 100.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b; it appears to have been joined with Over Kellet.

⁴ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), p. xl.

⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 106; in addition to Nether Kellet Adam son of Orm had a plough-land in Middleton near Lancaster. He held the three plough-lands in Kellet by serjeanty in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86, 122.

⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 91.

⁷ *Ibid.* 179; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 122. His son Adam paid relief on succession.

⁸ Adam is named in 1244; *ibid.* 158.

⁹ The land of Adam son of Orm de Kellet is mentioned in a Middleton

charter about 1242 in *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 282, 285.

¹⁰ *Assize R.* 404, m. 24; his land was worth £5 a year.

¹¹ Orm son of Adam de Kellet was in that year summoned to warrant; *De Banco R.* 24, m. 47 d.

¹² *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 283.

¹³ *Ibid.* i, 147. The prior claimed the 12 acres against Orm de Kellet in 1299; *De Banco R.* 126, m. 110.

¹⁴ In 1291 Orm de Kellet, the bailiff, and his brother Adam, the serjeant, were 'in mercy'; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 9. In 1292 Orm de Kellet and Euphemia his wife had licence to agree with Richard de Preston; *Assize R.* 408, m. 67. Orm was at the same time in mercy for contempt, having failed in his duty as bailiff; *ibid.* m. 1 d., 96 d. In 1297 he held three plough-lands in Kellet by serjeanty, viz. by making attachments of those matters which pertained to the Crown, &c., also rendering 9s. 4d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293.

¹⁵ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 186. Orm's friends made resistance when the new lord tried to obtain possession, but the title was duly acknowledged; *De Banco R.* 127, m. 119 d. Next year Joan widow of Thomas Banastre (whose son William was under age) claimed dower in the manor against Orm de Kellet, who held for life by demise of the said Thomas; *ibid.* 131, m. 106 d. In 1301 Orm claimed the bailiwick of Lonsdale against the Banastres and many others; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 7. Orm and Euphemia his wife occur again in 1303; *De Banco R.* 148, m. 17.

¹⁶ In a pleading of 1374 he was stated to have received the manor from Thomas Earl of Lancaster; *De Banco R.* 453, m. 203.

¹⁷ *Chart. R.* 100 (35 Edw. I), m. 20, no. 56. In 1320 this manor (with others) was assigned to Robert de Holland and Maud his wife; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 431.

In 1324 it was recorded that Sir Robert de Holland had held the manor by being serjeant of the whole wapentake of Lonsdale and paying 3s. 4d. a year; also paying in lieu of the service called cowmale 6s. a year; *Dods. MSS.* cxxx, fol. 41b.

¹⁸ In 1343 Sir Robert de Holland and Elizabeth his wife held the manor of Nether Kellet, the bailiwick of Lonsdale, &c.; *Final Conc.* ii, 118. In 1355 this estate was given to Robert son of Robert de Holland and Joan his wife; *ibid.* 146. The tenure by serjeanty and a cowmale rent of 9s. 8d. was recorded in 1346; *Survey* (Chet. Soc.), 76.

¹⁹ The manor was in 1374 claimed by Sir John Lovell and Maud his wife (a minor) against Sir Edmund de Hengrave and Alice his wife; *De Banco R.* 453, m. 203. In 1407, Sir John Lovell in right of Maud his wife being in possession, inquiry was made as to the tenure; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 85. Maud Lady Lovell held the manor at her death in 1423 by the serjeanty of being bailiff of the hundred and paying 9s. 8d. for cowmale; *ibid.* ii, 2.

²⁰ *Pat.* 4 Hen. VII. In 1521 the tenure of the manor was recorded just as in 1423; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

in Nether Kellet were sold by the representatives of Ferdinando, the fifth earl²¹; Robert Bindloss seems to have secured the manor, while parts of the lands were purchased by various others, some of whose names appear in the inquisitions.²² Cecily daughter and heir of Sir Robert Bindloss married William Standish of Standish,²³ and they with their son Ralph sold the manor in 1692 to John and Edmund Cole.²⁴ It has since descended with the estates of the Coles of Beaumont Cote,²⁵ and is now held for life by the Rev. Henry Clarke of Torquay.²⁶

The records have few allusions to the township.²⁷

Heversham School has some land in Nether Kellet.

Inclosure awards were made in 1815²⁸ and 1846.²⁹

Thomas Whitehead obtained a licence for a Presbyterian meeting at James Dickenson's house in Nether Kellet in 1672.³⁰ George Benson's house was certified as a Presbyterian meeting-place in 1689.³¹ In connexion with the Church of England there is a chapel of ease, St. Mark's, built in 1879. The Congregationalists have a chapel, built in 1869, the result of work begun ten years before.³²

OVER KELLET

Chellet, Dom. Bk. ; Kellet, Kelet, 1206 ; Kelleth, 1212.

Koupemoneswra, 1212 ; Caupemanneswra, 1228 ; Kaupmanwra, 1244 ; Copmanwra, 1248 ; Caponwra, Capernwray, xvi cent.

The township of Over Kellet, sometimes called Lesser Kellet, is roughly an oval in shape, the main axis, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, lying south-west and north-east. Near the southern end is the wooded hill called Kellet Seeds, rising to 470 ft. above the sea ; from the summit fine views can be obtained. Another hill, Aston Heads, about a mile to the east, attains the same height. The higher ground extends along the central axis, sloping away to the west and to the north, where the Keer forms the boundary. Here the surface descends to less than 25 ft. above

the sea and is liable to floods. The area of the township is 3,210 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 438.

The village lies at the foot of Kellet Seeds, on the north side, at the intersection of cross roads. It stands about 200 ft. above the sea and is built round the green, about an acre in extent, in the centre of which stands the cross. The pedestal of this is ancient, the cross itself being a restoration by the late Mr. Johnson of Hall Garth.² To the bottom step of the cross are fixed two sets of hinged iron staples, forming part of the original stocks. The pound stood at the eastern corner of the green, where the post office now is. Hall Garth, built about 1826, is on the west side of the green, and on the east is the vicarage, which replaced an older building in 1862. The church lies a little way outside the village, to the south-east ; opposite to it is Kirkhouse, while Birkland Barrow and Swarthdale are to the east. The northern end of the township forms the leafy hamlet of Capernwray. Between it and the village is Kellet Park, through which Swarth Beck flows north to join the Keer.

The old high road from Lancaster to Kendal³ goes north through the village, having a branch to Capernwray. It is crossed by the road from Carnforth to Kirkby Lonsdale. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal passes through the north-west corner, as also does the Wennington and Carnforth branch of the Midland and Furness Railway Companies. A stream formerly known as Mill Beck runs, now under cover, for some distance by the side of the Lancaster road, and, after passing under the village green, sinks into the ground about half a mile north-west. The mill which it turned has long since disappeared. At the north corner of the green, within the grounds of Hall Garth, is the old town well, now partly covered up, from which the water is conveyed to a watering trough by the roadside. There are many ancient farm-houses in and near the village, most of them having moulded door lintels, inscribed with initials

²¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 65, no. 43. The eforciants were Thomas Lord Ellesmere (Lord Chancellor), Alice his wife, Gray Lord Chandos and Anne his wife, Sir John Egerton and Frances his wife, Sir Thomas Leigh and Thomas Spencer. Among the plaintiffs were Robert Bindloss, William Lodge and Thomas Hornby.

²² The following occur from 1620 onwards :—

William Lodge of Nether Kellet died in 1620 holding a messuage, land, water mill, &c., of the king as of his duchy in socage, paying cowmale ; Edmund his son and heir was thirty-six years of age ; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 200. Edmund died in 1641 holding similarly and leaving a son Thomas, aged thirty-six ; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 4.

John Bateman died in 1622 holding in Nether Kellet of the king as duke ; his son and heir Richard was aged twenty-nine ; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 74. Edmund Holme, who died in 1626, held similarly ; his son and heir Henry was only two years old ; *ibid.* 500. James Pearson, who held by a similar tenure, died in 1638, having bequeathed his tenement to James, a younger son of his brother Thomas Pearson ; *ibid.* 966.

Edmund Brear died in 1639, leaving a son Lawrence, aged thirty-three, to inherit ; *ibid.* 53. Thomas Hornby died the same year holding of the king by a rent of 8d. and the service called cowmale ; his son and heir Richard had died, leaving two daughters, Anne wife of William Greenbank, aged twenty, and Elizabeth, aged thirteen ; *ibid.* 509.

James Stockdale died in 1640 holding of the king as duke, and leaving a son John, aged twenty ; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 45. Robert Melling, holding similarly, died in 1642, leaving a son William, only four years old ; *ibid.* no. 47.

²³ See the accounts of Standish and Borwick.

²⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 229, m. 85 ; messuages, lands, dovecote, courts leet and courts baron, &c., were included. There was a warranty against the heirs of Cecily and Ralph.

²⁵ In Oct. 1819 the manor or reputed manor of Nether Kellet, Beaumont Cote, the Judges' Lodgings in Lancaster and other estates were offered for sale by auction ; *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50, p. 114.

²⁶ See the account of Kirkland.

²⁷ One oxgang of land had been alienated to William de Kellet, and in 1247-51 it was ordained that he should

pay 40d. a year to the lord of the honour ; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 180. William died in 1259, leaving a son and heir of the same name ; the tenement was described as 25 acres ; *ibid.* 222. Benedict son of William de Kellet held a messuage and 11 acres, of which his son Roger was in possession in 1292, when he granted the same to Orm de Kellet ; *Assize R.* 408, m. 60 d. ; 1306, m. 20.

Disputes concerning a tenement called Lound Yate or Lungate occurred in the time of Elizabeth ; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 53, 447.

²⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.

²⁹ *End. Char. Rep.* for Bolton, 18. A public quarry was reserved, the Brockholes Cragg stone quarry.

³⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 10, 41. Thomas Whitehead was no doubt the Commonwealth rector of Halton.

³¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

³² Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 244.

¹ 3,213 acres, including 21 of inland water ; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 108.

³ *Ibid.* ix, 113. This road formerly passed over rising ground above the church, but was diverted to a more level but circuitous course.

and dates. Lucas, the historian of Warton, remembered about 1700 a very ancient house which had stood in the centre of the village; it had no chimney, but there was a wall in the middle of the apartment, 5 ft. or 6 ft. long by 3 ft. high, to confine the fire.⁴

The inhabitants are almost entirely devoted to agriculture. There is a large stone quarry in Capernwray, and many old lime-kilns are scattered over the township. The land is mainly meadow and pasture, but there is some arable. The south-western half of the parish lies upon Carboniferous Limestone and the north-eastern upon the Millstone Grit. Except where there are beds of peat moss lying in hollows on the higher ground, the whole of the subsoil is self-draining. Beans used formerly to be an important crop; oats and barley, roots, potatoes and seed grass are now grown.

Two fairs for cattle, established by custom, were formerly held on 29 April and 9 October, but they have long been discontinued.⁵ The village club festivals have also ceased.

The following field-names occur in deeds and in the tithe award:—Aldwray or Olvera, Azeard or Assured Croft, Blabberstone Rein, Borderig, Coney Garth, Coppack, Gills Croft, Gowbrigg or Gold-bridge Dales, Hall Garth, Helks, Herron, Line-drains, Lunslet, Malvis or Melvis, Magots, Millersbarrow Dales, Mouter or Mootha, Ove Oaks, Pedder Pots, Sabsa, Sampitoes, Sellflat, Standersbarrow, Great and Little Rays, Thoristone, Timrigg, Watten Fallow, White Cross, Winder Garth, the Yanhams (Ave-names).

The commons, which extended to about 1,033 acres, were inclosed in 1805, in accordance with an Act of Parliament obtained in 1797.⁶ Kellet Moor was in 1536 a meeting-place of the Pilgrimage of Grace.⁷

The pipe line of the Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through Over Kellet. The Carnforth water supply is derived from a reservoir formed in the course of Swarth Beck in the higher land north-east of the village.

The affairs of the township are administered by a parish council of seven members.

The manor of *OVER KELLET, MANORS* although in Domesday Book surveyed with Nether Kellet,⁸ was perhaps even then separate from it, for the survey of 1212, when it had become divided into moieties, shows that it was held by a different tenure, viz. in thegnage by a rent of 15s. It was assessed as three plough-lands.⁹

In a rental of 1226 the thegnage rent of Adam son of Osbert and William son of Orm, both then deceased, was given as 15s.¹⁰ Adam son of Osbert in 1194 made peace with Richard I, after the rebellion of John Count of Mortain, by a fine of 10 marks¹¹; he died about 1206.¹² He appears to have held a moiety of Kellet in right of his wife Maud daughter of Uctred, for in the last-named year Henry de Kellet, lord of the other moiety, released to her all his right in a plough-land and a half in Kellet and half a plough-land in Bare.¹³ Maud was undisputed tenant of this moiety of Over Kellet in 1212, holding in thegnage by a rent of 7s. 6d.¹⁴ She died about 1219, for in that year her son, as Adam son of Adam de Kellet, paid 31s. as relief on succeeding to the lands of Maud de Kellet his mother.¹⁵

The younger Adam was also known as Adam de Coupmanwra or Capernwray, having probably fixed his principal dwelling-place in that part of the township. He was a benefactor of the abbey of Cockersand¹⁶ and Furness,¹⁷ and in 1228 was one of the perambulators of the forest bounds.¹⁸ He had a brother William.¹⁹

Thomas son and heir of Adam de Capernwray had livery of his father's lands in 1236, paying 15s. 6d. as relief.²⁰ He was escheator for the county about 1249 and later,²¹ and in 1252 held the bailiwick of the forest.²² He was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey²³ and Lancaster Priory,²⁴ and in 1269 gave an oxgang of land in Kellet and various privileges to Furness Abbey.²⁵ He died not long afterwards, his heir being William son of Richard de Burgh, a minor, in ward to William le Boteler of Warrington.²⁶

⁴ This and other extracts from Lucas's MS. are printed by Whitaker; *Richmond-shire*, ii, 285, &c.

⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 569.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 125. The award is preserved at Lancaster Castle.

⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xii (1), p. 416.

⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 90, 91. The extent of the Over Kellet tenement is gathered from a comparison of this record with others quoted below.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 141.

¹¹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 77. He was living in 1202; *ibid.* 152.

¹² Maud widow of Adam son of Osbert in 1207 paid 4 marks to the king that she might be at liberty not to marry; *ibid.* 216; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 118.

¹³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 25.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 91; she is called Maud de Kellet. She had one moiety of Over Kellet and Bare and Gilbert de Kellet had the other moiety, pointing to a division between co-heirs. As Gilbert's grandfather had part of Kellet the division must have been made long before 1212. The rents for Kellet

and for Bare were 15s. and 16s., so that each tenant paid 15s. 6d.

¹⁵ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 31.

¹⁶ As Adam son of Adam de Kellet he gave to Cockersand Abbey, with the assent of his mother Maud, land in Kellet between the road to Cawood and the crosses on the Hospitallers' land; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 904. As Adam son of Adam son of Osbert de Kellet he made a further gift; *ibid.* 906.

¹⁷ He gave the monks of Furness the right to take millstones in Kellet; they were in return to pray for the souls of Adam his father and Maud his mother; *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 44. It must be noted that here he is called Adam son of Adam son of Orm de Kellet.

¹⁸ Farrer, *op. cit.* 422. He is called Adam de Capernwray.

¹⁹ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 32.

²⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 308. Thomas de Capernwray paid 3s. 9d. rent for some land unnamed in 1246–8 and 10s. for a house in Lancaster; *ibid.* 169.

²¹ Close, 33 Hen. III, no. 175; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 204, 228.

²² Close, 36 Hen. III, no. 217.

²³ *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 907–9. His grants included land at the eastern head

of Yerleskelde on both sides of the road, all his land and meadow in Helks and Birkland Wray, and land on the South-cote flat, outside the Summerlidayate, with various easements.

²⁴ For his own soul and that of Alice his wife he gave land in Bolton to the priory; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 180, 253. He made some other gifts; *ibid.* 156, 160.

²⁵ *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 45. The monks might take ten oaks a year, also millstones and dead wood. These grants were afterwards disputed by Randle de Dacre, and an agreement was made in 1286; *ibid.* fol. 46. The original charters granting the oxgang of land are in Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 407–8. The witnesses included Richard le Boteler, then Sheriff of Lancaster, John de Cansfield, Richard his son, William de Heaton, the king's coroner, and others. The seal has the legend: + s' THOME DE COVPMANWRA.

²⁶ Thomas had a son Robert de Capernwray, who must have been illegitimate; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 320.

In 1276 Alice widow of Thomas de Capernwray sued Robert de Capernwray for her dower in lands in Over Kellet, and he called William son of Richard to

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William de Burgh was dead in 1279, when his widow Margery demanded dower in various places,²⁷ but he had, perhaps as early as 1274, alienated his moiety of Over Kellet to Randle de Dacre and Joan his wife.²⁸ Randle in 1278 obtained the licence of Edmund Earl of Lancaster for inclosing a park in Over Kellet in the places called Stangerbarrow and Storthes.²⁹ Joan, as widow, had some disputes,³⁰ but in 1297 it was found that she held in Over Kellet, Bare and Heysham for homage and service, doing suit to the county and wapentake courts and rendering yearly 20s. 1d. and a sore hawk.³¹ The 'sore hawk' probably indicates that a change in the service due from this moiety of Over Kellet had already been made, for Randle de Dacre in 1323 held the moiety by rendering one sore goshawk or 12d. yearly,³² and this tenure was recorded in later inquests.³³

The moiety of the manor descended to Randle de Dacre, rector of Prescott,³⁴ who granted it to Thomas Brown, apparently for the benefit of a certain Ellen de Huyton.³⁵ After her death it passed to Ralph de Nevill Earl of Westmorland,³⁶ but he appears to have given it with his daughter Philippa in marriage to Thomas de Dacre. With the other

Dacre lands it was declared forfeit after the battle of Towton in 1461, but the next year was granted, with other manors, to Sir Richard Fiennes and Joan his wife, she being granddaughter and heir of Sir Thomas Dacre.³⁷

Soon afterwards this moiety of Over Kellet is found included with the Harrington of Hornby manors,³⁸ so that, like Hornby, it came in 1489 into the possession of Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Mounteagle,³⁹ and thus descended to William Parker Lord Mounteagle,⁴⁰ who, in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife and Henry Parker, conveyed it by fine to George Middleton of Leighton in Yealand in 1597.⁴¹ As will be shown later, the purchaser already held by inheritance a third part of the other moiety of the manor. His estate is the only 'manor' of Kellet recognized in later times. For a time it



MIDDLETON of Leighton. *Argent a saltire engrailed sable, a mullet for difference.*

warrant. She made a similar claim against William son of Richard de Burgh and recovered; De Banco R. 14, m. 9; 15, m. 22.

For William de Burgh see the account of Nether Burrow. It appears from later suits that the guardian made various feoffments of his ward's lands in Over Kellet and elsewhere.

²⁷ Ibid. 30, m. 26; 32, m. 24. In Over Kellet her demand, in respect of two tofts and 2 oxgangs of land, was made against Randle de Dacre, who called Adam de Burgh to warrant; *ibid.* 31, m. 21.

²⁸ In the inquisition after the death of Randle de Dacre in 1286 it appears that the purchase was made in 1274, he and Joan his wife having been in that year jointly enfeoffed of the 'manor' of Kellet. The manor of Heysham was acquired soon afterwards; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 263. From the pleading of 1276 above cited it might be inferred that William de Burgh was still in possession.

Some account of the Dacre family has been given above under Halton.

²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Forest Proc. *bdle.* 1, no. 17, m. 3d.; a claim by a later Randle de Dacre in 1334 for a free park, without deer leap, in Over Kellet, in virtue of the charter he produced.

³⁰ Roger de Croft in 1292 complained that John de Urswick and Joan widow of Randle de Dacre had disseised him of common of pasture in Over Kellet, but he was unwilling to prosecute Joan, while John de Urswick proved that Roger had common of pasture in the open season; *Assize R.* 408, m. 49d.

The Prior of Lancaster claimed the right to take three oaks a year from the manor of Over Kellet; *ibid.* m. 76.

In 1303 Adam the Tailor of Caton claimed a messuage and land in Kellet against Joan, but she produced the charter from Adam's father Nicholas de Lee, granting the same to her husband Randle de Dacre; De Banco R. 148, m. 72.

³¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293. The rents for the three manors should have been 7s. 6d., 8s., and 8s. 9d. respectively.

³² *Ibid.* ii, 118. In 1328 Randle de Dacre and Margaret his wife had licence to agree with William de Burgh, rector of Dacre, concerning the manor of Kellet and other lands; De Banco R. 275, m. 106d. From the consequent fine it appears that John de Croft had a lease of the manor for nineteen years. The remainders were to the sons of Randle—viz. William, Thomas and Randle—and to his right heirs; *Final Conc.* ii, 69.

³³ Sir William de Dacre held the moiety of Over Kellet in 1346, rendering a sore sparrow-hawk or 12d., which was paid to the lord by Alice de Slene; *Surv.* of 1346 (*Chet. Soc.*), 68; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 153b. In the ministers' charge made in 1348 the service is said to be for tenements in Kellet and Oxcliffe; *Duchy of Lanc. Various Accts. bdle.* 32, no. 17.

³⁴ In 1362 it was found that Margaret formerly wife of Randle de Dacre held by knight's service in Over Kellet a little park (winter herbage worth 2s. and summer herbage 10s.), a decayed water mill (untenanted), and rents of one free tenant (2d.) and various tenants at will (85s.). The heir was her son Randle de Dacre, rector of Prescott; *Inq. p.m.* 36 *Edw. III*, pt. i, no. 62.

Randle de Dacre was in 1375 found to have held the moiety of Over Kellet by rendering a sparrow-hawk or 12d. yearly; *ibid.* 49 *Edw. III*, pt. ii, no. 39.

³⁵ After Randle de Dacre's death the king demanded the moiety against Ellen de Huyton, who replied that she held for life by grant of one Thomas Brown in 1368, he having obtained it from the said Randle. The reversion was to Sir Hugh de Dacre, Randle's brother; *Coram Rege R.* 459, pt. ii, m. 54; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 369. Thomas Brown (living 1387) was a Scot; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 25.

In the following year (1376) the manors of Over Kellet and Stub were settled on William Massey and Ellen (de Huyton) his wife for life, with reversion to Sir John de Nevill; *Final Conc.* ii, 191. From this it appears that Nevill had purchased the reversion from Hugh de Dacre.

Ellen afterwards married John de

Honford, and, though in 1387 the king again sought possession, this moiety of Over Kellet was in 1392 allowed to John and Ellen, who were to pay 50 marks; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 526; xliii, 366. Ellen wife of John de Honford (d. 1393) is said to have been the widow of Hugh de Clayton of Thelwall, and to have married lastly Richard de Mascy of Sale; she died about 1404; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 644; i, 565.

³⁶ In 1409 Ralph Earl of Westmorland had the king's pardon for entering without licence upon the manor of Over Kellet, as son and heir of John de Nevill. The manor was held of the king in chief as of his duchy of Lancaster, and had lately been held by Ellen de Huyton for life, with reversion to the said earl; *Towneley MS.* CC, no. 438.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 140, 534.

³⁸ No record is known of the manner in which it came to the Harringtons.

³⁹ Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64; the manor and lands in Over Kellet were held of the king by knight's service.

Evidence of its having been part of the Hornby manors is afforded by later pleadings, &c.; e.g. in the conveyance by Stephen Harrington to the queen in 1572; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 34, m. 76, 80; also in the grant to Charles Lord Gerard in 1664, in which it is called the moiety of the manor; *Pat.* 16 *Chas. II*, pt. vi, no. 10.

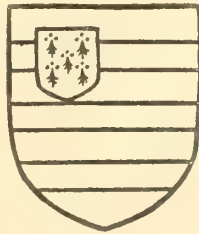
⁴⁰ In 1594 William Dobson, in right of Lord Morley and Elizabeth daughter of Lord Mounteagle, complained against Thomas Croft and others in respect of certain messuages, lands, &c., in Hornby, Kellet, and other places, and also of the custom of tenant right; *Ducatus Lanc.* (*Rec. Com.*), iii, 300.

⁴¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 58, m. 66; the manor of Over Kellet, with 26 messuages, water mill, lands, and rents in Over Kellet and Capernwray.

In 1598 George Middleton, as lord of the manor by purchase from Lord Mounteagle, complained against various customary tenants of Hornby for intrusion on his lands in Over Kellet; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 380.

descended with Leighton,⁴² but in 1669 Sir George Middleton and Anne his wife conveyed to John Otway and others the manor of Over Kellet,⁴³ and shortly afterwards Sir John Otway, made a knight in 1673,⁴⁴ became sole lord of the manor. By Braithwaite Otway, one of his legatees, the manor was sold to Oliver Martin or Marton early in the 18th century.⁴⁵ Little seems known of the new lord,⁴⁶ except that he purchased the advowson of Lancaster. He was succeeded by his son Edward, M.P. for Lancaster 1747-58, and recorder also from 1748 till his death in 1758, when his brother Oliver, noticed among the vicars of Lancaster, succeeded. At his death in 1794 his son Oliver came into possession, but being of unsound mind there is nothing to relate of his tenure. He died in 1843. His brother George Richard, high sheriff in 1832, having died before him, the heir was George, son of this brother, who was M.P. for Lancaster 1837-47 and high sheriff in 1858. In 1867 he was succeeded by his son, the late Col. George Blucher Heneage Marton, high sheriff in 1877 and M.P. for the Lancaster division in 1885-6, who on his death in 1905 was followed by his son Mr. George Henry Powys Marton, the present lord of the manor. No courts are now held.

While this moiety of the manor has never been divided, the other moiety was from early in the 13th



MARTON. Or three bars gules, in the dexter chief point an escutcheon ermine.

century held in two or three portions. This second moiety of Over Kellet was probably held by the Bernulf son of Orm who was in 1212 described as 'ancestor' of the then holder.⁴⁷ Orm son of Bernulf about 1160 acted as one of the jurors who determined the bounds of Furness Fells.⁴⁸ Somewhat later he and his brother Adam attested a Heaton charter,⁴⁹ and it is recorded that he gave this brother a third part of his tenement in Kellet and Claughton.⁵⁰ William son of Orm⁵¹ also attested the Heaton charter, and may safely be identified with the William de Kellet who in 1194 made his peace with the king by a fine of 20 marks,⁵² double the sum paid by the lord of the other moiety. He died not long afterwards, for in 1199 Henry de Redmayne agreed with the king concerning the wardship of the land and heir of William de Kellet, paying 20 marks.⁵³ The heir is not here named, but he may have been the Henry de Kellet who held the estate from 1203 to 1208.⁵⁴ In 1210-11 Gilbert de Kellet rendered account of 20 marks and a palfrey due for livery of his lands,⁵⁵ and he was in possession in 1212, when William is stated to have been his father.⁵⁶

Gilbert de Kellet was a benefactor to the abbeys of Furness⁵⁷ and Cocksand, desiring to be buried in the latter.⁵⁸ He was one of the perambulators of the forest in 1228,⁵⁹ and died in 1235⁶⁰ or 1236. In the last-named year his son William paid relief on coming into possession of his lands, including a plough-land and a half in Kellet.⁶¹ He granted an oxgang of land to Furness Abbey.⁶² He died without issue in 1242, when Roger de Croft, his nephew, and Vivian Gernet and Godith his wife, sister of William, paid relief on succeeding.⁶³ Godith appears to have left no one to succeed to her part of the moiety,⁶⁴ so

⁴² Thomas Middleton of Leighton died in 1640 holding the manor of Over Kellet, with messuages, lands, moor, moss, &c., of the king as duke by the fourth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 64.

⁴³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 182, m. 94. In 1679 Thomas Hebblethwaite, probably as trustee, obtained from Sir John Otway the manors of Over Kellet and Capernwray; *ibid.* bdle. 203, m. 23.

⁴⁴ Sir John Otway was son of Roger Otway of Ingmire, near Sedbergh, and was educated at Sedbergh (where he was born) and St. John's College, Camb., being expelled from his fellowship for refusing the Covenant in 1643. He also studied at Gray's Inn. He entered the king's army, and prepared the way for the Restoration by winning over two Parliamentary officers, his brothers-in-law. He had several public offices, being recorder of Lancaster 1684-91 and member for Preston in 1677 and 1679. He died in 1693. Braithwaite Otway was his son by his second wife; B. Wilson, *Sedbergh School Reg.* 76. He is not noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁵ Lucas in his MS. 'History of Warton' writes thus: 'The next lord of the manor of these villages that I meet with was Sir John Otway of Ingmire, kt., who had so great a hand in the Restoration of King Charles II. He left his large estate . . . to Dr. Charles Otway, a great civilian, and Braithwaite Otway, Esq., one of which sold the estate here, since the beginning of this [18th] Century to Oliver Martin, Esq., the present owner.'

⁴⁶ He was a lawyer, and was admitted to Gray's Inn on 5 May 1727 as 'Oliver Marton of Warwick Court, parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Esq.' His son and heir Edward was admitted 3 Aug. 1728; *Gray's Inn Reg.* 1521-1887. 'Jane widow of Oliver Marton, Esq., of Lancaster' was buried at Lancaster 14 April 1755; *Reg.* The family is supposed to have sprung from Marton-in-Craven and to have been established in Bowland during the 16th century.

⁴⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90. In addition to the moiety of Bare the lords of this part of Over Kellet held also a plough-land in Claughton.

⁴⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 409. Adam son of Bernulf occurs also in 1168; *ibid.* 12, 15.

⁵⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90; here the father is called Bernard instead of Bernulf.

⁵¹ Godith daughter of William son of Orm de Kellet had somewhat later a moiety of the advowson of Claughton; *Cocksand Chartul.* iii, 883-92.

⁵² Farrer, *op. cit.* 78.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 107, 117; see also 168.

⁵⁴ Henry de Kellet contributed to scutages in 1203 and 1205; *ibid.* 178, 204. His release to Maud de Kellet in 1206 has been recorded above. Henry was still living in 1208; *Final Conc.* i, 34.

William son of William de Kellet is also named; *Cocksand Chartul.* iii, 886.

⁵⁵ Farrer, *op. cit.* 241.

⁵⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90.

⁵⁷ He allowed the monks to take a load of deadwood from his woods here every day from the first day of spring until

1 Aug. and to take millstones also; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 44. His brother William was also a benefactor; *ibid.* fol. 46.

⁵⁸ He gave his part of Birklandbarrow and also of the land between the crosses that marked out the Hospitalers' lands and the road to Cawood; *Cocksand Chartul.* iii, 904. With the assent of his brother William he gave 12 acres of land, with his body; *ibid.* 905.

⁵⁹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 420.

⁶⁰ In 1235 he purchased and sold land in Tunstall; *Final Conc.* i, 59, 69.

⁶¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 311.

⁶² Add. MS. 33244, fol. 46.

⁶³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 389. Roger was the son of William's sister Alice by Henry de Croft.

In 1246 it appeared that Katherine late wife of William de Kellet had married William son of William de Tunstall without licence; Assize R. 404, m. 24. She and her second husband released to the monks of Furness their right to dower in the oxgang of land which William de Kellet had given; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 405.

⁶⁴ There were two Godiths, aunt and daughter of William, as will be seen in the account of the Claughton family.

Godith de Kellet was in 1246 said to be in the king's gift, her lands being worth 50s. a year; Assize R. 404, m. 24; but in 1245 John de Bigging and Godith his wife granted to Furness Abbey half an oxgang of land which William de Kellet had given to them; Add. MS. 33244, fol. 46. It was probably the same Godith who was in 1262 the wife of John le Peddere; *Final Conc.* i, 138.

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that the whole devolved on the Crofts,⁶⁵ of whom an account is given under Dalton in Kendal. There is some variation in the later inquisitions. The Croft share was usually called a half and at others a third part of the moiety of Over Kellet, the remainder being held by Claughton alone or in conjunction with Urswick.⁶⁶ Thus in 1396 John de Croft of Dalton gave to feoffees the fourth part of the lordship of Over Kellet (i.e. half of a moiety), with lands, &c., which Richard de Croft held for life of John's inheritance; yet in 1420 this part was recorded as held of the king in socage by a rent of 2s. 6d., which was the rent of a third part of the moiety.⁶⁷ On the partition of the Croft estates in 1489 their part of Over Kellet was included in the Middleton share, and so descended,⁶⁸ as stated above, to the George Middleton who in 1597 purchased the other moiety of the manor; so it falls out of notice, as merged in the greater estate.

The origin of the Claughton share of the moiety has not been recorded. William de Claughton is the first known to have held it, appearing as joint lord in disputes of 1277-8.⁶⁹ He probably inherited from Godith sister of Gilbert de Kellet.⁷⁰ The Claughtons disappear during the following century,

and appear to have been succeeded by the Blackburns of Capernwray. This surname occurs in the district in 1392, when Richard son of John de Croft of Dalton and William son of Henry de Singleton of Fermonholes laid an armed ambush for one of the duke's justices, Robert de Blackburn, and slew him.⁷¹ Some minor notices occur.⁷²

Thomas Blackburn of Capernwray died in 1517 holding various lands in Kellet of the king by a rent of 2s. 6d. His heir was his brother John, aged thirty. He held lands in Arkholme also.⁷³ John Blackburn was assessed to the subsidy in 1543.⁷⁴ Robert Blackburn in 1560 sold part of his estate to Henry Croft of Claughton,⁷⁵ and Marmaduke Blackburn and Margaret his wife in 1572 sold or mortgaged a further portion to William Croft,⁷⁶ and confirmed the same in 1585 to Gabriel Croft and his brothers William and Edward.⁷⁷ The Blackburns continued to live at Capernwray after this, but the Crofts appear to have acquired all their part of the manor of Kellet, and there is an incidental notice of courts being held.⁷⁸ The above-named Henry Croft was the son of Thomas Croft, who died in 1556 holding messuages, &c., in Over Kellet in socage,⁷⁹ having purchased them two years previously from John Harrington and Anne his wife.⁸⁰

⁶⁵ Roger son and heir of Henry de Croft paid 10s. as relief in 1243; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 408.

Roger de Croft died in 1255 holding 7 oxgangs of land in Kellet of the king by the yearly rent of 4s. 2d. Others had been enfeoffed by charter, paying nothing beyond the rent due to the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 200. The remainder may have been the third part (4 oxgangs) held by the Claughton family and the oxgang held by Furness Abbey.

Alice widow of Henry de Croft (perhaps the Henry who died in 1243) in 1273 released to the canons of Cocksand her claim to the advowson of Claughton Church; *Cocksand Chartul.* iii, 892.

⁶⁶ In 1292 Roger de Croft and William de Claughton sued Joan widow of Randle de Dacre for a tenement in Over Kellet; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42d. The equal partition of the former moiety was distinctly recorded in 1298, Roger de Croft and William de Claughton each holding 6 oxgangs of land in Over Kellet by rents of 3s. 9d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 292.

On the other hand it was in 1323 found that three lords held the moiety equally, by rendering 2s. 6d. a year each, viz. Henry son of Roger de Croft, Adam de Urswick and John de Claughton; *ibid.* ii, 118.

In 1325 Henry de Croft held the fourth part of the manor (a moiety of a moiety); *Inq. a.q.d.* file 176, no. 17.

The division into third parts was again recorded in 1346, when the tenants were John de Croft, Isabel de Urswick and John de Claughton; *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 68.

⁶⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 141.

⁶⁸ Thomas Middleton of Leighton died in 1517 holding messuages and lands in Kellet of the king by 2s. 6d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 91. His son Gervase was in 1548 stated to have held his lands, &c., in Kellet of the king as duke by knight's service; *ibid.* ix, no. 11. He had given Kellet to his second son William for life.

William Middleton in 1550 presented

a complaint against George Middleton, John Blackburn and others as to lands in Over Kellet; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Edw. VI, xxiv, M 11; xxvi, M 8.

⁶⁹ In 1277-8 John de Urswick of Capernwray sued the freeholders of one moiety of Over Kellet, viz. Alice widow of Henry de Croft and William de Claughton, lords of the manor, and others, for a tenement there; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 11. The other defendants at that time were Robert del Crag, Peter de Kirk Kellet (Curkelet), William of the Moor and Thomas son of Michael.

Alice replied that the land she held was the inheritance of one Roger son of Henry de Croft, who was under age, and that she with William de Claughton and Randle de Dacre, as joint owners of the vill, had approved land as was her right. The plaintiff replied that the land he claimed was in Akergarth, among the arable land, where there was no waste to approve, and he obtained a verdict in his favour; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 32. Peter de Kellet was joined in the defence with Croft and Claughton.

In 1299 Finian son of Peter of Over Kellet slew Robert son of Peter the Carpenter, but was pardoned in 1302 for his good service in Scotland. His chattels, worth 17s. 9d., were forfeited because he fled after the deed; *Assize R.* 422, m. 2d.; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 13.

⁷⁰ Cf. William son of Godith daughter of William de Kellet and William de Claughton son of Godith; *Cocksand Chartul.* iii, 908, 891. William's mother Godith had on her death bed granted the canons land between Birklandbarrow and Swancliff, and he confirmed the gift; *ibid.* 908. This may not be the same William as the one mentioned in the text.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 388. Pardons were granted in 1394 and 1397. See *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bdle.* 1, file 3, no. 16; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 196.

⁷² John son of Nicholas Heysham in 1477 claimed 36 acres in Over Kellet against Thomas Blackburn; *Coram Rege R.* 17 Edw. IV, m. 23. The claimant

was successful in 1488; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* Aug. 1 Hen. VII, 27 d.

Thomas Blackburn of Capernwray was a surety in 1490; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 541.

⁷³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 84. He had made a feoffment of lands, &c., in 1509 and his will is recited. He desired to be buried on the south side of the 'parish kirk' of Kellet. He left 6s. 8d. to the friars of Lancaster and the same sum to the repairs of the bridge there. His wife Elizabeth, who survived him, was to have his manor called Capernwray Hall, with lands called Mothalez (? Moothaw). To his brother James, a priest, he left rents for life, that he might pray for his and other souls; to his sister Elizabeth he left closes called Borwins for life.

⁷⁴ *Lay Subs. R. Lancs. bdle.* 130, no. 122.

⁷⁵ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 22, m. 132. A further sale was made in 1561; *ibid.* bdle. 23, m. 144.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* bdle. 34, m. 141.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* bdle. 47, m. 170. Gabriel Croft, Henry's brother and heir, in his will of 1587 calls Margaret Blackburn his cousin; her son Thomas was under age. 'Old Mrs. Blackburn' was to have a pension of £6 6s. 8d. a year.

⁷⁸ Thomas son of John Mawson of Over Kellet in 1589 alleged that he and his ancestors had held a messuage, &c., according to the ancient custom of tenant right used in the north parts time out of mind, but in 1569 Hugh Muckalt and Richard his son put forward a claim to it at the assizes. The judges remitted the matter to Henry Croft, to hear it before himself or else in his court at Kellet, and to certify them. The plaintiff had since then enjoyed the same, till now Edward Croft, brother and heir of Henry and Gabriel, Richard Muckalt and Hugh his son expelled him; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxlvii*, M 15.

⁷⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 28.

⁸⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 15, m. 62.

The Crofts, as will now be shown, also acquired the remaining part of this moiety of the manor.⁸¹

This Urswick part came from the third part of his moiety of Kellet which Orm son of Bernulf granted to his brother Adam.⁸² In the earlier period it was held of the two lords of the moiety, each of them therefore holding a fourth part of the manor; but in the 14th century it came to be reckoned as an independent part, though it does not seem to have been regarded as a 'manor.' Thus was created the confusion between third and fourth parts already spoken of. Adam had land also in Urswick,⁸³ and this gave occasion for the surname of his branch of the family. Gilbert son of Adam attested a charter passed before 1199,⁸⁴ and received a moiety of Capernwray from Maud de Kellet, a rent of 3s. a year being due for it.⁸⁵ Adam son of Gilbert gave land in Urswick to Furness Abbey,⁸⁶ and from his kinsman Gilbert de Kellet he obtained a third part of the vill of Claughton.⁸⁷ Adam left a son who as John de Capernwray son of Adam de Urswick granted land in Kellet to Furness Abbey.⁸⁸ Adam de Urswick and Isabel his wife in 1307 obtained from Edmund de Nevill, probably acting as trustee, 4 oxgangs of land in Over Kellet,⁸⁹ and in 1319 they obtained similarly from John de Hornby the younger the manor of Capernwray; both were settled on Adam's heirs.⁹⁰ Adam son of Adam de Urswick in 1337 granted an oxgang of land in Over Kellet to John de Urswick, rector of Tatham; it had formerly belonged to Orm de Urswick.⁹¹

The descent is not clear, for it does not explain why the Flemings did not inherit this with other parts of the Urswick estates, like Claughton. Another difficulty is created by the record of an Adam de Urswick, who was coroner of the county, but retired in 1323 owing to ill-health.⁹² Another Adam de Urswick was chief forester of Bowland,⁹³ and served in the French wars of Edward III, being present at Crecy.⁹⁴ He died in 1361, and was succeeded

by his son Robert,⁹⁵ who has been noticed in the account of Upper Rawcliffe.⁹⁶

The Urswick estates in Kellet did not descend in the same way, but probably went to a John Urswick who occurs about 1420,⁹⁷ and who may be the John who had land at Catterall in 1438 in conjunction with his wife Helen and their son Thomas.⁹⁸ Another Thomas, grandson of a John Urswick, died in 1519, having sold his lands in Over Kellet to William Redmayne, but his mother Mary had them for her life. They were held of the king in socage by 2s. 6d. rent,⁹⁹ and can thus be identified with the old third part of the moiety held by the Urswicks long before. William Redmayne of Twisleton in Ingletton died in 1536 holding five messuages, lands, &c., in Kellet of the king by the eighth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 2s. 6d.¹⁰⁰ In 1568 his grandson and heir the next William Redmayne conveyed his estate in Over Kellet and Claughton to Gabriel Croft.¹⁰¹

Gabriel Croft was in 1587 succeeded by his brothers William and Edward, who in 1590 made a feoffment of their estates, which included a fourth part of the manor of Over Kellet.¹⁰² Though described as a fourth part of the manor, it was two-thirds of a moiety of Over Kellet, and accordingly the socage rent due to the king for the estate therein held by William Croft at his death in 1606 was found to be 5s. a year. No manor was claimed.¹⁰³ The same return was made after the death of Edward Croft in 1614.¹⁰⁴ The estate was probably dissipated piecemeal. A remnant seems to have descended to another Edward Croft, who in 1702 sold to John Wilson of Hall Garth a rent of 15s. from Over Kellet and Borwick, with all other profits, jurisdictions and hereditaments within the liberties, and passed over to him all deeds, court rolls, &c. No 'manor' was expressly named.¹⁰⁵

HALL GARTH, with the homestead and lands, formed part of the demesne lands of the Dacre moiety of the manor, and was demised by the second Lord

⁸¹ Henry Croft died in 1570 holding his estate in Over Kellet of the chief lords in socage. His heir was his brother Gabriel Croft; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 23. The other brothers William and Edward also occur.

⁸² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90; no service for it is recorded.

⁸³ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 14.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 402.

⁸⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 91. This estate does not seem to have descended in the same way as the other part of the Urswick estate in Kellet. Probably it was the Fleming share of the inheritance, for about 1277 Capernwray is named among the lands descending to Elizabeth wife of Richard le Fleming; De Banco R. 15, m. 58d. But see a later note. It may have been recovered by Adam de Urswick, as shown by the fine of 1319.

⁸⁶ *Furness Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), i, 73.

⁸⁷ See the account of Claughton.

⁸⁸ Add. MS. 33244, fol. 47. The grant was of a piece of turbary near the dyke of Birklandbarrow. John de Urswick was living in 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 290.

⁸⁹ *Final Conc.* i, 211. Adam de Urswick was probably the son (though not the heir) of John, for the old index to the *Furness Coucher* records a grant in 1303 to 'Adam son of J. de Urswick'; op. cit. i, 70, 449.

⁹⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 32. From references already given it will be seen that Adam de Urswick held in 1323 and Isabel de Urswick in 1346.

⁹¹ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 75b. This charter was dated at Over Kellet and the seal had three lozenges on a bend.

⁹² *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 25.

⁹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, pp. 36, 78, 334. He was temporarily removed; *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 252.

⁹⁴ *Staffs. Hist. Coll.* (Salt Soc.), xviii, 113, 129.

⁹⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), 88; it refers only to land in Westmorland. Robert de Urswick the younger, his son and heir, was of full age. This implies another Robert, the elder. There is nothing to indicate that these Urswicks had land in Urswick or Kellet. Adam's widow was Sarra daughter of Robert de Tatham.

Sir Walter de Urswick was in 1374 chief forester of Bowland, and appears later in other capacities; Duchy of Lanc. Reg. Edw. III, 209; Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nichols), i, 335; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 40.

⁹⁶ Sir Robert Urswick died in 1402 holding jointly with Joan his then wife 20 marks rent from the wapentake of Langbargh in Yorkshire, and leaving a son Sir Robert, aged thirty years; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV, no. 15.

The younger Sir Robert had a messuage in Over Kellet in 1410, but it may have been inherited with other lands in Lonsdale from his aunt, Alice Sparrow; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 125. He left daughters, his heir male being his brother Thomas Urswick, who died about 1456. A later Sir Thomas, perhaps Thomas's son, died in 1479 holding the manor of Markes in Essex, and leaving four daughters as co-heirs; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 75; *Topog. and Gen.* i, 94. ⁹⁷ Beck, *Annales Furn.* 295.

⁹⁸ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 815.

⁹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 17.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* viii, no. 34. The knight's service does not occur in the other inquisitions. For the family see Greenwood, *Family of Redman*, 198.

¹⁰¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 30, m. 53. In 1561 William Redmayne had presented a bill of complaint against Gabriel Croft, the queen's auditor in Ireland, respecting messuages, &c., in Over Kellet and Claughton held on mortgage; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Eliz. x, R 11.

¹⁰² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 52, m. 169.

¹⁰³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. The estate was described as twenty messuages, with lands, &c.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 91.

¹⁰⁵ Abstract of D. at Hall Garth.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Mounteagle, who died in 1560, to John Barwick according to the custom of tenant right. Thomas Barwick son of John succeeded, but his son George Barwick of Kendal complained that in 1592 he was expelled from a parcel of it called Grassgarth by Walter Curwen,¹⁰⁶ who claimed under a grant from Richard Middleton to his father Richard Curwen.¹⁰⁷ In 1675 Thomas Wilson of Over Kellet, who about the same time endowed the school there, purchased Hall Garth and other parcels of the demesne from Sir John Otway, who had, as shown above, recently purchased from Sir George Middleton; a rent of 1s. 3d. was to be paid to the Crown. Thomas Wilson soon afterwards sold to his brother John, who died in 1707,¹⁰⁸ leaving a son Henry Johnes Wilson, who ultimately succeeded and died in 1772. Through his wife Elizabeth he acquired the manor of Carnforth, in the account of which further details of the descent are given. His daughter Mary married Dr. James Ainslie of Kendal,¹⁰⁹ but had no issue, and after her death in 1820 Hall Garth went to her husband's descendants by his first wife, Margaret Farrer. The eldest son, Montague Farrer Ainslie, died in 1830 and his brother Henry in 1834, being followed by his younger son Dr. Gilbert Ainslie,¹¹⁰ master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1828 till his death in 1870. His representatives in 1891 sold the estate to the late James Henry Johnson, and in 1904 it was purchased by William Farrer, one of the editors of the present *History*. Since its purchase by the Wilsons the estate has been augmented in extent by the absorption of many small tenements.¹¹¹

A dwelling called the Court House was in 1724 bequeathed by Christopher Bell to his son Thomas.

Kellet Park was in 1580 tenanted by William



FARRER of Hall Garth. Quarterly 1 and 4, *Argent on a bend indented sable between two acorns leaved and slipped proper three horseshoes of the field, for FARRER*; 2 and 3, *Azure on a chevron erminois between three stags' heads erased of the last two oak branches slipped chevronwise proper, in centre chief point a bezant charged with a rose gules barbed and seeded proper, for ECROYD*.

Curwen, who complained of trespass.¹¹² It was owned by the Middletons,¹¹³ and was reserved by Sir John Otway when he sold Hall Garth.

The manor of *CAPERNEWRAY* has been mentioned incidentally as held with parts of the manor of Over Kellet. There may have been two estates with the same name, one derived from the grant by Maud de Kellet to Gilbert son of Adam and held in 1319 by Adam de Urswick and the other that held by Thomas Blackburn in 1517; but though, as recorded, the services were quite distinct, it is possible that the Urswick manor was acquired by the Blackburns. The above-named Thomas held the manor of Capernwray, with lands there and in Arkholme, of Lord Mounteagle by rendering a pound of cummin yearly.¹¹⁴ The Blackburns alienated lands in Capernwray as well as in Kellet,¹¹⁵ but Thomas Blackburn of Capernwray in 1627 alleged, in partial explanation, that his father Marmaduke, on account of his age, had wished to be relieved of the care of his estate and therefore demised it to Gabriel Croft of Cloughton, a near kinsman, and went to live at Gabriel's house, taking with him all his deeds.¹¹⁶ Two years later Thomas Blackburn compounded for his manor of Capernwray and lands there, two-thirds being liable to sequestration for his recusancy, by an annual fine of £10.¹¹⁷ Robert Blackburn of Capernwray in 1647 had to compound with the Parliament for taking the king's side in the Civil War; nothing is said of his religion, so that he must have been a conformist.¹¹⁸

Robert Blackburn and Joan his wife in 1650 released the manor of Capernwray to Edward Cresset, who may have been acting for Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick.¹¹⁹ At any rate, Sir Robert and Rebecca his wife in 1664 conveyed the manor with lands and mill there, perhaps in trust, to William Tatham,¹²⁰ and again in 1674 to Sir John Otway, the purchaser of Over Kellet.¹²¹ Soon afterwards the separate manor of Capernwray ceased to be noticed. The estate there has descended to Mr. Marton in the same way as his part of the manor of Over Kellet, and the family have always made it their seat. Lucas writes: 'A little before the end of last century [1700] the old hall at Capernwray was partially pulled down and a new one erected. When the old building was to be demolished the workmen found the walls . . . so firmly cemented that they were obliged to blow

¹⁰⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxii, B 7.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. clxviii, B 1; Middleton's title was derived from a grant by the same Lord Mounteagle in conjunction with Ellen his wife and Sir William Stanley in 1559.

¹⁰⁸ The will of John Wilson, gent., was dated and proved in 1707, Elizabeth his widow (daughter of Henry Johnes) being executrix. His lands were charged with sums to be paid to Elizabeth daughter of his brother Thomas Wilson. Ove Oaks in Over Kellet, Carnforth and Borwick, Wegber and Hawkshead in Halton, Lancaster and Torrisholme are named. The following were his sons and daughters: Richard, John, Henry, Benjamin, Thomas, Elizabeth and Ellen. Richard Wilson, by his will of 1723, left all his property to his brother Thomas; but he did not administer, and in 1727 administration was granted to Henry Wilson of Over Kellet.

¹⁰⁹ He died in 1790.

¹¹⁰ The elder son, Montague Ainslie, was seated at Grizedale in Hawkshead.

¹¹¹ Hall Garth D.

¹¹² Duchy of Lanc. Plead. cxvi, C 7. The defendants were Richard Robinson, Agnes his wife and Thomas Starthwaite.

¹¹³ Ibid. bdle. 350. This is a complaint, dated 1637, by Thomas Middleton against Richard and John Curwen, — Leaper, Jane Gibson and Richard Knype, reciting that the Park had been demised by Lord Morley to Walter Curwen for a term not then expired, and that Walter had been succeeded by his son the above-named Richard Curwen, who refused the rent and services due and was cutting down the timber trees.

¹¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 84.

¹¹⁵ Marmaduke Blackburn in 1582 sold to Robert Bindloss various messuages and lands in Capernwray and Cawood; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 163. Marmaduke was living in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230.

¹¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle. 310. The petitioner sought to recover the deeds from Edward Croft of Cloughton, who denied that he had any of them.

¹¹⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173.

¹¹⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1701; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 190. His mother—probably Magdalene Blackburne, widow—had two-thirds of her estate under sequestration for her recusancy only; *ibid.*

¹¹⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 148, m. 91. The purchaser may have been the Edward Cresset of London who in 1650 compounded for his 'delinquency' in 'the first war' by a fine of 33s. 4d.; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2406. Another of the name was master of Sutton's Hospital.

¹²⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 172, m. 31. A mill and various lands in Over Kellet were included.

¹²¹ Ibid. bdle. 192, m. 15; including messuages, land, water mill, &c., in Capernwray.



BOLTON LE SANDS VILLAGE



OVER KELLET : CAPERNWRAY HALL

them up with gunpowder.'¹²² It is now occupied as a farm-house. After the inclosure of the commons in 1805 a mansion-house was erected upon a portion of the inclosed common during the time of Mr. Oliver Marton. In 1830 it was known as Keer Bank, but was afterwards re-named Capernwray Hall,¹²³ and is the chief seat of the Martons of Capernwray.

Apart from some minor estates, one of which was an oxgang of land held in 1347 by John Croft of Durslet,¹²⁴ the remaining ancient tenements were those of religious houses. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem early had an estate there known as Withwaites.¹²⁵ Birklandbarrow, as appears from charters cited above,¹²⁶ was held by Cockersand Abbey and demised to tenants at will.¹²⁷ After the Suppression it was sold by the Crown in 1546 to Richard Stephen and George Buck,¹²⁸ who seem to have sold to Thomas Standish, for he in 1572 conveyed the estate of Birklandbarrow to Richard Burton.¹²⁹ Richard died in 1587 holding a messuage and land in Over Kellet of the queen as of her manor of Greenstead in socage; his heir was his son Thomas, aged twelve.¹³⁰ It was still owned by this family in 1697, when depositions were taken in a suit between Janet Edmondson on one side and Thomas Burton, Mary his wife, Richard Burton (son of Thomas), Anne his wife, Richard Gibson and John Cumming. Janet, a cripple, was daughter of Richard Burton, deceased, by Alice Eskrigg, his first wife, and granddaughter of Thomas Burton, and she claimed maintenance from the estate. Her father had married a second wife, Ellen Stout, and had issue the defendant Thomas and other children. After Richard's death the step-mother turned Janet out of the house, and she took

refuge with her grandfather, then living; afterwards she taught school at Holme, near Burton, and about 1669 married Richard Edmondson. A copy of her father's will, dated 1638 and proved 1665, was produced. One witness deposed that Richard Burton was a lieutenant in the army at the latter end of the Civil War and was buried at Over Kellet, a musket being shot off at the time. The following parcels of his land were named:—Luncelet, Kiln Close, Middle Barrow, Moss Close, Helks, Wooveakes and Hemplands.¹³¹ Birklandbarrow was in 1805 and 1847 the property of Richard Gibson. It was purchased by Mr. Septimus Booker, and is now the property of his son, Mr. John Lee Booker of Swarthdale.

The gifts to Furness have been recorded above. There were 2 oxgangs of land, each of them in 1412 let at 7s. a year, one to Adam de Langshaw and the other to Richard son of William de Beck.¹³² After the Suppression the lands were retained by the Crown for a time,¹³³ as appurtenant to Beaumont in Skerton, and were sold in 1628 to Edward Ditchfield and others.¹³⁴ St. Bees in Cumberland appears also to have had some land in Kellet.¹³⁵

Swarthdale was built about a century ago by the Rev. J. Stainbank, rector of Halton and curate of Over Kellet. Later it became the property of Admiral Barrie and then of Captain W. Barrie, R.N. The last-named sold it to the late Septimus Booker in 1872. He in 1885 was succeeded by his son Mr. John Lee Booker, the present owner and the patron of the vicarage.

Hogarth or Hogget House perhaps derived its name from former owners. One Edmund Hoggard

¹²² MS. 'Hist. of Warton.'

¹²³ Hugh son of Walter in 1246 recovered seisin in 3 acres of land in Kellet, of which Hugh de Crag and Thunnoka his wife had disseised him; Assize R. 404, m. 1 d. William del Crag was an inhabitant of Kellet in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 101. Bare, Green, Holme and Hill were other surnames then in use. William del Green of Kellet was defendant in 1381; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 40.

Henry de la Funtayne acquired a toft in Kellet from John le Pedder and Godith his wife in 1262; *Final Conc.* i, 138. The purchaser may be the Henry de Wells who, with Adam his son, was defendant to a claim by Philip son of John de Fridaythorpe in 1294; Assize R. 1299, m. 16. A messuage with 3 acres of land in Over Kellet was in 1308 in dispute between Adam son of William son of Henry de Fonte and Adam son of Henry de Fonte; *De Banco R.* 173, m. 364 d.

John the Beerbrewer of Halsall and Ellen his wife obtained a croft in Over Kellet in 1338; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A 9570. This may have been the messuage with croft which in 1331 Robert son of Adam the Tailor (who had it from his brother John) gave to Adam Spomeston of Hornby and Alice his wife. It lay between land of St. Bees and land of Sir Randle de Dacre; *ibid.* A 11486.

¹²⁴ John Croft of Durslet and Tewitfield held a messuage, an oxgang of land, &c., of Sir William de Dacre, rendering a rose at Midsummer. It was occupied by a tenant at will, who paid 10s. 2d. a year; *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 42.

Robert Washington of Tewitfield, who died in 1483, had lands in Over Kellet of unknown tenure; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116. Another Robert Washington died in 1517 holding land in Kellet by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 10.

The same tenement was held later by George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe, who should render a rose yearly to Lord Dacre; *ibid.* xi, no. 8; Towneley's 'Lancs. Tenures' MS. p. 101. Part was later in the hands of Gilbert Latus, who died in 1577 holding in Kellet of Lord Mounteagle in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 11.

¹²⁵ The crosses marking the Hospitallers' lands are mentioned in the early Cocker-sand charters. Kellet is named also in the list of the Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. Lands in Over Kellet were given back to the Hospitallers by Queen Mary; *Pat.* 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xiv.

¹²⁶ The two lords of Over Kellet gave their moieties of Birklandbarrow within these bounds: From the Stanraise to the brook of Wolfpit, thence to the moss, going round it to Hartseyl and back to the Stanraise; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 906. Adam son of Austin de Kellet was a benefactor; *ibid.* 907.

About 1286 the abbot's rights were disputed by Joan widow of Randle de Dacre, but he established them on trial. He held a 'plough-land' in Over Kellet; *ibid.* 910-11.

¹²⁷ John Port held the grange there in 1450 and Robert Hubbersty in 1460; *ibid.* iii, 1286. A rent of 20s. was paid at that time and 24s. in 1501 when

Robert Lucas was tenant; *ibid.* iii, 1287. Lucas was still there in 1537, but Peter Burton was to succeed him; *ibid.*

¹²⁸ *Pat.* 38 Hen. VIII, pt. x.

¹²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 157.

¹³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 34. In his will Richard Burton names Janet his wife and his sons Thomas and Robert.

¹³¹ *Exch. Dep.* 9 Will. III, Mich. no. 42. Anne Harrison of Broughton, daughter of Thomas Burton, the grandfather, was a witness.

¹³² *Add. MS.* 33244, fol. 69b.

¹³³ Leases of parts were granted in the time of Elizabeth to John Starnthwaite, Richard Winder, Robert Dicconson and others; *Duchy of Lanc. Index to Leases*, pt. iii.

Roger Starnthwaite occurs here in 1443; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 5, m. 3 d. John Starnthwaite of Over Kellet died in 1614, but the land recorded in the inquisition was in Carnforth; Robert, his son and heir, was six years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 15.

Richard Dicconson in 1636 held lands in Over Kellet of George (or Thomas) Middleton by the ancient rent of 12d. by demise of John Sandys in 1624. The claimant was John Sandys son of Richard and grandson of the former John Sandys. He appeared by his mother Elizabeth of Wraysholme; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. bde.* 344, 345.

¹³⁴ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv.

¹³⁵ It is mentioned in a deed already cited (*Anct. D.* [P.R.O.], A 11486), but nothing further seems to be known about it.

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of Over Kellet in 1653 complained that two-thirds of his small estate had been sequestered for recusancy by mistake, he being a Protestant and attending Protestant worship; later, however, he asked leave to compound under the Recusants' Act.¹³⁶ The Hogarth House estate was about that time owned by John Wilson, who gave an endowment to the church to secure a preaching minister. He died in 1669. His eldest son Richard rebuilt the house; younger sons Thomas and John have been noticed in the account of Hall Garth. From Richard descends the present owner, Mr. Henry Talbot Wilson.¹³⁷

John Thompson in 1597 purchased from Lord Mounteagle a considerable estate in Over Kellet, a water-mill being included.¹³⁸ It does not occur in the records again, and was perhaps sold to the occupiers in parcels. The names of Eskrigg,¹³⁹ Gibson,¹⁴⁰ Leaper,¹⁴¹ Lucas¹⁴² and Wither or Widder¹⁴³ occur in inquisitions and otherwise.

According to the hearth-tax return in 1666 there were in the township eighty-one hearths liable. The largest houses were those of Sir Robert Bindloss and Robert Wither, each with four hearths; Richard Lucas's had three, but no other more than two.¹⁴⁴

In 1784 the principal contributors to the land tax were Dr. Ainslie, Bartholomew Bradshaw, Mr. Wakefield, Thomas Swinley and John Dickinson.

The existence of the north-country tenant right has been referred to already. According to depositions made about 1550 there was within the manor an ancient custom called 'the Town's term,' by which in addition to their yearly rents and services the tenants paid at every ten years' end an additional year's rent. A double rent was also paid as fine on succession.¹⁴⁵

The church of *ST. CUTHBERT*¹⁴⁶ *CHURCH* is situated about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the village on rising ground and consists of a nave and sanctuary under one roof, 58 ft. 6 in. long internally by about 13 ft. 6 in. wide,¹⁴⁷ with north and south aisles, north porch and west tower. There is also a vestry in the angle between the tower and the north aisle. The oldest part of the building is the west arch and pier of the south aisle, which, together with the respond, are of early 13th-century date and transitional in character. The west respond of the north aisle is probably also of the same period, and if in its original position would indicate an aisled nave in the first building of the same width as the present one. The plan of the early church can only be conjectured, and probably consisted of a nave and small square-ended chancel. There are, however, no indications of transitional work east of the pier just mentioned, the remainder of the building having apparently been erected in the 16th century, to which date the arcades, outer walls and tower must be assigned. There was a restoration in 1863-4 when the easternmost pier and arch of each aisle and the whole of the east wall were rebuilt and a new porch erected.¹⁴⁸ In 1909 the whole of the exterior walling, with the exception of the east end, was covered with rough-cast and dormer windows were inserted in the roof over the sanctuary, one at each side.

The building as reconstructed in the 16th century is on plan a parallelogram, the total width of which is 35 ft. 6 in., the aisles being divided from the wider middle space by an arcade of four arches on each side. At the east end there is a straight piece of

¹³⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3111; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 236. He asked for an inquiry in the country, as he was too old to make the journey to London.

¹³⁷ This information is due to Mr. H. T. Wilson, who gives the following descent: Richard Wilson, who bought the Hogarth House property from Sir George Middleton in 1625 -s. John, d. 1670 -s. Richard -s. John -s. Luke -s. John Talbot -s. John Johnson, d. 1862 -bro. Henry, d. 1872 -s. Henry Talbot Wilson.

The will of Richard Wilson, 1692, mentions lands in Over Kellet, Nether Kellet, Priest Hutton and Borwick. He had sons (under age) John, William, Thomas and Samuel.

¹³⁸ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 58, m. 155. The vendors were William Parker Lord Mounteagle and Henry Parker. As appears from the account of the manor the remainder of the estate was sold later in the same year.

¹³⁹ Roger Eskrigg in his will of 1592 mentions his lands called Bardenston House and Braecroft House, held of George Middleton. His sons were Thomas and George Eskrigg. A later George Eskrigg was a benefactor of the church.

¹⁴⁰ Richard Gibson died at Over Kellet in 1635 holding of the king in socage one messuage, &c., there. His son George, aged twenty-two, was the heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 33.

The will of George Gibson, 1674, names his sons Richard and John. Richard Gibson's will, 1699, names sons George, John and Richard, also lands called Hebergarth in Over Kellet. See also the account of Birklandbarrow.

¹⁴¹ Roger Leaper occurs in 1448; *Pal.*

of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 1 d. John Leaper by his will (1567-8) desired to be buried in the church of St. Cuthbert at Over Kellet. Another John (1666-7) held Stout's Houses and various lands; he had a son Robert.

¹⁴² Robert Lucas died in 1589, desiring to be buried in the church of St. Cuthbert in Over Kellet. If his son Richard, who was under thirteen, should die without issue one of Robert's tenements was to be given to his daughter Agnes and the other to his daughter Margaret.

Richard Lucas of Over Kellet died in 1614 holding a messuage and lands there of the king as duke by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. Robert his son and heir was thirteen years old. The estate had been bequeathed to the father by Richard Robinson, whose widow Janet was living; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 7.

Richard Lucas the younger in 1667 left his messuages, &c., to trustees for his five daughters equally. His son had died before him.

¹⁴³ Robert Wither, who died in 1581, mentions in his will 'the house which I bought beyond the green'; his wife and son Thomas were executors. Thomas Widder died in 1611 and had a grandson Thomas (son of Robert) Widder, to whom he made bequests.

It was probably this grandson who died in 1623 holding two messuages, land, &c., in Over Kellet of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. His heir was his son Robert, aged four; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 402.

John Wither died in 1633 holding a messuage, &c., of the king as duke in

socage by a rent of 3d. His heir was his kinsman Robert Widder, aged eighteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 40.

The Wither estate may in part have been derived from a sale by Lord Mounteagle in 1597; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 58, m. 192.

Thomas Wither (will proved 1715) was a benefactor of the township. He was a friend of William Stout of Lancaster, who writes of him: 'He was a man of very extensive charity to all people, and had the character from everyone of a very honest and virtuous man'; *Autobiog.* 91. His widow Margaret died ten years after him, in 1725. They had no children. Robert Wither was next of kin.

Robert Wither in 1733 bequeathed all his lands, &c., in Over Kellet to his grandson Richard Wilson.

¹⁴⁴ *Subs. R. Lancs. bdl.* 250, no. 9.

¹⁴⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI.* xxvi, M 11. Another case *ibid.* Eliz. clxxxiii, M 9.

¹⁴⁶ The dedication is frequently mentioned in local wills. John Fawcett in 1537 desired to be buried in the 'kirk of Sanct Cudbert of Overkellet.' He left 5s. to Miles Wathman and William Robinson, priests, to sing half a trental of masses for his soul, 'if Sir Miles will come to this kirk to service them; if not, then another to have them.' He gave to the church 3s. 4d. in order to have four torches to meet him at the kirk cross; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 13.

¹⁴⁷ This is the average width. At the west end it measures 14 ft. 4 in. and at the east 13 ft. 4 in.

¹⁴⁸ The restoration was begun in August 1863 and completed in April 1864.

wall 4 ft. 6 in. long on each side, forming the original sanctuary, and the west responds, which are square and have chamfered abaci, project respectively 2 ft. 9 in. and 1 ft. 5 in., making the spacing of the arcades slightly unequal. The external walling is apparently of rubble with angle quoins, but is now hidden by the modern rough-cast, and the roof, which is of a single wide span over both nave and aisles, is covered with green slates and has overhanging eaves. The south wall is probably built on the foundations of that of the early 13th-century church, the aisle being only 6 ft. 6 in. wide, but on the north side the building was probably extended, the width of the aisle being 10 ft. 6 in. The arcade walls are 14 ft. in height to the wall plate and the side walls average about 9 ft. 6 in.

The east window is a modern pointed one of three lights with perpendicular tracery, and the new walling is of coursed roughly dressed stones with coping and apex cross to the gable. There is a buttress at each side of the window at the end of the nave arcade walls. No traces of mediaeval ritual arrangements remain, the whole of the chancel (which occupies the easternmost bay) being modern. The arches of the north arcade are all obtusely pointed, of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers 21 in. in diameter and 6 ft. 9 in. in height to the top of the capitals, which follow the section of the piers and have two chamfered members. The bases are hidden by the wooden floors of the pews, except at the east end where the piers have been rebuilt and the detail is different. The three easternmost arches of the south arcade are of similar form to those on the north, but the middle pier is less in diameter and has a deeper moulded capital, apparently of late 15th-century date. It may be part of a previous rebuilding of that period. The original west arch is semicircular in shape and of a single square order now covered with cement, and the pier, which is 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter, is circular in section and has a shallow bell-shaped capital with large square abacus. The base is square but partly covered by the floor of the pews, and the height to the top of the capital is 6 ft. The north aisle is lit by three square-headed windows each of three round-headed lights, with an external hood mould and double chamfered jambs, and there is a modern square-headed window of two lights at the east end. The windows of the south aisle are modern. All the walls are plastered internally, and the roof, which has plain principals, is plastered between the spars.

The porch, which is 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., stands near the east end of the north wall opposite the second bay from the east, being so placed by reason of the nature of the site and position of the church in relation to the village. The inner doorway is modern.

Two fragments of a grave cover with floreated cross are built into the north-west angle of the building, and there is another sculptured fragment in the lower part of the south wall. The floor has a downward slope to the east, following in some measure the fall of the hill-side on which the church is built.¹⁴⁹

The tower has a moulded plinth and terminates in an embattled parapet, but the walls, which are covered with rough-cast like the rest of the building, are unmarked externally by string courses or any other indication of the internal stages. There is a vice in the south-west corner and diagonal buttresses of five stages at the western angles carried up the full height to the top of the parapet. The eastern angles have flat pilaster buttresses facing north and south. The west door, which has a pointed arch of two hollow-chamfered orders, is now built up in its lower part and made into a window, and above it is a square-headed window of three rounded lights similar to those in the north aisle. The belfry windows are of similar type, but that facing south has no hood mould. The north and south walls below the belfry are blank. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing and is the full width of the tower. The present boarded floor, from which the bells are rung, is 2 ft. 6 in. above that of the nave.

The font is a modern stone one and stands at the west end of the south aisle. The old font, which is a circular bowl of gritstone, is now in the garden at Hall Garth.

The pews are apparently of early 19th-century date, and mostly belong to estates in the parish, but the pulpit and chancel fittings are modern.

At the east end of the south aisle are mural monuments to Thomas Wilson, founder of the free grammar school, who died in 1702; John Wilson of Hall Garth, who died in 1707; and Henry Wilson of Hall Garth, who died in 1772. At the other end of the aisle are the royal arms of George III. There is a brass on the north side of the sanctuary to Robert Speight, who died in 1822.

The organ, which stands at the east end of the north aisle, was given by Septimus Booker in 1863.

There are three bells in the tower, one of which is of pre-Reformation date. It bears the inscription in Gothic characters, 'Sancte Petre ora pro nobis.' The second bell is inscribed 'IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1664'; and the third is by T. Mears of London, 1824.

The registers begin in 1658.¹⁵⁰

The churchyard lies chiefly on the north side of the building and slopes down the hill-side from west to east. The entrance from the road is at the east end, but was formerly on the north side, near to where the base and part of the shaft of a cross are still standing.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ Jane Baleman in 1540 left 5s. for the painting of the rood loft and for her burial. John Helme in 1617 left 3s. 4d. 'to the whiting of the church of Over Kellett.' Robert Cock in 1633 desired to be buried 'at the porch door near unto the font.'

In 1719 Peregrine Gastrell, commissary for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, ordered the seats in the church to be repaired. The reading desk being in an awkward position was to be placed under the pulpit, and a seat for the clerk was to be made under it or near it.

Old plans of the seating (1817-55) show that there was no central aisle. The pulpit and reading desk stood in the centre before the communion table. There was a pew on the north side of the chancel for Capernwray and one on the south side for Hall Garth.

¹⁵⁰ In 1697 there were two register books in existence, the present and an earlier one, for a baptism in 1636 was proved by it; Exch. Dep. 9 Will. III, Mich. no. 42.

¹⁵¹ The cross is named in the will of John Fawcett (1537) quoted above. Again in that of Robert Backhouse, proved 14 Mar. 1586: 'To be buried in my Parishe Church Yarde of Over Kellett nye unto the crosse.' Quoted by Taylor, *Anct. Crosses of Lancs.* 401. Robert Robinson of Capernwray in 1602 desired to be buried 'as near below the cross as may be'; and Janet Ireland in 1615 wished to be buried 'on this side the cross in the churchyard.'

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The chapel as shown above can be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, but the written evidences do not begin so early, the earliest intimation being in April 1281, when the incumbents of benefices in the deanery of Amounderness were ordered to meet the Archbishop of York at Kellet.¹⁶² The Archdeacon of Richmond, as rector of Bolton, had the Kirkhouse estate, which was sometimes called a manor.¹⁶³ The curate would normally be appointed by the archdeacon and by the Bishop of Chester in later times, but the patronage was at some time alienated.¹⁶⁴ In 1698 the inhabitants, resenting the interference of the vicar of Bolton, desired the Bishop of Chester to appoint directly, allowing them to nominate the curate.¹⁶⁵ The present patron is Mr. John Lee Booker of Swarthdale,¹⁶⁶ who also owns Kirkhouse.¹⁶⁷

There was no chantry foundation, and the curate was paid by the small tithes. In 1650 the income from this source was £10, and £50 a year had been added out of the sequestered tithes by the Parliamentary Committee.¹⁶⁸ About 1717 the curate's income was certified as under £9,¹⁶⁹ but several gifts were made to secure 'a preaching minister,' and in particular George Eskrigg in 1715 gave his messuage

and land, then producing £24 a year, towards the stipend.¹⁶⁰ The income is now stated to be £258.¹⁶¹ The benefice was declared a vicarage in 1866.

The following have been curates and vicars:—

oc. 1540	William Southworth ¹⁶²
oc. 1562	William Robinson
oc. 1580	Marmaduke Burton ¹⁶³
oc. 1602	Henry Reynolds ¹⁶⁴
c. 1610	— Barker ¹⁶⁵
1611	Robert Preston ¹⁶⁶
c. 1640	William Curwen ¹⁶⁷
oc. 1650	William Smith ¹⁶⁸
1655	Michael Altham ¹⁶⁹
1674	Oliver Dickonson, M.A. ¹⁷⁰
1682	Henry Batty ¹⁷¹
	— Smith ¹⁷²
1698?	Thomas Jackson ¹⁷³
1699	John Turner ¹⁷⁴
1714	Thomas Atkinson ¹⁷⁵
1738	John Benison ¹⁷⁶
1739	John Brunton, B.A. (assistant curate)
1746	Silvester Petty ¹⁷⁷
1761	Robert Fletcher, B.A. ¹⁷⁸ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1795	James Stainbank ¹⁷⁹
1825	William Bradshaw

¹⁶² *Wickwane's Reg.* (Surt. Soc.), 118. In 1335 it was reported that the maid of the chaplain of Over Kellet had been carried off by some evil doers; Coram Rege R. 300, Rex m. 11.

¹⁶³ In a survey made about 1320 the Archdeacon of Richmond was stated to have a toft and croft and land in Lesser Kellet, belonging to his church at Bolton, worth 13s. 4d. a year; *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, 68.

From pleadings of the year 1530 it appears that one Matthew Hutton had been owner of Kirkhouse according to the custom called tenant right, and had sold to Walter Curwen. The tenement was held of the Archdeacon of Richmond as of his manor of Over Kellet. Joan Hutton, daughter of Richard, younger brother of Matthew, claimed the same; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, vii, H 2*.

In a complaint in 1627 concerning distrains upon the lands of Thomas Middleton in Over Kellet and Bryning Walter son of Thomas Cock stated that the sheriff's officers had taken one at Kellet from his father's tenement called the Kirkhouse, of the archdeacon's land, and belonging to the rectory of Bolton; *Exch. Dep. East. 3 Chas. I, no. 9*.

¹⁶⁴ The advowson was probably assigned to George Eskrigg, in consideration of his benefaction. He assigned the nomination of the curate to John Leaper and his heirs. In 1797 the heir-at-law of Leaper sold the right of presentation to William B. Bradshaw of Halton, who in 1799 obtained a full confirmation from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the Bishop of Chester (as rector) and the vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, according to 1 Geo. I, stat. 2, cap. 10. A further ratification was given by the Bishop of Chester in 1805; *Church Papers at Hall Garth*.

¹⁶⁵ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 551.

¹⁶⁶ John Walmsley of Lancaster acquired the patronage about 1849; *ibid.* In 1859 the late Septimus Booker purchased it.

¹⁶⁷ Mr. Septimus Booker purchased it

in 1865. In 1816 it belonged to Thomas Dowbiggin.

¹⁶⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 130. The £50 was assigned in 1646 out of the sequestered tithes of Sir Henry Compton 'Papist and delinquent,' the maintenance of the minister being stated as only £6; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 21. A further order to the same effect was made in 1649; *ibid.* ii, 143. In 1659 £45 was paid; *ibid.* ii, 289.

¹⁶⁹ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 550. Out of the £9 the tithes came to £6, legal rents £2, and surplice fees less than £1. The inhabitants did not contribute to the repairs of Bolton Church and did not pay mortuaries to the vicar there. The vicar of Bolton about 1640 had claimed a noble yearly from the minister of Over Kellet, but had failed to establish the claim.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*; the will provided that the beneficiary should constantly reside and minister in Over Kellet, the only exception being the vicar of Bolton, who might enjoy the profits if he officiated at Bolton and Kellet alternately. John Baleman by his will of 1662 left £20 for a preaching minister, there being none at Kellet then. John Wilson in 1670 left a like sum for the purpose.

¹⁷¹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

¹⁷² Mentioned in the will of Jane Baleman, 1540. He was among the Bolton clergy in 1548, but not in 1554; William Robinson had the same position in 1562, so that he may have served Kellet; *Visit. Lists*.

¹⁷³ A witness to various wills, 1580–7.

¹⁷⁴ Mentioned in the wills of Richard Fawcett and Robert Robinson, 1602.

¹⁷⁵ He was 'no preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

¹⁷⁶ Named in the will of Robert Leaper, 1611, and Robert Lucas, 1620. He was still curate in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69.

¹⁷⁷ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 550. He was minister of Crosby Ravensworth in 1678, being then an old man.

¹⁷⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc.

Lancs. and Ches.), 130. He was 'a preacher.'

¹⁷⁹ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 143. Altham was still there in 1659; *ibid.* ii, 289.

¹⁸⁰ Licensed to be curate 3 July 1674; *Parish Reg.* fol. 26b.

¹⁸¹ *Visit. Ret.* of 1691; he was in deacon's orders and master of the school at Warton. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. He was suspended for leading an evil life. Mr. Sparke, vicar of Bolton, then obtained leave to preach every Sunday afternoon until he should nominate a minister. He failed in both respects, so that Mr. John Wilson of Over Kellet requested the bishop by letter dated 7 June 1698 to license Mr. Jackson.

¹⁸² He removed about 1697.

¹⁸³ William (sic) Jackson was nominated curate about 1698 by thirty-eight inhabitants of Over Kellet. Thomas Jackson of Beetham, B.A. of Univ. Coll., Oxf., completed one year here on 1 Feb. 1698(–9); *Parish Reg.* fol. 12.

¹⁸⁴ Occurs as minister 27 Nov. 1699 and 26 Oct. 1702; *Parish Reg.* fol. 27b.

¹⁸⁵ Named in the will of Christopher Bell. He occurs in the registers from 1714 onward, and was buried 29 June 1738.

¹⁸⁶ On 12 June 1739 John Benison, curate of Over Kellet, nominated John Brunton, B.A., as his assistant curate. Benison retired in August 1746.

¹⁸⁷ Nominated curate 16 Aug. 1746 by the vicar of Bolton. He was buried at Kellet 23 Feb. 1761. John Wilson, master of Heversham School, was nominated by Robert Leaper and some of the inhabitants, but appears to have been rejected or withdrawn.

¹⁸⁸ Also rector of Halton. Nominated 13 Apr. 1761 by Robert Leaper of Halton, yeo., nephew and heir at law of John Leaper, late of Over Kellet, yeo., in pursuance of directions contained in the last will of George Eskrigg, late of Over Kellet, yeo., deceased.

¹⁸⁹ Also rector of Halton. He lived at Swarthdale in Over Kellet.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

WARTON

- 1862 George Quirk, M.A.¹⁸⁰ (Worc. Coll., Oxf.)
 1888 Charles Timbrell Fisher, B.A. (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
 1907 John Edward Wade Johnston

In 1840 a chapel was built at Capernwray by Mr. and Mrs. Marton and opened for service.

There is a Wesleyan chapel, opened in August 1879 and rebuilt in 1910.^{180a}

George Fox early made disciples in Over Kellet. Robert Wither or Widder, a native of the place, 'who was one of the Lord's worthies,' from 1654 till his death there in 1686, gave his testimony in Lancaster and many other towns in the north of England, suffering much in consequence of this and his refusal to pay tithes or the 'Sunday shillings.'¹⁸¹ Thomas Wither's house at Kellet was in 1689 used as a Quakers' meeting-place.^{181a} One or two members of the Society of Friends were buried in a close near the house, which still exists as Brookside Farm House.

A school is mentioned in 1650,¹⁸² but the only considerable endowment was the £200 given by Thomas Wilson about 1670.¹⁸³ The money was used in the purchase of the Keer Holme estate, and produces £68 a year. It was intended to found a grammar school, but there has long been only an elementary school. A dame's school was built on the village green about a century ago by subscription, but the building, which is now the post office, was

sold in 1899 and the proceeds applied to new buildings for Wilson's school.

Official reports on the charities of *CHARITIES* the township were made in 1826 and 1899. From them the following particulars are taken:—

Thomas Wither in 1709 gave land for the apprenticing of poor children.¹⁸⁴ The income of this and some minor charities amounts to £17 4s. 4d., of which part is paid for apprenticeship fees and part for education. John Blackburn and others¹⁸⁵ left money which was invested in land, and this was sold in 1799 for £80 and other lands purchased for £55. On the inclosure of the commons 2 acres were given in respect of the Poor's Riddings, part of the charity lands. These benefactions have merged in Wither's charity.

Of the above-mentioned Keer Holme estate part belonged to the overseers, who received three thirteenths of the rent. In 1864–5 the railway companies purchased part of the land for £660, and it was resolved by the school trustees and the overseers to buy out the interest of the township in the estate. The purchase-money is invested in £601 railway preference shares, producing £18 or. 6d. a year for public uses.

The township property consists of the village green and the pinfold, and formerly there was a public quarry.¹⁸⁶

Thomas Wither bequeathed part of his estate in 1715 to the Society of Friends.¹⁸⁷ This was exchanged in 1830 with Montague Farrer Ainslie for lands in Yealand Conyers.

WARTON

WARTON WITH LINDETH
CARNFORTH

BORWICK
YEALAND CONYERS
YEALAND REDMAYNE

SILVERDALE
PRIEST HUTTON

This parish, situated on the north-east shore of Morecambe Bay, with Warton Crag as its dominating feature, has an area of 11,100 acres, and its population in 1901 numbered 5,918.

Before the Conquest the various manors within the parish limits were in three different lordships; afterwards they were given to the Lancaster family, lords of Kendal, and to this grant the formation of Warton as a parish may be due. Its history has been that of a retired country district, broken unpleasantly by devastating raids such as that of the Scots in 1322. The Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 probably affected the people from their vicinity to Kendal, but there does not seem any evidence of the king's anger being visited on Warton. The forces of Charles II in

August 1651 encamped at Carnforth and Borwick, on the way to Worcester. The Jacobite invasion of 1745 made its advance and retreat through the parish.

Within it some exciting events accompanied the disputes concerning the advowson of the church. In 1473 John Harrington of Lancaster and others set fire to the rectory-house, Thomas Bolron, John Lawrence and others being within it, and being assaulted so that their lives were in danger.¹ Early in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII John Lawrence sent about eighty men, armed, to the rectory, and they seized the corn and grain in the barns and took the revenues of all kinds; further, they used the church tower as a fortress, roasting their

¹⁸⁰ Afterwards rector of Yarmouth, I.W.

^{180a} Information of Mr. S. B. Harriess.

¹⁸¹ From a brief printed account (1688) of his *Life and Death, Trials and Sufferings*; see also Fox, *Journ.* (ed. 1852), i, 129 (a great meeting); ii, 225. He was imprisoned at Carlisle and Lancaster. He visited the West Indies and New England to preach there. He had a wife Jane and a son Thomas, probably the Thomas Wither named in the text.

^{181a} *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. For his family see note 143 above.

¹⁸² Jane Gibson of Catterall left 10s. to it. Richard Dicconson of Crag House in 1693 left £20 for the free school. Gastrell (loc. cit.) says that Walter Cock also gave £20.

¹⁸³ Articles of agreement dated 1678 between Thomas Wilson of Kendal and the inhabitants of Over Kellet state that he had several years before given £200 for a free grammar school in the schoolhouse lately built. The schoolmaster was not to preach without leave of the trustees. See *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 613.

¹⁸⁴ Will dated 1709, proved 1715. William Stout of Lancaster was one of the trustees.

¹⁸⁵ The poor stock amounted to £78 in 1717; Gastrell, loc. cit. Robert Robinson of Capernwray left £10 to the poor in 1675.

¹⁸⁶ Lucas (Warton MS.) mentions a quarry of excellent millstone and another 'delf of common grit slate.'

¹⁸⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. ii, 486 (Close R. of 1842, pt. cix, no. 6).

¹ Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 21 Edw. IV, A.

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meat in the church itself, and would scarcely allow the curate to enter the building.² In 1530 a tumult arose from another cause. The inhabitants of Bolton had, or claimed, an ancient right to drive their beasts over Lindeth Marsh to Yealand Conyers Moss, but in the year named Robert and John Kitson with others of Warton, to the number of a thousand, resisted the passage with arms in their hands.³

Leland, the antiquary, about 1536 visited the place, and writes: 'I rode over Lune toward Warton, a vi. miles off, where Mr. Kitson was born. A ii. mile from Lancaster the country began to be stony and a little to wax mountainous. Half a mile from Warton I passed over Keer river, coming out of hills not far off, and there ebbing and flowing, and about Lune sands going into the salt water. Warton is a pretty street for a village. The ground beyond Warton and about is very hilly and marvellous rocky unto Beetham, a v. miles off. In the rocks I saw herds of goats.'⁴

The agricultural land in the parish is now occupied thus^{7a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Warton with Lindeth	363	1,171	148½
Carnforth	255	1,009	2
Silverdale	153	516	155
Yealand Conyers	326	637½	230
Yealand Redmayne	532	734½	205
Priest Hutton	152	792	18½
Borwick	100½	825	15½
	<u>1,881½</u>	<u>5,685</u>	<u>774½</u>

An elaborate description of the parish was compiled between 1710 and 1743 by John Lucas, a native of Carnforth and a pupil of Warton School, who became schoolmaster at Leeds, where he died in 1750. He states that the dedication feast had been transferred from 5 August to the Sunday nearest to 1 August, in order to check the dancing and drinking that had been customary, and the rush-bearing took place on the Monday. He thus describes it:—

The people cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles and then dress them in fine linen, ribbons, silk, flowers, &c.; afterwards the young women take the burdens upon their heads and begin the procession (precedence being always given to the churchwarden's bundle), which is attended with a great multitude of people with music, drums, ringing the bells and all other demonstrations of joy they are able to express. When they arrive at the church they go in at the west end (the only public use that ever I saw that door put to), and setting down their bundles in the church they strip them of their ornaments, leaving crowns or garlands placed over the cancelli. Then they return to the town and cheerfully partake of a plentiful collation provided for that purpose, and spend the rest of the day and evening in dancing about a maypole adorned with greens, flowers, &c., or else in some other convenient place.⁸



The earliest of the recorded race meetings in Lancashire was held on the sands in the first part of the 17th century. About 1630 a number of gentlemen subscribed about £10 each to buy a piece of plate, which was to be run for every year 'on a horse course called Warton Sands,' and the race was run accordingly, one being on Easter Tuesday, 1641.⁵

Mining has been carried on in the parish,⁶ and at one time there was some shipbuilding; thus in 1698 William Stout of Lancaster 'was persuaded by some neighbours to stand a sixth part share in a new ship of about 80 tons (then) building near Warton.'⁷ Weaving formerly employed many of the people.

The principal river is the Keer, which divides Warton proper from Carnforth. Lucas notes that the eager sometimes appeared in the river; he had seen it, when a good way inland and almost spent, 'run turbulently up the river with a head or breast of water about a yard high.'

Carnforth was added to this parish about 1208, the change being due probably to the influence of the lords of the manor.⁹ The parish was anciently divided into three parts: (1) Warton with Lindeth, (2) Carnforth with Borwick, (3) Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne and Silverdale and Priest Hutton.¹⁰ For

² *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 240; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxi, 40.

³ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* 22 Hen. VIII, xv, B 20.

⁴ *Itin.* v, 99.

⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. bdles.* 100,

no. 13; 99, no. 26; note by Mr. H. Ince Anderton.

⁶ Iron ore, used in the manufacture of paint, was obtained on the Crag, but the working has now ceased. Copper mines were worked seventy years ago.

⁷ *Autobiog.* 48. See also Rev. J. K.

Floyer in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.* xxi, 414.

^{7a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), ii, 159.

⁹ See the account of Bolton-le-Sands.

¹⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 558.

the county lay of 1624, based on the old fifteenth, Warton with Dalton contributed £7 2s. 3½d. when the hundred had to raise £100; the separate portions were thus assessed: Warton, £1 16s. 8d.; Yealand and Silverdale, £1 7s. 1½d.; Carnforth and Borwick, £2 5s. 5¾d.; Dalton with Hutton, £1 13s.¹¹

The church of *ST. OSWALD* or *CHURCH* the *HOLY TRINITY*¹² stands at the south end of the village on rising ground at the foot of Warton Crag, and consists of a chancel with south chapel, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. The site falls considerably from north to south, the north door being 2 ft. 2 in. above the floor of the nave and the south door 14 in. below it, with a descent and ascent of steps inside the building. The oldest part of the structure is the south aisle wall, which is of 14th-century date, probably marking the extent of the nave of the mediaeval church, 56 ft. in length. No other part of the building being of this period, it is impossible to say whether this represents the south wall of an aisleless church or whether it was originally as now, the outer wall of an aisle. The church seems to have been almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th century, when it assumed more or less its present shape, though it is not certain whether there was a north aisle. The chancel, south chapel or chantry of St. Mary and west tower are of this period, as was also the south arcade until the year 1848, when it was rebuilt on its old lines. The date of the 15th-century rebuilding may have been c. 1480; the tower was apparently built by the Washington family, whose arms it bears. The north aisle and north arcade are of 16th-century date, and may replace a former aisle, but the evidence of the walling at the east end would suggest that the aisle was an addition at that time, or, if a rebuilding, that the former aisle did not extend so far eastward. The south window of the chancel and the west end of the south aisle are also of 16th-century date, though the window of the aisle has lately been replaced. The porch is modern.

Externally the walls are covered with rough-cast, the buttresses, parapets and dressings to doorways and windows alone being of ashlar, and with the exception of the two 14th-century windows on the south side the building has externally little architectural detail of any interest. The chancel and nave are under one continuous slated roof with embattled parapet—a modern restoration—and the aisles, which stop some 16 ft. short of the east wall of the chancel, have lean-to slated roofs with modern gutters and a stone cornice. The dressed stonework, both inside and out, is said to have come from a quarry near Cote Stones, re-discovered at the beginning of the 18th century, when the course of the River Kent was diverted southward.¹³ The church was restored in 1892, when many of the windows, including those of the clearstory and north aisle, were renewed, the roof reconstructed,¹⁴ and the old pews which formerly filled the nave removed, their place being taken by modern seating.¹⁵

The chancel, which is 33 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 9 in., has a modern five-light east window with segmental head and perpendicular tracery, and a modern two-light window with transom and perpendicular tracery on the north side. On the south it is lit by an old square-headed window of three round-headed lights, without external hood mould, similar in detail to those in the north aisle, and westward of the sanctuary, which is 15 ft. 4 in. in depth, it is open to the aisle and south chapel. There is no chancel arch or any structural distinction between the chancel and nave, whose combined length is 105 ft., the nave measuring 22 ft. 9 in. in width at its west end and being 71 ft. 6 in. in length. The north aisle, which is 15 ft. 6 in. wide and 84 ft. 4 in. long, is separated from the nave and chancel by an arcade of six pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers 9 ft. 9 in. high with moulded capitals and chamfered bases. The easternmost opening seems to have been cut through the thickness of the 15th-century wall, the first pier being a rectangular piece of masonry 3 ft. by 2 ft. 5 in. chamfered at the angles, with a chamfered capital on which the later arch sits. Lucas¹⁶ says that the approach to the rood loft was on the north side of the chancel by an ascent of stone steps, but no traces of these remain. The chancel arrangement is continued 4 ft. to the west of the first pier on the north side, the eastern arch of the north arcade being that much less in width than the corresponding arch of the south arcade, which limits the extent of the modern chancel. The new south arcade consists of six pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers with moulded capitals, but is much less in height, the piers being only 6 ft. 10 in. to the tops of the capitals. There are five clearstory windows on each side to the nave and chancel, of three cinquefoiled lights under a segmental head with external hood mould, and in the interior all the walls are plastered. The north aisle, the east end of which is inclosed by a modern wood screen forming an organ chamber, is lit by four square-headed three-light windows and a similar one at each end. The north doorway is opposite the first bay from the west, and has a semicircular head with continuous double hollow-chamfered jambs and head and hood mould, and above it is a small ogee-headed niche now empty. The roof of the nave and chancel is modern, with king-post principals carried down the wall by struts on to stone brackets, and plastered between the spars.

The south chapel is open to the church, and is 34 ft. 4 in. in length by 11 ft. 6 in. in width, the north side being bounded by the two easternmost arches of the arcade. In the south wall, between two square-headed two-light windows with cinquefoil-headed lights and perpendicular tracery, are triple sedilia with trefoil arches and moulded jambs. The intermediate shafts are moulded and stand clear of the wall, and the seats are on one level. To the west of the second window is a priest's door with hollow-chamfered jambs and head, external hood

¹¹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

¹² John Lucas says that the old feast day was 5 August. There is a St. Oswald's well in the village; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 293. For the later name see Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 558.

¹³ Lucas, *Hist. of Warton*, quoted by Baines. But this is conjectural.

¹⁴ It was at one time covered with lead; Lucas, *op. cit.*

¹⁵ The large square pew dated 1612 and known as the Leighton Hall pew, which stood on the north side, was unfortunately

done away with. It bore round its sides nine shields of arms, which are figured in *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 29, where a long account of it is given (pp. 29–33).

¹⁶ *Op. cit.*

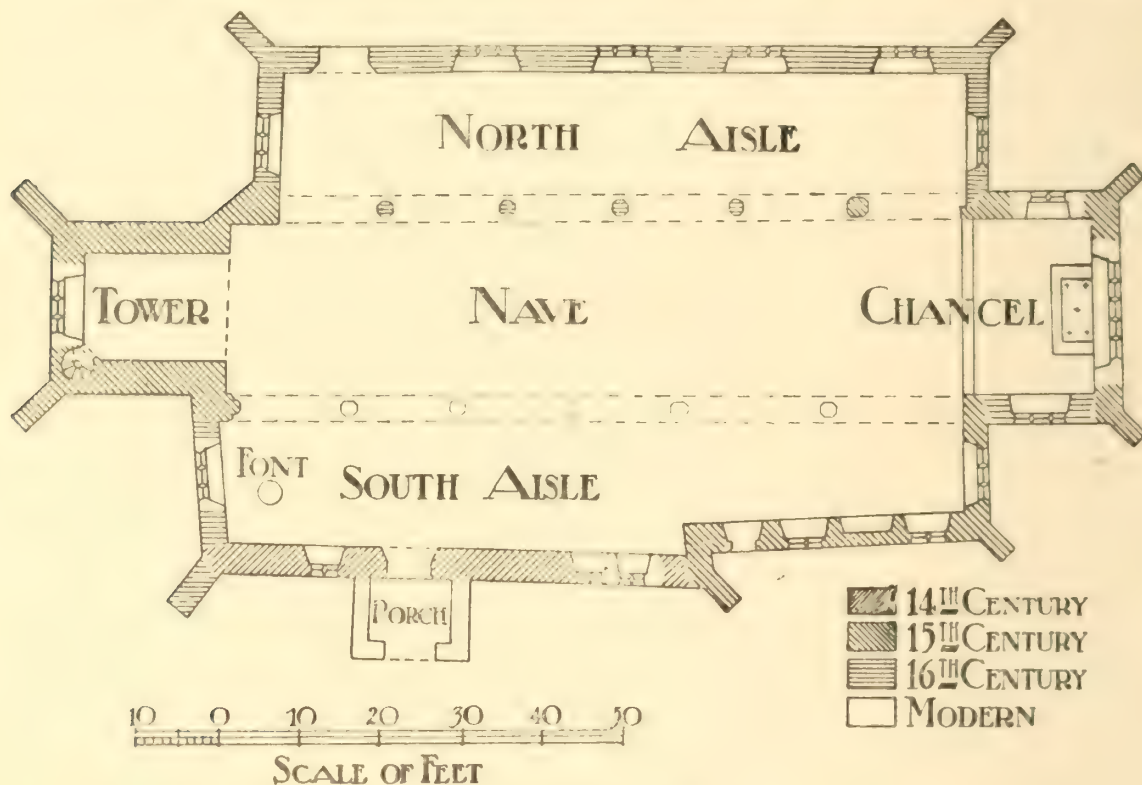
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mould and internal segmental arch. The south wall of the chapel sets back 4 ft. from that of the older south aisle, and the chapel narrows in width towards the east end. The south aisle of the nave, which is 56 ft. in length westward of the chantry and 15 ft. 6 in. in width, is lit by two original pointed windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with quatrefoil in the head and external hood mould, and by a late square-headed window of two cinquefoiled lights without hood mould, inserted in the wall in close proximity. The south doorway is pointed, with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head and external hood mould, and is about 20 ft. from the west wall, opposite the second bay. The porch is open, with a four-centred arch and stone seat on each side.

The tower measures 13 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 3 in.

and above it is a modern two-light segmental-headed opening. The north and south sides are quite plain between the moulded plinth and the belfry windows, but there is a clock dial on the north and east sides facing the village. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing, and is open to the nave, above which the floor of the tower is raised 2 ft. 2 in. On each of the two west buttresses is an incised blank shield, and on the north side of the west window a shield with the arms of the Washington family, now covered over with glass to protect it from the over-zealous attention of American visitors.¹⁷

The font is a plain stone cylinder 2 ft. high and 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and may be of Norman date. It stands on a modern moulded base, and is lined



internally, the longer dimension being from west to east, and is 62 ft. in height to the top of the embattled parapet. It has diagonal buttresses of three stages on the west side and at the north-east corner and a vice in the south-west angle. At the time of the restoration the angle pinnacles and the belfry windows, which are of three cinquefoiled lights under a segmental head and hood mould, were renewed. The lower portion of the original west door, which is of two hollow-chamfered orders, is now built up, and the upper half, which has a four-centred head and hood mould, is converted into a three-light window. The west window is square-headed, of two cinquefoiled lights with external hood mould,

with elaborately wrought lead work bearing the date 1661 and the initials R. B. G. M.¹⁸

The other fittings, including the pulpit, are all modern, but in the vestry are an old 17th-century oak communion table and four oak panels belonging to the old seats, one dated 1571 with the initials I. B., two with the initials of Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick and his wife, with the date 1612,¹⁹ and the other dated 1712. The Middleton^{19a} or Leighton pew was the subject of a successful claim at the last restoration of the church.

There was formerly in the floor of the nave a tombstone bearing the name and arms of Nathaniel West, who died in 1670, with a Latin inscription,²⁰

¹⁷ It was long covered over with plaster and was only re-discovered by the plaster falling away.

¹⁸ Probably for Sir Robert Bindloss and Sir George Middleton.

¹⁹ These three panels were from two pews belonging to the Bindlosses of Borwick, which stood on the south side of the nave down to 1892.

^{19a} *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, x, 57-70.

²⁰ *Ibid.* xi, 36, where the inscription is given. The stone was sawn in half; the upper portion with the arms and part of the inscription forms one of the flags in a path leading to a house at the north end of the village.

but it was removed in the restoration of 1892 and sold to be used as flagging for footpaths in the village.

The churchyard is planted with yew trees on the east and south sides, and is well raised above the road which bounds it on the east side. The entrance from the village is on the north-east, and on the south is a pedestal sundial, the plate of which bears the name of Thomas Dean, vicar.

There is a ring of three bells,²¹ the oldest of which is inscribed 'R. B. ANNO DOM. 1578'; another is by Dalton of York, 1782; and the third is inscribed 'Memento Mori,' and bears the names of W. Aylmer, vicar, and four churchwardens.

The silver plate consists of a chalice without marks; a paten of 1716 inscribed 'Warton in Com. Lanc. obpoen. Mulct. Dedicat. huic ecclesiae 1716,' with the maker's mark S. L.; and a flagon of 1802 inscribed 'Dedicated to God and the Parish of Warton. John Peel 1802.' There are also a plated chalice and flagon.

The registers begin in 1568, but there are gaps in the baptisms between 1589 and 1591 and between 1605 and 1612, in the marriages between 1606 and 1612 and in 1617, and in the burials between 1594 and 1612.

The churchwardens' accounts are extant from 1739. The earliest volume contains a description of the manner of taking the tithes of wool and lambs about 1778. The payer laid up his fleeces in tens, and then took one fleece in each pile, after which the tithe-gatherer chose his fleece; there was a composition for the last pile if it had less than ten. So with the lambs; the tithe-gatherer had the second

choice. The tithe maps are kept at the vicarage, as also are some inclosure awards.

There was formerly an endowment of 5s. a year for a lamp in the church.²²

The advowson, held with the *ADVOWSON* manor by the Lancasters,²³ appears on division about 1250 to have been assigned to the Brus family, and on the later division to the Thwengs²⁴; thus it descended to Lumley and others,²⁵ one portion being acquired by the Lawrences of Ashton,²⁶ who presented several times. There were, however, many disputes,²⁷ and the king presented on several occasions on account of the wardship of the heirs. The various disputants perhaps grew weary of asserting their claims, and there seems to have been no demur when the Crown in 1547 assumed the whole right and gave the rectory to the Dean and chapter of Worcester,²⁸ then recently founded, by way of exchange.

At the death of William de Lancaster in 1246 the value of the advowson was declared to be 80 marks,²⁹ and in 1291 it was taxed at 100 marks or £66 13s. 4d. This was reduced to £26 13s. 4d. after the Scottish raid of 1322.³⁰ The abbot of St. Mary's at York had a pension of 10s. a year from the church, but this does not appear in later records. The value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341 was returned as 40 marks.³¹ In 1527 the value was again estimated at 100 marks,³² and in 1535 at £74 10s. 1d. clear, the rectory-house and glebe accounting for £8 5s. 2d. of this sum.³³

To the east of the church on the opposite side of the road is the vicarage, a modern house erected in 1825, to the north-east of which and partly incorporated

²¹ There were also three bells in Lucas' time (c. 1700); he gives the inscriptions on two, those of 1578 and 1662. The former of these bells, as stated in the text, still remains. The treble bell used to be rung at 7 A.M. on Sundays.

²² Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 253.

²³ The advowson is first recorded in the inquisition after the death of the last William de Lancaster in 1246; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 166. The church is not named (as might have been expected) in a grant by his ancestor Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, so that it may have been at first a chapel of ease to Heversham or Burton; Dugdale, *Mon.* iii, 566.

²⁴ The Lindsay family do not seem to have had any share in the advowson, though they had a manor there; the church is not mentioned in the Coucy inquisitions. In 1301 the advowson was in that part of the inheritance assigned to Marmaduke de Thweng; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214. The division appears to have been in accordance with a grant made in 1297, which names the acre in Carnforth called Salterflat; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, pp. 304-5.

William de Thweng in 1340 held the advowson of the king in chief. There was an acre of land, the glebe of the church, which was parcel of the manor of Helsington in Westmorland; *Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4. The same advowson was held by his brothers Robert in 1344 (*ibid.* 18 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 45) and Thomas in 1374; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4, where

the pedigree is shown. The value of the rectory was estimated at 20 marks; *Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II, no. 72.

²⁵ In the inquisition of 6 Ric. II last cited the next heir to the advowson was said to be Ralph son of Marmaduke de Lumley, but in 1405 Isabel de Pedwardine was found to hold it with John de Hotham, the patrons presenting alternately; *Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 22. Accordingly in 1415 it was found that John Hotham had held the advowson of Warton, presenting in turn with Sir Robert Pedwardine for ever; *ibid.* 1 Hen. V, no. 35. Richard Bellingham complained to the Bishop of Winchester as chancellor that John Hotham, who had granted him a lease of a moiety of the manor of Staveley and the advowson of Warton for 1413-22, had ejected him without reason; *Early Chan. Proc.* bde. 6, no. 266.

In 1430 Walter Pedwardine had only the third turn of presentation (*Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. VI, no. 7), and in the following year it was found that Sir John Lumley (d. 1420) held the advowson of Warton of the Duke of Bedford, together with the land called Salteracre in Carnforth; *ibid.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 42. Again in 1435 it was found that Sir John Hotham (d. 1419) had held the third turn of presentation in turn with Sir Roger Pedwardine, the third patron not being named; *ibid.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 16.

The right of presentation was fully argued in 1388—the king v. Sir Walter Pedwardine and Sir John de Hotham; *Coram Rege R. Mich.* 12 Ric. II, no. 70. An assignment of the advowson was made in 1401; *Add. MS.* 32108, no. 1516.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56, 122. In 1484 a dispute began between Lawrence and Lumley as to the advowson (*Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 58, m. 9; 61, m. 12), which was not decided in 1527; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde.* 5, no. 15. Sir James Lawrence asserted that the advowson was attached to the land called Salteracre. A fourth part of the advowson was included in the Clifton estates in 1532, no doubt in right of Lawrence; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* no. 47, 24 Hen. VIII.

²⁷ Further references are *De Banco R.* 491, m. 208; *Early Chan. Proc. bde.* 68, no. 190; *Coram Rege R. Mich.* 4 Hen. VII, m. 32.

²⁸ *Pat. 1 Edw. VI*, pt. ix. Warton and other rectories and the lordship of Icomb were in exchange for Grimley and two other manors.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 166.

³⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 308, 328.

³¹ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The sum was made up as follows: Warton, £9 4s. 8d.; Carnforth with Borwick, £6 4s. 8d.; the two Yealands and Silverdale, £6 18s.; Priest Hutton, £4 6s. The loss of 60 marks was accounted for thus: glebe, small tithes and altarage, 20 marks; destruction by the Scots, 40 marks.

³² *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde.* 5, no. 15.

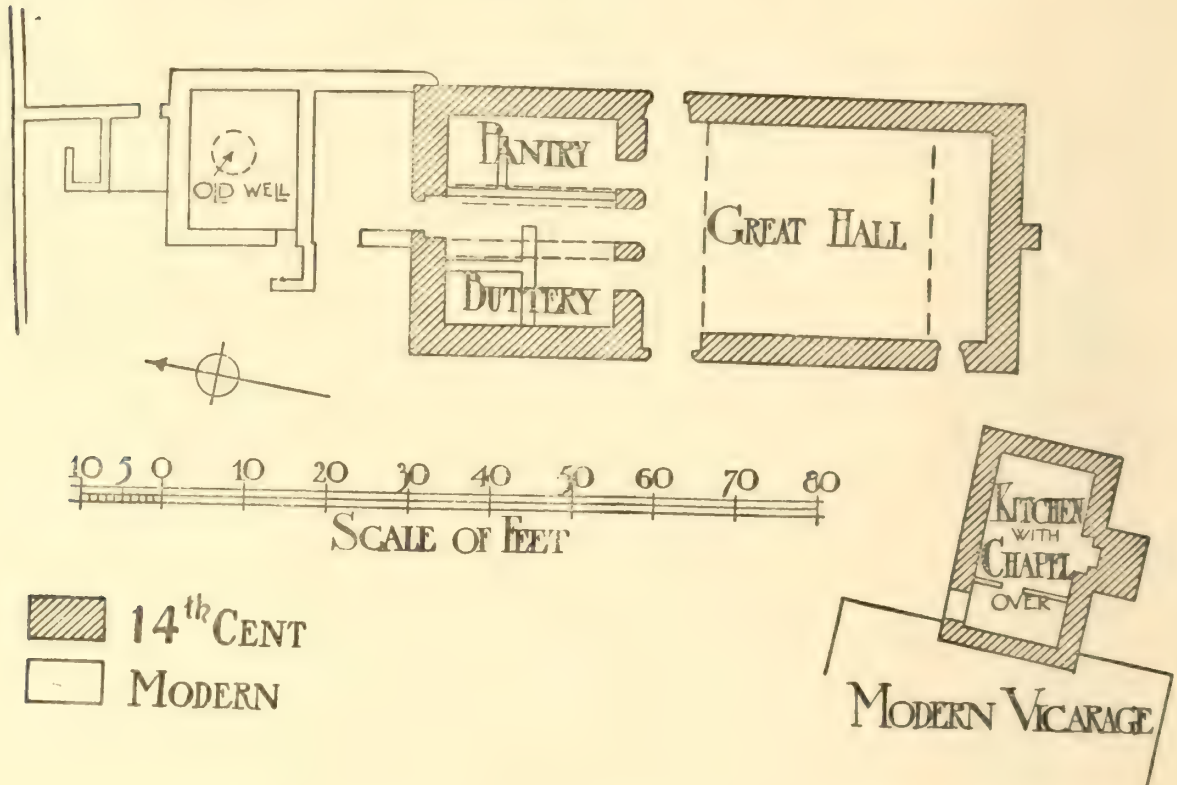
³³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 267. The tithes of grain amounted to £52 5s. 4d.; of wool, &c., £6; offerings, £1 6s. 8d.; small tithes and Easter roll, £7. The outgoings were synodals and procurations, 7s. 1d.

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in it are the ruins of the old rectory-house, consisting chiefly of the outer walls of the great hall and its adjoining offices. The work is of 14th-century date, the walling being of limestone rubble with quoins at the angles, and yet retains some of its architectural features. The great hall is 42 ft. 10 in. long from north to south, including the screens, and 26 ft. in width, and formerly had an open timbered roof. The dais was at the south end with a door to the west, and the screens at the north end, with the usual through passage arrangement, and three doors in the end wall opening to the buttery and pantry,

up by modern walls in a different fashion, the western part of it (formerly occupied by the buttery and passage) being now roofed in. The total length of the existing 14th-century building externally is 75 ft., beyond which to the north modern buildings have been erected. Over the buttery and pantry, to the north of the hall, was an upper room, 26 ft. by 21 ft., the stone fireplace of which remains in the north wall.

To the south-west of the hall at a distance of about 6 ft., and standing, correctly orientated, at a slightly different angle, is another building of the same date of two stories, now forming part of the



PLAN OF OLD RECTORY, WARTON

and the middle one to a through passage leading to a back court which contained a well.³⁴ The gabled south wall yet stands its full height, and is supported in the middle by a single buttress, above which is a vesica-shaped quatrefoil opening, but the side walls are broken away along the top and are partly covered with ivy. The hall was lighted by two windows on the east side and one on the west high up in the walls, but all traces of them except for some of the quoins have disappeared. There are no remains of a fireplace, the hall having apparently been warmed from a central hearth. The south-west doorway at the end of the dais is a small plain square-headed opening, but the doorways at each end of the screens are pointed and the jambs and heads have a broad wave moulding. The holes for the screen remain in the walls, but there are no other traces of either screen or gallery. The original walls separating the passage from the buttery and pantry have disappeared, and the space occupied by these places is now divided

vicarage-house. It measures internally 22 ft. by 12 ft., the greater length being from west to east, and has a large projecting chimney on its south side, 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. at the base externally. The lower room was entered by a door, now blocked up, at the west end of the north side, approached by two or three steps which were continued as an external staircase to the room above. The lower room is referred to in a lease of 1678 as the 'old kitchen,' and may very well have been the original kitchen of the house. It had two small slit windows on the south side and a single two-light window to the west. The west wall, against which the modern vicarage was built, was, however, pulled down in 1905. The upper room has a pointed window of two trefoiled lights at its east end high up in the wall with a small square-headed slit window at a lower level at each side. There were also two small trefoil-headed windows on the north, one of which remains. On the south side are a single window of two lights and the remains of

³⁴ There may have been a kitchen here, but there is no real evidence, and

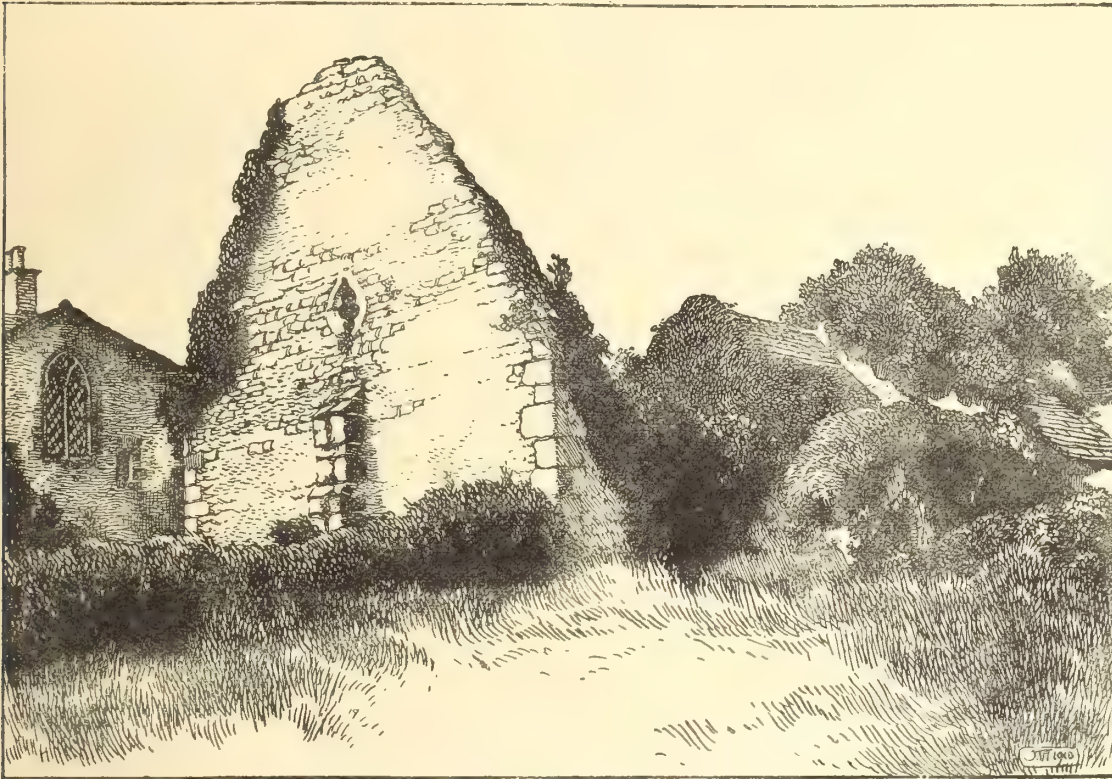
there seems little doubt that at some time or other the kitchen was in the

detached building to the south-west mentioned later.

another, now cut away. This upper room is said to have been used as a chapel or oratory, and its strict orientation seems to point to such a use. The room has, however, a large fireplace on the south side, though this may be, along with the adjoining windows, an insertion of post-Reformation date, when the room may have been put to other uses. A small plain doorway led from its west side into some building long since destroyed on the site of the present vicarage.³⁵

When the rectory was granted to Worcester a vicar was appointed to minister at Warton. A house with half an acre of glebe was allowed and about £18 a

year out of the rectory. A stipend of £20 was in 1650 paid by the lessees of the dean and chapter,³⁶ the value of the tithes being then £277 a year. The Commonwealth authorities procured an augmentation of £50 a year out of the sequestrated Royalist estates,³⁷ and when this ceased at the Restoration the dean and chapter on renewing the lease required £80 a year to be given to the vicar, who allowed £5 a year to the curate of Silverdale.³⁸ Various augmentations have been procured, and the net value is now given as £309.³⁹ The Dean and chapter of Worcester retain the patronage.



WARTON OLD RECTORY

The following is a list of the rectors and vicars :—

Instituted	Name	RECTORS	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
before 1199 . . .	William ⁴⁰	_____	_____	_____
oc. 1265	William de Suwell ^{40a}	_____	_____	_____
c. 1267–81 . . .	Thomas de Grimston ⁴¹	_____	_____	_____
oc. 1304–16 . . .	Galvan de Thweng ⁴²	_____	_____	_____

³⁵ See Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A., 'The Old Rectory House and Rectory of Warton,' in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (new ser.), xxi, 28–30, from which the above description is largely taken. A view of the buildings from the south-east is given, together with a plan.

³⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 121.

³⁷ Sir George Middleton, delinquent, had a lease of the rectory from the dean and chapter, and in 1646 an order was made that £50 yearly be paid from the tithes to the minister of the parish church, the present maintenance being but £13 6s. 8d.; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 15. The lease expired in 1654, and the tithes were then

used for the augmentation of various benefices; *ibid.* ii, 57, 205, &c.

³⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 557–8; the vicarage-house with its land was worth £2 a year; the surplice fees amounted to £1 15s. In Warton there were two churchwardens and two sidesmen; each of the other seven villages (Lindeth being apparently regarded as one) had a warden and a sidesman, being 'returned by house-row, or, as the people call it, neighbour row.'

³⁹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁴⁰ William the chaplain of Warton attested a grant by William de Lancaster I made before 1160; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 393. He may be the same person as William de Warton who appears among

the clergy of the district some time between 1180 and 1199. Warton may have been advanced from a chapelry to a parish in the interval.

^{40a} *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, p. 417.

⁴¹ *Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc.), iv, 80 n. Master Simon de Evesham, as archdeacon, had granted Warton to Master Thomas de Grimston some thirteen years before 1281, in which year the Archbishop of York confirmed his possession; *Wickwane's Reg.* (Surt. Soc.), 120, 122. Thomas de Grimston was a prebendary of York and Archdeacon of Cleveland, dying in 1289; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 206, 145.

⁴² Before 1304 he had obtained the church of Kirkleatham, which afforded him a title for ordination; then he took

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1327 . . .	Mr. Robert de Thweng ⁴³	William de Thweng . . .	—
4 May 1344 . .	William de Hugate ⁴⁴	The King . . .	—
8 Dec. 1344 . .	William de Gaghenstede ⁴⁵	" . . .	—
	John de Kirkby ⁴⁶	" . . .	—
27 Sept. 1367 . .	Walter Power ⁴⁷	" . . .	res. J. de Kirkby
oc. 1377 . . .	John Cauchon ⁴⁸	" . . .	—
4 Aug. 1383 . .	Hugh Sebot ⁴⁹	The King . . .	—
17 July 1389 . .	Richard de Clifford ⁵⁰	" . . .	—
31 July 1389 . .	Richard de Clifford the younger ⁵¹	" . . .	—
— 1389 . . .	John de Bilton ⁵²	" . . .	—
21 Aug. 1389 . .	William de Cawood ⁵³	— . . .	exch. J. de Bilton
21 May 1420 . .	Marmaduke Lumley, LL.B. ⁵⁴	Bishop of Durham and James Strangeways . . .	d. W. de Cawood
30 July 1421 . .	Robert Rolleston ⁵⁵	The King . . .	res. M. Lumley
Jan. 1450-1 . .	George Nevill, M.A. ⁵⁶	Sir Thomas Lumley . . .	d. R. Rolleston
Oct. 1458 . . .	Robert Fleming ⁵⁷	James Lawrence . . .	res. G. Nevill
? 1483 . . .	Roger Middleton ⁵⁸	— . . .	—
6 Mar. 1489-90 .	Robert Lawrence ⁵⁹	Sir James Lawrence . . .	—
1507-8 . . .	Richard Dudley ⁶⁰	The King . . .	—

Warton without dispensation. The pope afterwards gave the necessary licence, and allowed him to retain the fruits of the benefice irregularly received; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 616. Galvan or Gawain was still rector of both churches in 1316; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 550.

⁴³ He was defendant in suits of 1327-32; *De Banco R.* 270, m. 67 d.; *Assize R.* 1400, m. 233; 427, m. 3 d.; 1411, m. 13 d. His presentation is recorded in *Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4. It is probable that this Robert was the brother and heir of William de Thweng; if so, he died in 1344.

⁴⁴ Hugate was presented on 4 May and again on 20 May, the lands of Robert de Thweng, deceased, being in the king's hands; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, pp. 252, 317. He was appointed to a prebend at Southwell in 1348; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 423.

⁴⁵ The presentation to Hugate was revoked; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 370.

⁴⁶ He probably exchanged a prebend at Lincoln with Walter Power (collated 1349); *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 129.

⁴⁷ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 297, citing Torre. Power occurs as rector in pleadings of 1370-5; *De Banco R.* 438, m. 321; 454, m. 115; 458, m. 53. William the 'parish priest' of Warton is named in one suit; *ibid.* 458, m. 58.

⁴⁸ The story of the rectory at this time is confused in the extreme. In July 1377 the estate of John Cauchon in the rectory was ratified at the request of Isabel Countess of Bedford, he being her clerk; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 8. He was a French subject, and obtained a renewal of the protection granted him in the time of Edward III; *ibid.* 12.

John Couchon and Master Henry de Ingleby, B.C.L., were presented to Warton at the same time; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 389. Soon afterwards (4 May 1378) an inquiry was held, Cauchon being in possession, and one Reginald de Hulton having been presented by the king. It was found that the king had last presented by reason of his custody of one of the heirs of Thomas de Thweng; *ibid.* The presentation of Hulton is dated 1 Apr. 1378, the heir of Robert de Lumley being then in the king's guardianship; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 168. It does not appear that he obtained possession, as John Cauchon obtained a further ratification of his title in 1381; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 64. In June 1383, then dwelling out of the duchy,

he appointed the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale and another as his attorneys; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 522. In 1384-5 Cauchon was described as 'lately rector'; *Final Conc.* iii, 58.

⁴⁹ Richard de Clifford and Hugh Sebot were presented by the king on the same day, the heir of Thomas de Thweng being in his hands; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, pp. 298, 300. The latter probably obtained the church, as Clifford was presented again later.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 84. He held a prominent place in the story of the time, being a favourite of Richard II, and guardian of the privy seal, 1388-1400. He had many ecclesiastical benefices, including the deanery of York, 1398. He became Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1401, Worcester 1401, London 1407, and took part in the Council of Constance. He died in 1421; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 90. He had a prebend at St. Paul's and became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1418; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 328.

⁵² In the confusion as to the right of presentation at that time it should be noticed that in 1383 in a pleading concerning it John de Bilton and Master William de Cawood were joined with the Archdeacon of Richmond among the defendants; *De Banco R.* 491, m. 208.

On 21 Aug. 1389 William de Cawood, rector of Beelsby in Lincoln diocese, was presented to Warton by exchange with John de Bilton (whose presentation is not recorded), the heir of Thomas de Thweng being in the king's hands; *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 108. Yet later than this on 4 Nov. Bilton obtained a ratification of his estate as rector of Warton (*ibid.* 130), while on 26 Nov. 1389 and again on 8 Dec. 1390 William de Cawood obtained a similar ratification; *ibid.* 179, 355.

⁵³ William rector of Warton occurs in 1399; *Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 28. Master William de Cawood, rector of Warton, claimed a debt against Richard de Carus of Kendal in 1401; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 1, m. 3 d. He was a Prebendary of York; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 176, &c.

⁵⁴ *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.) xxii, 397. He was a man of note in church and state; precentor of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Northumberland 1425, chancellor of Cambridge University 1427, Bishop of Carlisle 1429 and of Lincoln 1450; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁵ *Raines MSS.* loc. cit. From later

pleadings it appears that the king presented on account of the minority of the heirs of Roger Pedwardine and John Hotham. Rolleston was a royal official and held prebends in London, Lincoln and Southwell; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 427, 121; iii, 459. He had many benefices and was also provost of Beverley from 1427 till his death in 1450; *Poulton, Holderness*, i, 364; *Oliver, Beverley*, 392. As rector of Warton he occurs in suits from 1429 to 1449; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 166; 12, m. 9. In 1466 there was a dispute as to the will of Roger Rolleston of Beverley, brother of Robert (clerk), late executor of the will of Robert Rolleston, rector of Warton; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* file 6 Edw. IV, A. This seems to distinguish between the clerk and the rector, but they are identified in a deed in Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 357 R. The will of Robert Rolleston is printed in *Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc.), ii, 138; to Warton Church he left a vestment of cloth of gold and a missal for the high altar.

⁵⁶ After the death of Rolleston James Lawrence presented Robert Dobbes and Sir T. Lumley George Nevill. The right was alleged to pertain to the owner of Saltersflat. Inquiry was made and Lumley's claim seems to have prevailed; *Raines MSS.* xxii, 375; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs of Assize*, 2 and 26 Mar. 29 Hen. VI.

George Nevill was a son of Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury and younger brother of the King-maker. He had a long and distinguished career, dying as Archbishop of York in 1476; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁷ There was again an inquiry as to the right of presentation; *Raines MSS.* xxii, 381; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 21 (1459), m. 15. Robert Fleming became Dean of Lincoln in 1451 and was a benefactor to Lincoln College, Oxf. He lived chiefly in Italy and was prothonotary to Sixtus IV. He died in 1483; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁸ Middleton is named as rector in later documents; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* file 3 Hen. VII, 6 Hen. VII. He was rector of Cloughton in 1483.

⁵⁹ *Raines, Chantryes*, 226, citing the registers. From references already given it appears that Sir James Lawrence claimed the patronage in 1488.

⁶⁰ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 240. He is noticed among the rectors of Walton-on-the-Hill, 1506-28.



WARTON CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



BORWICK HALL : THE DINING-HALL

LONSDALE HUNDRED

WARTON

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
cc. 1527 . . .	Brian Higdon, D.C.L. ⁶¹	—	—
c. 1540 . . .	John Stringer ⁶²	—	—

VICARS

10 Apr. 1553 . . .	Thomas Lynsey ⁶³	Dean and Ch. of Worcester	d. J. Stringer
oc. 1562 . . .	Reginald Wadson ⁶⁴	—	—
28 Sept. 1583 . . .	Henry Livesey ⁶⁵	Dean and Ch. of Worcester	d. R. Wadson
25 Feb. 1588-9 . . .	William Owborne, M.A. ⁶⁶	"	"
26 Apr. 1613 . . .	Anthony Buggs ⁶⁷	"	[d. W. Owborne]
25 June 1632 . . .	James Smorthwaite, B.A. ⁶⁸	Dean and Ch. of Worcester	d. A. Buggs
— ? 1646 . . .	Richard Walker, M.A. ⁶⁹	—	—
Nov. 1655 . . .	Francis Jackson, M.A. ⁷⁰	{ Oliver Lord Protector	} d. J. Smorthwaite
29 Mar. 1661 . . .		{ Dean and Ch. of Worcester	
8 July 1670 . . .	Thomas Atkinson	Dean, &c., of Worcester	d. F. Jackson
25 Nov. 1681 . . .	Thomas Lawson ⁷¹	"	d. T. Atkinson
11 Nov. 1710 . . .	Josiah Sandby, M.A. ⁷²	"	d. — Lawson
3 Sept. 1711 . . .	John Davies, M.A.	"	res. J. Sandby
7 May 1714 . . .	William Aylmer ⁷³	"	d. J. Davies
20 June 1734 . . .	Robert Oliver, M.A. ⁷⁴	"	d. W. Aylmer
15 Dec. 1775 . . .	Thomas Hest ⁷⁵	"	res. R. Oliver
27 Feb. 1789 . . .	Joseph Nicholson ⁷⁶	"	d. T. Hest
25 Sept. 1799 . . .	Thomas Washington	"	d. J. Nicholson
30 July 1823 . . .	James Barns	"	d. T. Washington
Apr. 1838 . . .	William Hutton, M.A. ⁷⁷	"	d. J. Barns
— 1844 . . .	Thomas Dean ⁷⁸	"	res. W. Hutton
2 May 1871 . . .	Thomas Holland Pain, M.A. ⁷⁹	"	d. T. Dean

⁶¹ He was rector in 1527 and 1535; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15; *Valor Eccl.* v, 267. He was principal of Bradgate Hall, Oxf., 1505; D.C.L. 1506; held various ecclesiastical appointments, including the deanery of York, 1516 till his death in 1539. There are many references to him in *L. and P. Hen. VIII* and a notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* His will is in P.C.C. 19 Cromwel.

⁶² He appears to have purchased the advowson and presented himself; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 154. He occurs in the visitation list of 1548. He may have been the Mr. Stringer who was almoner to the Duke of Richmond in 1536; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 174. John Stringer held a prebend in Pontefract Castle in 1535 and the vicarage of Topcliffe; *Valor Eccl.* v, 73, 101. He is probably the M.A. of the name who graduated at Cambridge in 1517-18; *Grace Bk. I*, pp. 157-8. Gervase Middleton by his will (1548) left to his son George the lease of the parsonage of Warton which he had obtained from John Stringer, parson there; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 11.

⁶³ Act Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg.; Stringer is described as last vicar. Lynsey (? Livsey) must have been a Protestant and does not occur in the visitation list of 1554, when the dean and chapter were recorded as rectors, the name of the lessee 'Mr. Richard Pelleday' being inserted. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 269.

⁶⁴ He was vicar (Woodeson) in 1562, when he appeared and subscribed at the visitation. He was ordained priest in 1543; *Ordin. Bk.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 47.

⁶⁵ Act Bks. at Chester.

⁶⁶ Church Papers at Ches. Dioc. Reg., &c.; it is noteworthy that Reginald Wadson is again described as 'last vicar.' Owborne was vicar of Bolton-le-Sands (q.v.) from 1591 till his death in 1613.

⁶⁷ He was vicar in 1624; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 82. The date of institution is from Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 516.

⁶⁸ Church Papers; Inst. Bks. P.R.O. printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

⁶⁹ In 1647 the House of Lords gave an order for the institution of Richard Walker to the vicarage; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi, App. 161. He was already established at Warton in 1646, being then a member of the classis. In 1650 he was described as 'the minister officiating for the time being,' though in 1648 he signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as 'minister of Warton.' He was still there in December 1654; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 56.

⁷⁰ The previous institution is ignored in the presentation, which is dated 27 Oct. 1660. The presentation by Cromwell was granted in August 1655; it appears that F. Jackson had been schoolmaster of Kirkby Lonsdale; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 85, 99. The cause of vacancy is not stated. His income was £100 a year in 1659; *ibid.* 288. He appears to have been of Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1660.

⁷¹ He was a literate of Glasgow College. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. According to Lucas he was very zealous in enforcing attendance at church. Before that scarcely anyone went to church.

⁷² Educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Camb.; M.A. 1696. He was chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough and was 'obliged to resign' in 1711; Lucas.

⁷³ According to Lucas Aylmer 'was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and being a student at Oxford was seduced by some popish emissaries and went to Douay, where he became Professor of Divinity. But upon mature deliberation he discovered and repented of his error, and returning to his true and indulgent mother the Church of England preached a recantation sermon from 2 Peter ii, 1, which came abroad with this title: "A Recantation Sermon against the errors of Popery, particularly Transubstantiation. Preached at St. Martin Sept. 20 1713, before the Rt. Rev. Father in God William Lord Bishop of Oxford and the

Rt. Worshipful the mayor, aldermen, assistants and bailiffs of that city. By William Aylmer late Professor of Divinity in the Roman Church. Published at the request of his lordship and the said gentlemen." Copies of the sermon are in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. His name is not in Foster's *Alumni*, but it is known that he went to Douay, where he joined the English Franciscans, taking the name of Augustine. He was appointed to preach and hear confessions in 1695, and became Professor of Divinity and guardian of the convent; information of Mr. Joseph Gillow and Thaddeus, *Franciscans in England*, 195. Being asked in 1716 for information as to estates 'applied to superstitious uses,' he declared his ignorance of any such 'upon the word of a Christian, gentleman and priest'; he had, he thought, 'given more than ordinary proof of (his) sincere zeal for the Protestant religion'; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 93-4. Lucas adds: 'Having formerly studied physic as well as divinity he was very serviceable to the bodies as well as to the souls of his parishioners.'

⁷⁴ The presentation was dated Nov. 1733. He was probably the Robert Oliver who graduated M.A. at Oxford (Worcester and Merton Colleges) in 1734; Foster, *Alumni*.

In 1738 the churchwardens reported that the vicar 'is not always with us; comes at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and continues sometimes with us half a year.' In 1768 Mr. Oliver became rector of Whittington also.

⁷⁵ One of this name (son of Thomas Hest of Warton, clerk) was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1766; *ibid.*

⁷⁶ He held also the curacy of Aughton in Halton till his death in 1799, when he was eighty-two years old.

⁷⁷ Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1832. Vicar of Beetham 1844-81.

⁷⁸ Incumbent of Berrow and Little Malvern 1819-45.

⁷⁹ Educated at Brasenose Coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1856.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
6 July 1903	John Kestell Floyer, M.A. ⁸⁰	Dean, &c., of Worcester	d. T. H. Pain
5 Jan. 1909	Ernest William Arthur Ogilvy, B.A. ^{80a}	"	res. J. K. Floyer

Several of the rectors were men of high distinction, but it is unlikely that they ever ministered in this church. In the visitation list of 1548 four names are entered, those of the rector, his curate, the 'stipendiary,' and another. One of these probably served Silverdale. There were again four names in 1554, but only one of the 1548 clergy remained. In 1562 the vicar and another were recorded,⁸¹ and it is probable that for some time afterwards there was only one resident clergyman in the parish, the chapel at Silverdale having no maintenance.⁸² A private chapel was instituted at Borwick Hall, but was temporary. Those appearing at the visitation in 1691 were the vicar, the schoolmaster and usher of Warton and the schoolmaster of Silverdale; the schoolmasters were in orders, the Warton one being curate of Over Kellet.⁸³

The churchwardens' replies to the questions at the visitations afford some light on the condition of the church. In 1705 there were a decent font, a table with carpet, linen, and flagons, chalice—all 'very decent.' The vicar wore a surplice, observed holy days and fasting days, instructed the youth in the church and visited the sick. In 1717 the holy sacrament was administered four times a year; in 1738 the Lord's Supper was six times a year. The Rogationtide perambulations had been discontinued by 1721.

The above-mentioned 'stipendiary' of 1548 was probably the chantry priest of earlier records. In 1503 Henry Thornburgh was admitted to the altar of B. Mary in Warton Church at the presentation of Thomas Middleton of Leighton.⁸⁴ About 1520 Richard Hudson was appointed to the chantry founded by the ancestors of John Whittington,⁸⁵ and he was still there in 1535.⁸⁶ William Ireland, aged thirty-five, was the 'stipendiary' at the altar of Our Lady in 1548; the clear value was 47s. 6d. a year. He had no other living.⁸⁷ The endowment was confiscated with the chantries,⁸⁸ and sold by the Crown in 1606 to William Blake and others.⁸⁹

A grammar school was founded by Archbishop Hutton in 1595.⁹⁰ The old building was sold in 1902 and converted into cottages. The inscribed stone over the door has been placed in the new building. Lucas describes the customs as they existed about the beginning of the 18th century. The first boy in the school used to give the master after Christmas a paper containing six or eight names, of whom the master chose two to be captains of the school for the year. The captains divided the boys by lot and a great football match was played, parents and

neighbours attending. The boys gave the master their cock-pennies on Shrove Tuesday, and he gave them a cock to throw at. There were 'noted cockings' at Warton that day; each of the school captains provided a cock of the game, and the 'captains' battle' was generally the first that was fought. At a wedding the boys made fast the church doors, and would not allow the parties to leave without a gift from the bridegroom or a shoe from the bride. 'Nicholas pennies' were given to the master before the breaking-up at Christmas, usually about St. Nicholas' Day.

Official reports were made concerning the parochial charities in 1826 and 1899; the following details are derived from them. Apart from endowments for religious and educational purposes, the principal benefaction is one by Thomas Mansergh, who in 1700 gave houses, lands, &c., in Burton, Warton and Borwick to provide fees for the apprenticing of poor boys of the parish. The gross income was in 1899 £179 17s., the working expenses amounted to £60 or £70 a year, and the remainder was applied in apprenticing six to eight boys yearly. Since the report the administration has been amended, so that the working expenses have been greatly reduced; the lands have been sold and the proceeds invested in £5,278 consols.⁹¹

Archbishop Hutton, in conjunction with the school, founded an almshouse also, to be called the Hospital of Jesus, for six poor almsmen, each to have £3 6s. 8d. a year. His building contained a room for a chapel, in which prayers were to be read on Wednesdays and Fridays, 40s. a year being paid to a reader.⁹² The present building is erected on the site of the old one. There are now three almsmen, each receiving £6 13s. 4d. a year, and £5 is used for repairs. There is little competition for vacancies. Also available for the whole parish are sums of £3 12s. 4d. and £1 7s. 6d., provided respectively by John Lawrence (1726) and others⁹³ and by Robert Lucas (1754) and others,⁹⁴ but now administered as one, several poor women having small annuities. From the Lucas foundation 15s. 8d. a year is given in money to a poor householder of Warton. A sum of money was left by William Sleddall in 1801 to provide Prayer books, &c., for various parishes in which Warton shares; a distribution is made every eight years or thereabouts.

Mrs. Mary Walling, widow of John Walling, M.D., in 1876 bequeathed as a memorial of her husband £2,000 to the ecclesiastical districts of Warton and

⁸⁰ Educated at Wadham Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1897. Elected F.S.A. 1895. Author of a *Catalogue of MSS. of Worcester Cath.* and various essays, including one on the church in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 39. Presented to Esher in 1908. The editors of this history are indebted to Mr. Floyer for much information about the church and parish.

^{80a} Educated at Durham; B.A. 1896.

⁸¹ Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁸² There is no sign of any second

clergyman in the clerical subsidy lists of 1622-40.

⁸³ Stratford's Visit. List at Chester. The 'schoolmaster' at Silverdale was a deacon; he should perhaps have been called 'curate.' ⁸⁴ Raines, *Chuntries*, 251.

⁸⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15; the estimated value was £4 a year.

⁸⁶ *Valor Eccl.* v, 268; the clear value was given as 29s. 8d. ⁸⁷ Raines, loc. cit.

⁸⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 88. There were

disputes about the endowment; in 1055 *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 239.

⁸⁹ Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. xiii.

⁹⁰ The *End. Char. Rep.* 1900 gives full details. ⁹¹ Information of Mr. Floyer.

⁹² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 560. The chapel had ceased to be used before 1826.

⁹³ John Lawrence gave £200, John Dawson (1767) £30 and Thomas Adamson (1809) £100.

⁹⁴ Part of this charity belongs to the school. It was augmented by £20, the gift of some unknown benefactor.

Carnforth and £1,500 to Silverdale, one moiety of the interest to be devoted to church purposes and the other moiety to the poor. In Warton and Carnforth the poor's share is given in money doles, in Silverdale partly in money and partly in food or clothing.⁹⁵

For the poor of Borwick Dr. Sherlock, once chaplain at the hall, gave £30, which was lost by the failure of a borrower after 1826. Thomas Killner left a rent-charge of 8s. 4d. on Chapel Field, and a piece of land, called Ball Close, supposed to have been taken from the common, yields £3 rent; these sums are divided among five poor persons each year. Dr. Sherlock also gave £9 for the poor of Priest Hutton, but this was lost by the failure of Worswick's Bank in 1822. A house with garden given by him to the poor seems to have existed in 1826, but nothing is known of it now.

Land called Hollowgate at Carnforth was given to the poor of the township by some unknown benefactor, probably Henry Hadwin, in 1737. The land was sold in 1868 for a sum yielding £4 18s. a year; this is distributed at Christmas in money doles.

For Silverdale Joseph Burrow in 1728 left rent-charges of £2 and £1 on lands there, the former for the 'reader' of the chapel and the latter for the poor. Both charges are still in force. Dr. Sherlock gave £25 and John Jackson £20 (augmented by £40 from the township), and two sets of cottages were purchased, which were in 1826 granted to paupers rent free or to others at charges producing 30s. The Sherlock cottages were burnt and the site sold for £40; this was lost, but restored by another benefactor, Richard Walling; the others were exchanged for cottages at Burton Well, let for nearly £6 a year. Richard Walling in 1869 bequeathed a further sum in augmentation, and the total income of the above charities is now £16 15s. 4d. a year; it is distributed in money doles at Christmas. Henry Boddington in 1884 bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the poor, and the dividends, £2 13s. 4d., are given in doles of 7s. or 8s. at Christmas.

Dr. Sherlock also gave £25 each to Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne, and these sums were laid out in lands (including Sinderbarrow Meadow). A small part, sold in 1847 to the railway company, is represented by £234 consols. Rents and interest amount to £23 11s. 2d., and this is given at Christmas in doles and payments in the nature of pensions to seven or eight of the aged poor of the township. For Yealand Conyers alone Nathan Hadwin in 1803 bequeathed £120 for the poor. Mrs. Dorothy Scott in 1857 left £100 to augment the charity, which has now a total income of £5 18s. There are no poor in the township, and in many years nothing is expended.

⁹⁵ In addition at Warton £1 1s. is paid to a poor person for keeping the benefactor's tomb in order.

¹ 'The map attached to the Yealand inclosure award shows a strip of common extending across the moss from one side to the other at the south end so as effectually to cut it off from the sea or sea marsh and leaving a broad sea frontage of marsh or of sand (as the case might be) connecting Warton and Lindeth. On the map the land to the south of the strip is marked as Warton Common'; note of Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford. Leighton Moss, otherwise Warton Moss, was

claimed as part of the manor by the inhabitants of Warton in 1532; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.).

About the same time the people of Bolton-le-Sands claimed common of turbary in a place called Yealand Conyers Moss, with a road thereto over and along a common called Lindeth Marsh, paying a yearly rent to George Middleton; *ibid.*

² This place is mentioned in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 79, m. 7d.; also in the Middleton of Leighton inquisitions.

For an account of the exploration of Dogholes Cave on Warton Crag see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxvii, 1.

WARTON WITH LINDETH

Wartun, Dom. Bk.; Warton, 1246.

Lyndeheued, 1304.

This township on the north-east side of Morecambe Bay is composed of two hilly tracts—Warton to the east and Lindeth to the west—now joined by reclaimed moss land, half a mile broad, but formerly perhaps quite separated.¹ Warton, the main portion of the township, has an area of 2,248½ acres. It is dominated by Warton Crag, which rises from the shore land on the west by a steep precipice, and on the east more gradually from a broad tract of level ground along the north bank of the Keer. Its highest point, near which there is an ancient beacon, is 534 ft. above sea level. The village of Warton with the parish church lies on the south-east slope of the hill, near the foot, the houses lining both sides of the road for about half a mile. To the north-east is Hyning, east of which is Tewitfield; due east of the church, on the border of Borwick, is a hillock supposed to be the site of the ancient manor of Mourholme. Lindeth, in which is Fleagarth,² has an area of 576 acres. The hill there rises to 245 ft. above sea level. Thus the total area of the township is 2,824½ acres,³ and the population in 1901 was 1,492.

The principal road is that north from Lancaster to Kendal, which divides, one branch going by Burton and another by Milnthorpe. Another road goes from Carnforth north-west and north through Warton village to Yealand; from it goes the road round the west side of the Crag, crossing the moss land to reach Lindeth and Silverdale. The London and North-Western Company's railway goes north through the low land on the east side of the village, while the Furness Company's line winds round the hill on the west.

According to Lucas the maypole stood in the street near the church gate, and the stocks were near. The beacon of the Crag is marked very clearly on the map of 1590. Fields named Oxgang are on the low ground west of the Crag.

The soil is gravelly, overlying gravel and limestone rock.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Before the Conquest *WARTON* was *MANORS* one of the twelve manors held by Torfin as part of his lordship of Austwick,⁴ and at some later date was granted to the Lancaster family, lords of Kendal.⁵ In April 1200 King John allowed to Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid free court, gallows, &c., in the knight's fee he held in Lancashire, adding a market at Warton every Wednesday.⁶ The Lancasters had castles at 'Merhull' and Kendal, and the

³ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 4,267 acres, including 9 of inland water. The increase is due to recovery from the bay. There are also 154 acres of tidal water and 3,821 of foreshore.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a. The assessment is not separately given, but in 1346 there were three plough-lands in Warton and one in Tewitfield.

⁵ For an account of the family see *ibid.* 357, note 13.

The grant was 'of ancient feoffment'; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 144.

⁶ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 50.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

former is supposed to have been at the place in Warton later known as Mourholme⁷; after Gilbert's rebellion and capture he surrendered it to the king in 1216,⁸ and probably the castle was then destroyed. After the death of William de Lancaster III in 1246 Warton was on partition assigned to Walter de Lindsay,⁹ and thenceforward descended in the same way as the Lindsay moiety of Nether Wyresdale.¹⁰

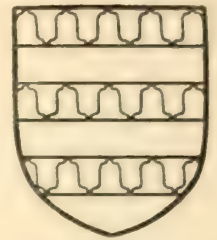
The manor was often called *MOURHOLME*.¹¹ In 1285 Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife claimed from Walter de Percy and Christiana his wife the performance of a covenant respecting the third part of the manors of Warton and Whittington.¹² Ingram at his death in or before 1324 held the manor of Mourholme in right of Christiana his wife, daughter and heir of William de Lindsay, by the fourth part of a knight's fee and the service of 20d. for ward of Lancaster Castle, suit at the six weeks county court and three weeks wapentake court. A free court was held in the manor itself every three weeks, the perquisites being worth 6s. 8d. a year.¹³ In 1330 his widow Christiana obtained a grant of free warren in her demesnes of Mourholme.¹⁴ Two years later she entertained her kinsman Edward Balliol, the fugitive king of Scotland, at Mourholme, promising him the great lands and rents of her Scottish inheritance.¹⁵ In 1340 an extended grant was made to her grandson and heir, William de Coucy, of free warren in all his demesne lands of

Mourholme, Warton, Carnforth, &c., with leave to inclose his wood of Mourholme and make a park of it.¹⁶

After the temporary Coucy forfeiture¹⁷ Warton with its dependencies was granted to Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke, who held it in 1346,¹⁸ and to John de Copeland.¹⁹ In the 15th century it was like Wyresdale held by John Duke of Bedford²⁰ and Margaret Countess of Richmond.²¹ A rental compiled about 1400 gives a list of the free tenants, and of the holders of the 17½ oxgangs of land there and the tofts and foreland.²²

The manor was usually granted out by the Crown on lease²³ until in 1818 it was sold to Thomas Inman of Silverdale, who shortly afterwards, as arranged, transferred it to John Bolden of Hyning.²⁴ The new lord died in 1855, and his eldest son and successor William Bolden Bolden at his death in 1895 was followed by his second son Mr. John Leonard Bolden, surveyor-general of the Duchy of Lancaster.²⁵ A volume of records of the courts begins in 1668.

The last court was held in 1900. Tenants of the manor pay a fine to the lord on succession.²⁶ Those



Coucy. *Barry of six wair and gules.*

⁷ See an essay by the Rev. J. K. Floyer in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (Ser. 2), xxi, 413.

⁸ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* 221.

⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 7.

¹⁰ See the account of that lordship.

¹¹ This name has long ceased to be current, but Mr. Floyer in the essay cited above identifies it with a place called Hallsteads, about a mile east of Warton Church.

¹² *De Banco R.* 60, m. 44. In the same year Robert the Turner, in right of his father William le Pestur (Baker), claimed a toft and land in Warton by Borwick against Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife and Ada widow of William de Lindsay; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 11, 19.

In 1299-1300 Henry son of Roger le Vilur claimed a messuage in Warton against Ingram and Christiana, alleging that his father had held it in the time of Henry III; *De Banco R.* 129, m. 19 d.; 131, m. 48.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 164-5. The manor-house was only worth 12d. a year, because it was in great need of repair; there were 240 acres of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, a pasture called Broadengs, worth only 12d. a year because the beasts there had been destroyed by plague or carried off by the Scots, another pasture called Ellerholme, 16 oxgangs of land (10 acres each) held by tenants at will, a water mill and the moiety of another, and three cottages.

Ellerholme is now called Eldrams. It is near the Keer, to the south-east of the village.

¹⁴ *Chart. R.* 4 Edw. III, m. 28, no. 76. Christiana was dead in 1334; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 561.

¹⁵ *Chron. de Lanercost* (Bannatyne Club), 271. This reference is due to Mr. A. P. Brydson.

¹⁶ *Chart. R.* 14 Edw. III, m. 2, no. 7. The park of Mourholme existed long

before this, being mentioned in the charter to the burgesses of Warton cited below.

¹⁷ In 1347 it was found that William de Coucy held the manor-house of Mourholme, with the herbage of a little marsh adjacent thereto, 320 acres of arable land in demesne, with meadow; a dovecote at Warton near Mourholme, the pastures of Ellerholme and Bradenagh, windmill, water mill and moiety, a pasture of the park called Bardelholme, assarts, 20 oxgangs of land held by tenants at will rendering 6s. 8d. at the end of every seven years; various profits and rents from free tenants, courts, &c.; the total value of Mourholme and Warton was given as nearly £70 a year.

The manor-house is described; it had a hall with a great chamber, wardrobe, pantry and buttery, a chamber for the knights, chapel, granges, stables and other buildings, with a cottage near the Keer. The trees in the park at Mourholme and the wood of Warton were valued at £14 for sale.

¹⁸ *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 82; she held three plough-lands in Warton and Lindeth. See further in the account of Carnforth.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1346-9, pp. 333, 453. An indenture respecting Mourholme, Warton, Lindeth, Carnforth and Ulverston between Ingram de Coucy and Joan widow of John de Coupland is in Close, 38 Edw. III, m. 21.

²⁰ He died in 1435 holding the manor of Mourholme in the town of Warton of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by knight's service; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 14 Hen. VI, no. 36. The manor of Warton then reverted to the Crown; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 33. In 1472 it was found that Jaquetta Duchess of Bedford (widow of John) had held a third part of the demesne or vill of Warton in dower; *Dods. MSS.* cxxx, fol. 91.

²¹ In 1498 and 1500 Margaret

Countess of Richmond and John Rigmaiden were called upon to show by what right they claimed assize of bread, infangenthef, &c., in Warton; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* 13 & 15 Hen. VII. Lady Margaret died seized of the manor in 1509; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 28; Warton and Mourholme are both mentioned as parts of the barony of Kendal. It is recorded that the grant of this barony had been made in 1453 to Edmund (Tudor) then Earl of Richmond. Henry VIII succeeded as grandson and heir. He gave it (as part of Kendal) to his illegitimate son Henry, created Duke of Richmond; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* 24 Hen. VIII, viii, M 6.

²² From a roll preserved at Levens Hall. The free tenants were Sir John Croft for Hebthorn, Sir Thomas Tunstall, Nicholas Croft (in right of Ellen his wife) for Yealand Redmayne, John Washington (in right of Joan his wife) for Tewitfield, John Berwick for Borwick, and some minor holders. The oxgang rents were not uniform, varying from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. William Richman held a ferland (or foreland) called Castledyke, paying 8d. rent; he had another foreland by Motherholme at the same rent. The tenants of the oxgangs and some other lands paid an additional sum in lieu of malt. The water mill was occupied by John Washington and Richard King at a rent of 13 marks. William Dowbon held Mourholme, paying 100s. a year.

²³ E.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 531; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1641-3, p. 332.

²⁴ His surname was Leonard, but in 1800 he took that of Bolden, from his uncle William Bolden of Liverpool.

²⁵ Information of Mr. J. L. Bolden. There is a pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

²⁶ This and other information is due to Mr. William Tilly, steward of the manor.

who joined with Mr. Bolden in the purchase from the duchy enfranchised their tenants.

There was a rectory manor at Warton, noticed below in the account of Priest Hutton.

A minor manor of uncertain origin called *WARTON WITH LINDETH* was in the 18th century held by the family of Brockholes of Claughton. It was in 1825 sold by Thomas Fitzherbert-Brockholes to the above-named John Bolden, and has since descended like the superior manor. Courts are held occasionally; the last was in 1900.²⁷

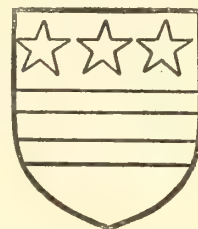
Although *LINDETH*, perhaps from its detached position, is recognized in the name of the township, and although it provided a surname for a resident family,²⁸ it does not at any time appear to have been regarded as a separate manor.²⁹ Gilbert Nicholson of Bare held four messuages, &c., in Lindeth of the king by knight's service in 1605.³⁰

The customs of the manor of Warton as defined in 1572 were confirmed in 1593 in regard to the customary tenants. A fine of two years' rent was due as fine or gressum at a change of tenancy. At death half the tenement was allowed to the widow during her chaste widowhood and after to the heir, the other half being given to the heir. A tenant paying over 20s. rent was required to maintain a horse and man with armour; one paying a smaller rent had to serve in person.³¹ Questions of title were to be decided within the lordship. Tenants must buy timber to repair their holdings, but might take ashwood from the quickset hedge to maintain their

husbandry gear. No abatement of rent could be claimed for any loss of pasture on Warton Marsh due to the sea's overflowing or encroaching upon it. Other customs are recorded in the court book above referred to.

TEWITFIELD or *TEWITMIRE* appears to have been the part of the manor allowed to the heirs of Brus.³² It was acquired by a branch of the Crofts of Dalton, who held it in the 13th century.³³ Afterwards it came into the possession of a family named Washington, whose story is of special interest, as it is supposed that the great George Washington's ancestors sprang from this Warton stock. Washingtons appear in the 14th century in various places in Westmorland³⁴ and North Lancashire; in some estates they were succeeded by the Lawrences, who also had land in Warton.³⁵ One John de Washington of Warton was plaintiff in 1352.³⁶ The same or another John married an heiress named Joan, probably the heiress of Croft of Tewitfield, and had lands in Heysham, Carnforth, Warton, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Kellet and Dalton.³⁷ Again, a John Washington in 1412 made a grant of a tenement in Dalton to Sir John Croft.³⁸

Robert son of John Washington of Warton made



WASHINGTON. Argent two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second.

²⁷ This and other information is due to Mr. William Tilly, steward of the manor. Records of courts from 1775 have been preserved.

²⁸ Christiana daughter of William son of Adam de Lindeth in 1306 recovered a messuage in Warton against John the Shepherd, Adam Sylyng and Agnes his daughter; Assize R. 420, m. 11.

Another family there was named Sand. In 1302 Mariota widow of Adam del Sand of Lindeth made a claim against Adam son of Adam del Sand and Isolda his wife; Assize R. 419, m. 2 d. In 1308-9 Mariota failed in another claim against Walter son of Adam del Sand; *ibid.* 423, m. 2 d.

Robert son and heir of John Noble was in 1478 summoned to warrant Robert Washington, who had a messuage in Lindeth claimed by Ellen widow of the said John; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 19 Edw. IV, A.

²⁹ In 1347 Lindeth was returned as parcel of William de Coucy's manor of Mourholme. The assized rent was 10d.; lands held by tenants at will yielded 22s. 2d.; a tenement recently assarted, 3s. 4d.; herbage of Lindeth marsh was worth 10s. a year; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

³⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. The heir was his grandson Humphrey (son of Francis), aged fourteen.

³¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 601. Disputes as to the customs are referred to in *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 146; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 23, &c.

³² This seems a fair inference from the appearance of the Rigmaiden family in connexion with it, but a case cited below tends the other way.

³³ The origin of the estate seems to be shown by a pleading of 1291, by which

Isolda widow of William de Croft claimed a piece of moor in Warton in Kendal against Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife, Jordan and Robert reeves of Warton and many others. The defendants stated they claimed nothing but housebote and heybote; Ingram was lord of Warton in right of his wife. Roger [Gilbert] son of Roger son of Reyner, formerly lord of the whole of Kendal, enfeoffed one Hugh de Rotseye of lands in the vill of Warton, and the tenement claimed by Isolda was within the bounds of that grant. Hugh son of the said Hugh had enfeoffed Isolda, who recovered seisin; Assize R. 407, m. 1.

In 1292 William de Asmunderlaw claimed 60 acres in Tewitmire and Warton against the same Isolda as heir of his grandmother Clarice de Asmunderlaw. The place-name was wrongly spelt in the writ, and Isolda said that plaintiff knew there was no vill in the county called 'Tinitemire'; it should have been the vill of 'Tiwhitemire' in Warton; Assize R. 408, m. 8 d. In another claim by William it appeared that Gilbert de Lancaster had granted the tenement to Thomas de Rigmaiden, whose son John warranted to John the son of Isolda. Gilbert son of Roger son of Gilbert de Lancaster, called to warrant by John de Rigmaiden, was a minor; *ibid.* m. 40 d.

In 1308 Roger de Croft summoned Robert de Leyburne and Isolda his wife to warrant to him land claimed in dower by Isolda widow of John de Rigmaiden; De Banco R. 173, m. 246 d. Isolda widow of William de Croft appears again in 1316; *ibid.* 215, m. 182.

John de Croft (of Durslet in Dalton) held a plough-land in Tewitmire in 1346, paying 5d. (for castle ward); *Surv.* of 1346, p. 82. In the following year he was said to have held a messuage and 60 acres in Tewitmire of the manor of Warton by suit of court and of mill (to

the thirteenth measure) and 2½d. His son Adam had died before him, leaving a son John, aged five, who was heir of the grandfather; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42; *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 339. Emma the widow of John de Croft claimed dower there; *ibid.* 431.

In a deed of 1356 (?) it is stated that John the son of Adam had died leaving a daughter and heir Joan, who had been married though under age; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 111. She was no doubt the wife of John de Washington.

³⁴ Gilbert de Burnelsheved granted to John de Wessington in free marriage with Elizabeth his daughter various lands in Askethwayt, Croke and Stykland Ketel; Dods. MSS. cxlii, no. 28. The date is about 1260.

³⁵ Robert Lawrence of Ashton by Lancaster, who had (or claimed) the advowson of Warton Church, held three messuages, &c., of the king in socage by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 56. His son, Sir James, succeeded (*ibid.* 122, 131), and John Rigmaiden afterwards held; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65.

The Lawrences of Yealand Redmayne held messuages, &c., in Warton, but the tenure was not known; *ibid.* vi, no. 41; vii, no. 36. See also *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 158.

³⁶ Assize R. 434, m. 4 d. He occurs again in 1369 and later; De Banco R. 433, m. 185 d.; 463, m. 202 d. There was a contemporary Robert de Washington at Carnforth.

³⁷ A settlement of the lands of John de Washington and Joan his wife (upon her heirs) was made in 1382; *Final Conc.* iii, 15.

³⁸ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 587. The seal shows the Washington arms—two bars and in chief three molets.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

in 1437 a feoffment of his lands in Warton, Silverdale, Hutton, Dalton, Over Kellet, Heysham and Preston in Kendal.³⁹ He was defendant in 1443.⁴⁰ It was perhaps this Robert who died in 1483 holding Tewitfield of the king by knight's service and 5*d.* for castle ward; also fifteen burgages in Warton of the lords of the vill by a rent of 7*s.* and lands in Silverdale, &c. John Washington his son and heir was then thirty years of age⁴¹; he died in 1499 holding Tewitfield, and leaving a son and heir Robert, aged twenty-four.⁴² Robert died in 1517 holding his father's estates of the king as of his duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee.⁴³ Thomas Washington was his son and heir, aged twenty-five, but Anne Washington appears to have held Tewitfield and other estates in her own right in 1527, and her son Richard, aged twenty-one, succeeded.⁴⁴ He still held the estate in 1539,⁴⁵ but very soon afterwards Tewitfield passed to the Middletons of Leighton.⁴⁶ The farm so called now belongs to Heysham's charity, Lancaster.⁴⁷ A minor Washington family continued at Warton for some time

longer.⁴⁸ Leonard Washington compounded for his recusancy in 1632 by an annual fine of 30*s.*⁴⁹ and Lawrence Washington complained of waste by Alice Washington in 1639.⁵⁰

Hubberthorns⁵¹ was another ancient estate once held by the Tunstalls of Thurland.⁵² Hynning, partly within Yealand, was the property of Sir John Hynde, a justice of the Common Bench, 1545-50⁵³; he purchased Hubberthorns.⁵⁴ Both estates were held by Thomas Middleton of Leighton in 1630.⁵⁵ The pleadings⁵⁶ and inquisitions⁵⁷ afford a few additional particulars of ancient holdings. The Kitson family was of some importance⁵⁸; Thomas son of Robert Kitson of Warton, born about 1485, became Sheriff of London in 1533 and was made a knight.⁵⁹ Gervase Kitson died in 1596 holding eleven messuages, &c., of the queen by a rent of 10*s.* yearly; his son Thomas, aged fourteen, was the heir.⁶⁰ He died in 1639,⁶¹ and his son Thomas taking the king's side in the Civil War his estates were sequestered by the Parliament for his 'delinquency'; in 1649 he compounded by

³⁹ Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 113.

⁴⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 24.

⁴¹ Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 115.

⁴² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 64.

From the Inq. p.m. of his son Robert it appears that he made a settlement of his estates in 1492.

⁴³ Ibid. v, no. 10; Tewitfield is not specially named. It is, however, named in a petition by his widow Amy (or Anne) in which Robert is called sergeant-at-arms to the king; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, xviii, W 3. In 1514 the reversion of the manor of Westhorp (Suffolk) was granted to Robert Washington, sergeant-at-arms, and Amy his wife; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 4872; see also 3087.

⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 59. Anne was probably the widow of Robert. Settlements of Tewitfield, &c., were made by Thomas Washington in 1519 and by Richard in 1536; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. ii, m. 222, 68.

⁴⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 166, m. 2 d.; a recovery. A Sir Richard Washington knight occurs in connexion with Tewitfield in 1531; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 145, 148.

⁴⁶ Gervase Middleton died in 1548 holding Tewitfield by the eighth part of a knight's fee; in his will it is called a manor; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 11. From the tenure (an eighth part instead of a fourth) it appears that the Washington inheritance had been divided; see also Silverdale. His son George held Tewitfield by the same tenure in 1600, and had Fleagarth and various messuages, &c., in Warton; *ibid.* xvii, no. 51. In 1640 the former messuage was held by the eighth part of a knight's fee and the latter in socage; *ibid.* xxix, no. 64.

⁴⁷ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lanc. 1903, p. 57. It was purchased in 1899.

⁴⁸ In 1529 Jane widow and devisee of Anthony Washington claimed a farmhold in Warton against Margaret Washington, widow, and Lawrence her son, next of kin of the deceased; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 46. Lawrence Washington occurs in 1588; *ibid.* 218.

Henry Washington of Warton was pardoned for homicide in 1541; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 1056 (36).

⁴⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 178.

⁵⁰ *Exch. Dep.* 26. Leonard Washington and Robert his son and heir-apparent sold land in Warton to Robert Middleton

in 1643; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 136. It seems to have been called Highfield.

⁵¹ It may have been part of Tewitfield, for in 1292 Lambert de 'Hubrythornes' claimed a tenement in Warton against Isolda widow of William de Croft and Roger de Croft, but was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 38. Agnes widow of Hugh de Hubberthorns claimed dower against Roger son of Henry de Croft; *ibid.* m. 9. In 1305 Lambert de Hubberthorns succeeded in recovering a messuage and 20 acres held by Robert de Leyburne, Isolda his wife and Roger son of Henry de Croft of Dalton. It appeared that Isolda had entry by Hugh de Hubberthorns, who enfeoffed Henry de Yolton of the same, and his son Stephen gave to Lambert the claimant; Assize R. 420, m. 6 d.

See Croft of 'Hebthorn' in 1400 in note 22 above.

⁵² William Tunstall, apparently in right of his wife Katherine (who had sisters Isolda and Elizabeth), claimed a messuage in Warton in 1370; De Banco R. 439, m. 360 d. Sir Thomas Tunstall held the manor of Newton and Hubberthorn of John Duke of Bedford in 1416, rendering a pound of pepper; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 115. In 1465 it was found that Richard Tunstall of Tunstall, attainted of high treason, had held a messuage in Warton called Hubberthorn; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. IV, no. 45. His estate was granted to Sir James Harrington; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 445, 461. By an inquiry in 1500 it was found that the estate had been held by William Tunstall a century before; in the year named it was held of Margaret Countess of Richmond; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 37.

⁵³ Foss, *Judges*. His son Francis was of Madingley near Cambridge.

⁵⁴ Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 112 b. In 1562-4 there were disputes between John Bradley and George Middleton respecting Hynning House, Well Hall and Hubberthorn; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 252, 278.

⁵⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle. 370; a complaint that Peter Robinson of Warton, having obtained certain deeds, was cutting down trees, &c., in Hynning and Leighton Park.

⁵⁶ In 1292 Thomas de Silverdale

sought a messuage in Warton against Adam del Holme and Christiana his wife; Assize R. 408, m. 31 d. Thomas son of Richard de Silverdale was plaintiff in 1309; De Banco R. 179, m. 170 d, 185 d.

Robert son of Ralph de Pontefract in 1302 claimed a messuage against Gregory the Skinner (two-thirds) and Lambert his son (one-third); Assize R. 418, m. 1 d. John son of Robert continued the suit in 1303; De Banco R. 145, m. 224.

In 1334 Robert son of Robert son of Ralph de Pontefract granted land at Byrestead and elsewhere in Warton to John son of John de Burton; Sizergh D.

Juliana de Kirkby Kendal was plaintiff in 1302 against Gilbert de Hothergamel, Adam de Holme and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 143, m. 48 d.; 145, m. 68 d. Thomas son of John de Kendal was plaintiff (in right of his mother Agnes) in 1335; *ibid.* 303, m. 187 d.

A Bolton family also occurs; *ibid.* 112, m. 39; 328, m. 557 d.; 340, m. 337 d.

⁵⁷ John Whittington in 1511 held a messuage in Warton as part of his manor of Borwick; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 43. With Borwick it went to the Bindloss family; *ibid.* xvii, no. 7.

John Hudson of Blawith died in 1588 holding cottages in Warton of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service; *ibid.* xvi, no. 45.

⁵⁸ John Hudson, as executor of Wilfrid Kitson, had suits with Thomas Kitson in 1552; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 255, 267. There are other references to the family in the same calendar.

Thomas Kitson in 1555 purchased six messuages, &c., in Warton and Lindeth from Richard Curwen, Joan his wife, Richard Barwick and Agnes his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 15, m. 34.

⁵⁹ *Diet. Nat. Biog.*; he was a wealthy merchant and master of the Mercers' Company in 1535; he died in 1540. His lands in Warton included Coteslacks and Oldfield; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 214.

⁶⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 79. Thomas Kitson in 1631 paid £10 as composition for declining knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

⁶¹ By his will (1638-9) he desired to be buried at Warton Church near his predecessor. He names his wife Elizabeth, his son Thomas and his son-in-law John Leyburne; note by Mr. Floyer.

a fine of £390.⁶² He died soon afterwards and his estates went to his sister, wife of Robert Middleton of Warton.⁶³ Warton is found in use as a surname.⁶⁴

By the Act of 1811 for inclosing and embanking land in Warton⁶⁵ it was provided that money arising from sale of the land should be invested for the relief of the rates. A small part was taken in 1868 by the Furness Railway Company, and the remainder was sold in 1872 for £6,100. This was invested in consols, and £186 10s. 4d. a year from it is applied in relief of the poor rate.⁶⁶

The date of the formation of a **BOROUGH** borough is unknown, but Walter son of William de Lindsay confirmed the liberties of his burgesses there by a charter of which a copy has been preserved.⁶⁷ Its date lies between 1246 and 1271. Various easements were allowed in the woods and pastures; the forfeitures were limited to 4d. in one case, and in others to the custom of the neighbouring boroughs, of which Kendal and Ulverston are named in the charter; the lord's rights of taxation⁶⁸ and credit⁶⁹ were also limited and no burgess was to be compelled to take charge of his mill or bakehouse. No burgess was to be imprisoned if he found sureties. If a burgess should be impleaded in the chief court of the manor and fee of Warton the burgesses might have a borough court for the matter if they asked for it in good time. The lord required one special privilege—that ale should be sold to him at 1d. less per gallon (*sextarius*) than to others. The normal burgrave had a rood and four falls of land, and 12d. rent was to be paid for it.

The borough does not seem to have made any progress; indeed, the only token of its existence in later times is the occasional mention of burgages there.⁷⁰ In 1346 it was recorded that the vill of Warton had been accustomed to pay the lord 20s. a year for the assize of bread and ale.⁷¹ The rental compiled about 1400 shows that there were forty-two burgages and a third; Richard, John and Christiana Washington occur among the tenants. Burgrave tenure is not now known in the township.

The parish church has been described above. The other places of worship in the township are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and the Primitive Methodists.

CARNFORTH

Chreneforde, Dom. Bk.; Carneford, 1212; Kerneford, 1261.

The township of Carnforth, having an area of 1,459½ acres,¹ lies on the south bank of the River Keer, from which it derives its name, and which divides it from the main portion of the parish of Warton, then flowing into Morecambe Bay. The seaward course of this stream has been very erratic within the period covered by local records. Stout, the noted tradesman of Lancaster, who flourished during the period 1665–1732, records under the year 1687 that 'for 7 years past the sea continually wasted their (the Stouts') marsh and Kear which used to run near Lindeth now drew towards Boulton Holmes and to within Prescear and also drew in the main river Kent so that all the marsh to the west and north of us was washed away.'² A ridge of higher land, attaining 200 ft. above the sea, juts into the southern end; upon it stands the older part of the village, and from it the surface descends in all directions, but chiefly to the north and west. There is an isolated mount, called Hunters Hill, to the west. The population in 1901 was 3,040.

The principal road is the North Road from Lancaster to Carlisle, which passes through Carnforth in two branches. The older one goes along the higher land and through the old village; the newer is straighter, taking a lower level to the west of the former. There is a road from Warton, by a bridge over the Keer, past the ironworks and railway station, and through the modern part of the town, known as Market Street; crossing the North Road, it then goes east to Over Kellet and Kirkby Lonsdale. The newer part of the town lies chiefly on the westerly slope of the ridge, from Market Street south to the border of Bolton-le-Sands. There is also the hamlet of Crag Bank, about half a mile south-west of the railway station. This station, finished about 1880, is used by three companies. It lies on the main line of the London and North-Western railway from London to Scotland, and is the terminus of the Furness railway line, connecting with the north-west coast, and of the Furness and Midland Companies' joint line which runs eastward to Wennington and Hellifield. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal winds through the township, partly by a cutting through the eastern slope of the ridge above mentioned.

The railway companies and the iron furnaces, established in 1864, give the chief employment to the people. Gravel-pits are worked. There are two banks, a co-operative stores, and other business places. A Conservative club was opened in 1887.

⁶² *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46.

⁶³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 561. Robert was a younger son of Thomas Middleton of Leighton; his wife's name was Jane; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 198. In 1678 Robert Middleton of Warton was indicted for recusancy; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109. According to Lucas his descendants were living at Warton in reduced circumstances in the 18th century, and the Kitsons' old house was then the seat of William Dawson.

⁶⁴ In 1334 John son of William de Warton granted his lands at Bleselands and Romgode in Warton to John son of John de Burton; Sizergh D.

⁶⁵ 51 Geo. III, cap. 121.

⁶⁶ *End. Char. Rep.* 1900. Some small portions left uninclosed are used freely by the farmers for pasturing their sheep.

⁶⁷ Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 73 b / 140; early 14th century. This is printed in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xvii, 293–5, with a note by Miss Bateson, p. 286. The lord's several woods, excepted from the easements allowed to the burgesses, were Staynhus slack, by the road from Lindeth to Warton on the west side, as long as it remained a wood, towards Barraht; Ellerholme, within the dyke; Mourholme park, Southhow pasture, the bounds going from Southhow by the sea dyke, Quitesand pool (Quicksand pool), across to Lindeth, up Blackdyke as far as the Crag beyond Blackwell, and so back to Southhow.

⁶⁸ He would exact no aid except such as burgesses in the neighbourhood—holding of the king or others—should render. They might plead in his court for debts without forfeit.

⁶⁹ Further credit might be refused if a debt was not paid in forty days.

⁷⁰ In 1423 John Fox chaplain gave to Thomas Wheelman and Joan his wife two parts of a burgrave in Warton which had belonged to John de Dyke, with remainders to Thomas son of Thomas and others; Hornby Chapel D.

⁷¹ *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 84.

¹ 1,505 acres, including 13 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 4 acres of tidal water and 12 of foreshore according to the old Ordnance Survey, which was made at a time when the River Keer flowed close to the southern coast-line. At times this area is augmented to many hundreds of acres by the change of bed to a more northerly and normal course.

² Harland, *Autobiog. of William Stout*, 19.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

A customary fair for cattle is held yearly on the last Friday in April. A market used to be held on Monday.

The geological formation consists of the Carboniferous Limestone covered by a deep deposit of alluvial gravel. The soil is a light loam, overlying the gravel; barley, oats and roots are grown, but much of the land is pasture.

The town is governed by an urban district council of nine members; it was constituted in 1895.⁸ Gas and water are supplied by private companies, the works having been formed in 1872 and 1879 respectively.⁴

The chief worthies of the place are John Lucas, the historian of Warton, who was born near Keer Bridge, and William Cowherd, born 1763, noteworthy in the religious history of Salford.⁵ Lucas has left an elaborate account of the place as it was at the beginning of the 18th century. The following is a summary:—

The village consisted of about forty families whose houses, two or three excepted, were thatched; some were unlofted and open to the roof and one had no chimney, the smoke finding its way out at a little sloping hole on each side of the roof, the hearth being at one end of the house.⁶ Economists considered that there was too much inclosed land, and the inhabitants would be better off if half were 'laid common.'⁷

He mentions the Moothaw, a hillock still to be seen on the north side of the canal, with a stone guide-post near it. To the north-west was the meadow called Bartherholme, used for the encampment of Charles II in August 1651; it had a spring called Stank Well close by.⁸ To the west were the Keer meadows, and to the south of these lands called Hallgowins. Here was a field called the Hall Croft⁹; a large hollow in an adjacent field was called the Oven. Hellbank (or Hallbank) was about the middle of the town, near the meeting of four ways, where there was a long barrow or *tumulus*. Whitelands, Thostlegillwell, the Banks, Cow Close, Whinney Closes, the Ellers and the Butterwell are noticed.

The mill was supplied with water from three springs. A hundred yards west of it, by Keer Bridge, was the house called Brig End, Lucas's birthplace. On the south side were closes called Potter's Parks, and north, by the river side, a blue clay known as Potter clay was found. Near by was the Hag, another Lucas residence. To the north-west was a spring called the Holy Well, because of the virtue of its waters in scorbutic cases.

A little west from Hellbank was high ground called the Haas or Haws, where the children yearly made a bonfire, called St. John's Fires or Carn Fires, diverting themselves by running

about it or leaping over it. It was a custom to carry lighted torches on Midsummer Eve as an emblem of St. John Baptist. On the Haws also the children used to play at hand-ball in the Easter holidays. At the foot of the Haws was a pond called Toad Plud; between it and Hall Yate was a moss called Crae Pits.¹⁰ Tradition affirmed that the township was once nearly covered with wood, though scarce a tree was then to be found.

In the western part of the township were five large common fields, one called Thwaite, the others Huthwaites. They were known as the Demesne lands of Carnforth. Tradition said that the hall stood at the end of one of the fields nearest the village; some foundations had been found near the Kitching Hill, and the gate to the field was still called the Hall Gate, and adjacent land the Orchard. Lucas states that his father was one of the first to adopt the practice of exchanging detached strips in the common fields for contiguous ones. In one Huthwaite every man ploughed or mowed his part as he thought fit, and so it was never pastured; but the other three the proprietors ploughed each for three years running, so that each field was alternately three years corn and six years pasture.¹¹ Woods Tarn, Sand Hill (where fine sand was found), Foul Flush, Gait Cotes and Lang-haws Moss turbary are mentioned; also Gallihaw¹² and Salt Cotes, where salt used to be made.

The inner and outer marshes, separated by a bank called the Strand, were of great service to the people, giving rich food and physic for their cattle, turf for fuel, sods for the garden walls and roofing, rushes for the parlour floors, and seaweed for manure.

The following field-names occur in the Tithe Award of 1845:—Barderholme, Hewthwaite, Long Haws, Elfa, Gate Coat, Gammering Gap, Hall Gowan, Ora, Pingles, Robin Cross, Salter Flat, Stankeld, Sleeping Dub, Toad Pludd and Lineriggs.

In 1066 **CARNFORTH**, assessed as **MANOR** two plough-lands, was part of Earl Testig's great lordship of Halton.¹³ About 1130–40 it was included in the feoffment made to William son of Gilbert de Lancaster, whereby it afterwards became a member of the barony of Kendal, and descended in the same way as Nether Wyresdale and Ashton.¹⁴ After the death of William de Lancaster III,¹⁵ in 1246, a division of the manor was made between Lindsay and Brus. The pourparty of the former subsequently descended through Coucy and reverted to the Crown, whilst that of the latter descended, like Ashton, to the Gerardes.

The former moiety was held in demesne with Warton,¹⁶ and in 1333 Christiana de Gynes died holding it of Henry Earl of Lancaster, paying 1*d.* yearly for

⁸ The guardians in 1874 obtained certain powers in respect of the formation of streets, &c.; *Lond. Gaz.* 31 July 1874.

⁴ Acts 40 & 41 Vict. cap. 155.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ Each house stood detached from the others.

⁷ No assessment had up to Lucas's time been made for the relief of the poor.

⁸ The water flowed eastward, and therefore some persons esteemed it more.

⁹ Near this was 'a noted shrew tree.' The people took two or three shrews or dormice, which they fancied bit the cattle, and having bored a hole into a large willow they put the shrews in alive and drove in a plug of the same wood. The shrews there dying were supposed to endow the tree with power to cure the cattle which had swollen from shrew-bites, on being whipped with wands cut from the tree.

¹⁰ Tradition says that when Carnforth Hall was standing on a rising ground near this place, the huntsman used to keep horseflesh, &c., in those pits for the use of his dogs, which attracted the crows; Lucas. The water of Polecat Well, rising near Hall Gate, was good for sore eyes.

¹¹ 'He that has a part in one of these fields has generally an equal share in the other two, so they agist them according to the quantity of land each person has therein, and the age of their cattle, viz. two twinters to a full-aged beast, &c.'; Lucas.

¹² Once when the River Kent changed its course and washed away accumulations of sand, &c., parts of ships and boats, judged to be hundreds of years old, were laid bare near Gallihaw; Lucas.

¹³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 228*b*.

¹⁴ In the time of Henry II an eighth part of the township was given by William de Lancaster I to Robert the Falconer to hold by knight's service. In 1246 Godith daughter of Bernard de Kerneford released a fourth part of Carnforth to William de Lancaster III, the chief lord, who appears to have acquired nearly all the freehold lands in the manor for the enlargement of his demesne; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 5; *Assise R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13, 23, 52.

In the time of Edward I Thomas de Kerneford appears as a juror upon local inquests, but there is no evidence that he had land here.

William de Lancaster III, baron of Kendal 1220–46, gave part of his demesne in Carnforth to Robert de Kerneford; *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII*, xxvi, L 1, 9. The boundary of the land beginning at Sandeford ascended the runnel to the green-way between Wharflauff and the arable land of Carnforth, thence by John's ridding, Laydhegrim, Staniflatt, Thistliflatt, Dursaylez, Sandygate, and le Waterfall, back to Sandiford.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 357–66. After the death of William de Lancaster III in 1246 the manor of Carnforth was part of the dower of his widow Agnes; Close, 31 Hen. III, m. 11.

For some further discussions of the Lancaster descent see *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxi, 65; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 395. For the Brus heirs see *Cal. Close*, 1302–7, pp. 13, 199, 278, 407.

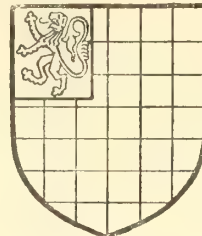
¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 165: 40 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow; also three cottages, each with 3 acres, held by three tenants at will, who paid 2*s.* 6*d.* a year each.

castle ward and doing suit to county and wapentake.¹⁷ Carnforth was included in the grant of free warren to William de Coucy in 1340.¹⁸ At his death in 1344 it was found that there were 36 acres of arable land of the demesne of Carnforth let to farm at 18s. yearly and 5 acres of meadow at 5s.; tenants at will held 64 acres of land and twelve cottages, and there were seven free tenants.¹⁹ It was granted in 1574 to Gilbert Gerard and Anne his wife, with the associated manors of Nether Wyresdale, Ashton and Scotforth.²⁰ In 1604 their son Sir Thomas, who had been created Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley,²¹ demised the demesne lands to ten persons to hold in fee farm, rendering to the king £3 a year and other services.²² He demised other lands on leases for lives, and before his death in 1618 devised the manor to his third son, John Gerard, by whom it was in 1629 sold to Hugh Cooper.²³ He was followed by another Hugh, who was sheriff in 1657,²⁴ and recorded a pedigree at the visitation of 1664²⁵; he died in 1682. His only child, Anne, married John son and heir of Edward Warren of Poynton, in Cheshire.²⁶ John Warren died in 1706,²⁷ his son Edward in 1720, and Edward's son John in 1729.²⁸ By his will of 1720 John Warren devised his estates to his brothers Edward and Talbot Warren and their sons

in turn, and authorized his executors to sell any part for the discharge of certain mortgages. They accord-



COOPER of Carnforth. *Argent on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant sable three plates.*



WARREN of Poynton. *Chequy or and azure, on a canton gules a lion rampant argent.*

ingly raised considerable sums in 1731 by enfranchising a number of customary tenants in Carnforth, reserving the seigniorial or royalties and the quit-rents, suits and services of court at all times due at the court baron of Carnforth upon usual notice thereof.²⁹ In the same year they sold the manor itself to William Greenbank of Halton, with all its rights, liberties, suits of court, &c.³⁰

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 74. There were 111 acres of land, by the small hundred, held by tenants at will (40 acres at 8d. and 71 at 6d.), 8 acres of meadow at 16d. each and ten cottages each rendering 12d. yearly; the moiety of a garden paid 3d. and the moiety of a water mill 7s.; seven free tenants rendered 5s. a year.

¹⁸ Chart. R. 14 Edw. III, 1, no. 7.

¹⁹ Escheators' Accts. bble. 17, no. 29 (16 & 17 Edw. III); Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 51. In 1346 the king granted this moiety of the manor to Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke for a term of two years, and in 1347 to John de Coupland as a reward for the capture of David de Bruys, named King of Scots. In 1361 the king restored it to Ingram de Coucy, reserving a life interest to Joan relict of John de Coupland. Upon the accession of Richard II Ingram resigned his English possessions, and in 1382 this estate was given to Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford and Philippa his wife daughter of Ingram de Coucy. It was confirmed to Philippa in 1399 and she held it until her death in 1411-12.

By a settlement made in 1405 it passed at her death to John Plantagenet, created in 1414 Earl of Kendal, Duke of Bedford and then Earl of Richmond. He died without issue in 1435, leaving Jaquetta de St. Pol his widow, who shortly afterwards married Sir Richard Widville, afterwards Earl Rivers. She died in 1472; *Cal. Pat* and *Cal. Close*, *passim*. The subsequent history follows that of Nether Wyresdale, &c., down to 1574.

²⁰ Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. ii, m. 16. The patent recites various earlier grants of the manors, which formerly belonged to Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII, viz. Carnforth and Ashton to Henry Earl of Cumberland in 1554 for twenty-one years, and in part to William Warde in 1568 for twenty-one years; and the moiety of Nether Wyresdale (lately of William Marquess of Northampton, attainted) to Geoffrey Morley in 1569. The manors

were to be held by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and the yearly rent of £26 11s. 4d.

²¹ Sir Thomas, on succeeding his father in 1593, complained that several of the tenants of his manors of Scotforth, Carnforth and Nether Wyresdale had contrived false titles and alleged a custom of tenant right, encouraging many others to do the same and combining to support them by 'solemn vows and most wicked oaths.' The defendants, two from each manor, maintained the custom; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxiii, G 3; clxi, G 3. The court was favourable to Sir Thomas, but referred the matter to trial at Lancaster; Lib. 36 Eliz. fol. 46b.

²² Carnforth D. (W. Farrer). The feoffees or purchasers were Richard Hornby of Bolton-le-Sands, Thomas Barwick of Highfield in Halton, Thomas Hadwen of Carnforth, Francis Birkett of Tatham, Francis Bainbridge of Slyne, Thomas Walker of Bolton-le-Sands, Thomas Wilkinson and Robert Chippen-dale of the same, Thomas Waithman and John Thompson of Carnforth.

Lord Gerard in consequence desired to be released from part of his rent due to the Crown, and inquiry was made; Exch. Q. R. Spec. Com. no. 3985.

²³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 112, no. 29. One of Hugh Cooper's earliest acts was to grant to Lawrence Walton a lease of a messuage, &c., in Carnforth with about 4 acres of new inclosure at a rent of 35s. 4d. and the 'best quick beast' or 'best good' as a heriot at the termination of any of the lives in the lease. Walton was also to do suit at Hugh's manor court; Carnforth D. Hugh Cooper was described as 'of Ormskirk.' The name occurs frequently in the registers. One Hugh Cooper was buried in Ormskirk Church, 19 May 1599. Hugh son of Edward Cooper was baptized there 5 Sept. 1616.

Charles lord Gerard, great-grandson of the first lord, in 1664 brought suits against a number of the tenants of Wyresdale, Carnforth and Scotforth. Joshua Partington of Lancaster, who as

steward had kept the court leet and court baron for the manor of Carnforth, said that the tenants of that manor held by lease, either for lives absolute or for 99 years (if two or three lives should so long endure), paying rents and fines, &c., as might be agreed upon. On the other hand it was alleged that the former tenure had been different, viz. by customary tenant-right by border service, the tenant paying as fine two years' rent on change of tenancy. The old people of the place alleged that the proceedings of 1593 had taken place over this matter; Exch. Dep. 16 Chas. II, East. no. 7, Mich. no. 34.

²⁴ P.R.O. List, 73. The Coopers have been noticed already in the account of Goosnargh. See also the Chorley Charities.

²⁵ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 89. The pedigree was recorded at Chester by Warren. The Warren family had other manors in Lancashire; see the accounts of Salesbury, &c.

²⁶ In connexion with this marriage Hugh Cooper and Elizabeth his wife in 1658 by fine passed to Edward and John Warren his manor of Carnforth and messuages, &c., there and at Heaton, near Lancaster; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 162, m. 141.

²⁷ By indentures of lease and release, 16-17 Oct. 1678, John Warren of Stockport conveyed to Nicholas Wadsworth for 1,000 years his manor of Carnforth and all the messuages, lands and tenements which had been sold in fee farm by the said John Warren since 9 Nov. 1657, Wright's tenement in Carnforth alone excepted; Carnforth D.

²⁸ John Warren appears to have been in possession of Carnforth as early as 1713, when he granted a lease of land in the Hawes to Josias Lambert; in the following year he agreed with the freeholders concerning the erection of a barn on the waste; Worcester Cath. Doc. B. (by Rev. J. K. Floyer).

²⁹ Carnforth D.

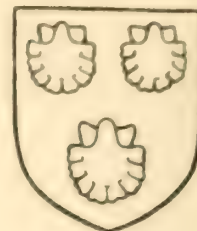
³⁰ Ibid. A large number of quit-rents were due to the lord of the manor. The

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

William Greenbank died about 1750, aged fifty-one, intestate and without issue. His heir was his only sister Elizabeth wife of Henry Johnes Wilson of Hall Garth in Over Kellet, and she in 1751 passed it to her husband.³¹ Their daughters Mary and Elizabeth left no issue, the latter dying unmarried in 1818, while the former, the second wife of James Ainslie, died in 1820, having in 1808 conveyed this manor to her husband's eldest son by a former wife.³² This son, Montague Farrer Ainslie, died in 1830; he devised the manor to his brother Henry for life, with remainder to his younger son Gilbert. Accordingly on Henry's death in 1834 it descended to the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who held it till his death in 1870. His son Gilbert in 1891 joined with another person in conveying the manor to James Henry Johnson of Bickershaw. Mr. Johnson died



WASHINGTON. Argent two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the last.



STRICKLAND of Sizergh. Sable three escallops argent.

in 1895, and his executors sold the manor to William Farrer, editor of the present *History*, the conveyance being dated 30 September 1904.

A court baron used to be held yearly in December.³³

The Brus moiety of Carnforth was held by the Stricklands of Sizergh, by one of whom it was given to Robert de Washington, who had married Joan daughter of William de Strickland.³⁴ The Washingtons were farmers of the other moiety,³⁵ and thus by one title or the other held the whole manor. This descended to their successors the Lawrences,³⁶ and by inheritance to Gilbert Gerard in right of his wife.³⁷ As already shown, he purchased the Crown manor, and thus had an undisputed title to the whole.³⁸

There were one or two freeholders in Carnforth at an early date. William de Lancaster I granted

following were the surnames of those liable: Bainbridge, Benison, Borwick, Braithwaite, Brown, Bush, Cartmell, Dickinson, Glass, Hadwen, Heblethwaite, Hind, Hodgson, Jepson, Lambert, Lucas, Mashiter, Mason, Nicholson, Peel, Pert, Robinson, Simpkinson, Singleton, Waithman, Walton, Ward, Whinway, Wilson, Wright, Yeats. John Heblethwaite was lessee of Bank End Moss and Crag Bank. Elizabeth Nicholson was lessee of the wreck and slutch within parcel of the manor.

In spite of this sale the manor of Carnforth is named among the Warren possessions as late as 1761; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 594, m. 6 (king's silver).

³¹ Henry Wilson and Elizabeth his wife were deforciant in a fine concerning this manor in 1751; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 344, m. 28.

³² She had the manor by deed of partition, 1773.

³³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 584.

³⁴ Plantagenet Harrison, *Yorks.* i, 142 (Walter for William). In 1312 Robert de Washington and Joan his wife settled messuages and lands in Carnforth on their son Robert and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 14. After Robert's death in 1324 it was found that he and Joan his wife were jointly seised of a moiety of the manor of Carnforth by grant of Walter de Strickland; it was held of the king as of the earldom of Lancaster by the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee and 2½d. for castle ward. The moiety was worth in easements, &c., 6d. only, because it had been wasted by the Scots; in demesne were 40 acres of arable land, 6 acres of meadow and the moiety of a water mill. Three tenants at will rendered 7s. 6d. a year. Joan survived her husband. The heir was their son Robert Washington, aged twenty-eight; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 26; *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 249.

Robert de Washington exchanged half an acre of land with Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife. The piece he received was in Little Banderolt near his house; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII, xxvi, L 1.

In 1357 Nicholas son of Thomas

Brown of Carnforth demanded against John son of Robert de Washington a messuage and land in Carnforth; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, pt. ii, m. 1 d. John de Washington and Joan his wife in 1382 made a settlement of lands in Carnforth and other places, the remainder being to the right heirs of Joan; *Final Conc.* ii, 14.

³⁵ Robert de Washington was a tenant in the Thweng part in 1301; *ibid.* i, 214. A rental at Levens Hall, dated about 1385, shows that a later Robert Washington held the manor of Carnforth at farm for 10 marks a year.

Robert's daughter and heir had married Edmund Lawrence, and the later descents have been given in the account of Ashton in Lancaster.

A John son of Robert Washington of Carnforth occurs in 1403; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1553.

³⁶ Robert Lawrence in 1429 complained that the men of Bolton had trespassed on his closes at Carnforth; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 5. In the account of Walter Strickland, receiver of the lordship of Kendal in 1439, he accounted for £6 13s. 4d. of the arrears of Sir Robert Lawrence, late farmer of Ashton and Carnforth; *Mins. Accts.* bble. 1044, no. 4.

Robert Lawrence died in 1450 holding the manor of Carnforth of the king as duke in socage, paying 4d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56.

In 1454 there was received for the Earl of Richmond £13 6s. 8d. for two parts of the rents of Ashton and Carnforth; Duchy of Lanc. *Mins. Accts.* bble. 644, no. 10444. The farmer's name is not given, but it would be James Lawrence. James Lawrence of Ashton in 1479 demised to William Patchet for eleven years the Ox Pasture in Carnforth, on which he was to erect a water mill, at a rent of 20s.; *Kuerden fol. MS.* (Chet. Lib.), 247. At his death in 1490 Sir James held the manor of Carnforth with messuages, lands, &c., of the king in socage, paying 4d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 122. In another inquiry it was found that Sir James also held lands by knight's service; *ibid.* ii, 131.

Depositions (already cited) were taken in 1534 as to the rights of the Lawrence

family in Carnforth and other manors. Robert Pleasington knew that Bartherholme had belonged to John Lawrence, but it was not part of the manor; he did not know the king had any manor there, but only a rent of 20 marks. John Nicholson deposed that John Lawrence had set and let all the lands in Carnforth, but which were his own and which the king's witness could not say. Edmund Bank occupied a close called Highfield, which was part of the manor; he had recently paid the rent to a bailiff. Thomas Escombe of Ellel did not know there was any manor of Carnforth. The witnesses generally agreed that no one but the Lawrences had had any lordship there; they had paid a rent to the king. Christopher Hadwen said Lawrence was owner of all the lands by taking to farm of the king, &c.; there were only two freeholds, but 5s. was paid to the abbey of Shap. Sir Thomas Lawrence raised the king's rent, and after him Thomas Booth, who married John Lawrence's widow, raised it again; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII, xxvi, L 1.

There are references to the dispute in *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, v, 1062; vi, 299 (ix, A, E); ix, 427.

³⁷ John Butler of Out Rawcliffe died in 1534 holding the manor of Carnforth of the king in socage; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 4. This seems to have been included in the portion of his daughter Isabel, who married Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, their daughter and heir being Anne wife of Gilbert Gerard.

Richard Skillicorne of Preese, who died in 1534, also held part of the Lawrences' lands in Carnforth of the king in socage; *ibid.* no. 3.

³⁸ It seems likely that during the lengthy tenure of the Crown manor the lands originally belonging to the Crown moiety and those of the Washington moiety had become so intermingled by their treatment and management as one estate that it was practically impossible in 1531 to define the one from the other. Thus the sale of the Crown 'manor' to Gilbert Gerard, whose wife was heir to the Lawrence or Washington 'manor,' provided a way out of the difficulty.

2 oxgangs of land there to Robert the Falconer³⁹; this estate probably descended to Godith daughter of Bernard de Carnforth in 1246.⁴⁰ William de Lancaster III, about 1230, gave land to Robert de Carnforth.⁴¹ These two estates probably reverted to the demesne of the manor. Somewhat later the Conyers family had a tenement here.⁴²

Salterflat or Salteracre was a plot of land in Carnforth to which at one time the advowson of Warton Church was supposed to be annexed.⁴³ In 1570, after this connexion had been severed, the land was sold to Alan Bellingham.⁴⁴ There does not seem to have been any church land in the township, but 5s. a year was paid to St. Mary Magdalene's Abbey at Shap.⁴⁵

From a rental of 1519⁴⁶ it appears that the rent and grain paid by the customary tenants—who were said to hold their lands at the will of the lord—amounted to £39 13s. 3d. In addition rents of about £21 were derived from various closes of the demesne lands—Bartherholme, Huthwaite, Halcroft, Copelandfield or Stonewray and Milnerfield Wood. The twenty-one boon-days for ploughing at the time

of sowing oats and the same number for harrowing were rented at 21s., the 86 days' works of reaping in the autumn at 28s. 8d., and the 129 boon cocks and hens at 19s. 8d. The perquisites of the court came to 22s. 1d. A list of the customary tenants has been preserved.⁴⁷ The town-fields named were the Marshfield, Highfield and Townfield; the Thwaite Close was held by all the tenants of Carnforth without payment. A place called Spindlehead in the townfield occurs in 1394.⁴⁸

A few names of landowners can be obtained from the inquisitions—Hadwen,⁴⁹ Starnfield,⁵⁰ Bainbridge,⁵¹ Simpkinson⁵² and Hawes.⁵³ Charles Dickonson was defendant in 1635 concerning a building agreement.⁵⁴

The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that there were forty-six hearths liable. The largest houses were those of Richard Mason with four and Robert Dawson with three; eight houses had two each and the others one.⁵⁵

Under an inclosure award made in 1864 some small parcels of reputed waste were sold or otherwise awarded to certain landowners in the manor.

³⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 5; it was to be held by knight's service.

⁴⁰ Assize R. 404, m. 13 d. Godith had exchanged her half plough-land for 20 acres which William de Lancaster gave her.

Robert de Washington about 1300 demised to Robert son of Godith, for his life, all his part of the old manor (house) of Carnforth, with the moiety of the orchard and lands on Chapel Flat, Kirkbrank, Paddock, Greves, Hallstead, Kirkhow, Dockanriding, Bunceridding, Linwra, Hither Alnerwray and Alnerwray. Robert son of Godith afterwards released the same. The deeds are cited in *Duchy of Lanc. Dep. Hen. VIII, xxvi, L. 1*.

⁴¹ Quoted *ibid.* The bounds were: From Sandeford ascending by remell' (?) to the green way between Wharplap and the arable land of Carnforth, and by that way south to the way from Bolton to Kellet; by that way to John's ridding, ascending by Laydhegrim to the site of a white thorn; then by the wood dividing the grantor's demesne from Robert's land to Laydhegrim, across to Stanifatt, between Thistleflat and Duirsaylez to Sandygate; thence to the wood and along the edge of the arable land to the boundary between Carnforth and Kellet; following 'le Waterfall' against the hill to Sandiford. One pound of pepper was to be rendered yearly at Christmas.

Henry de Carnforth son of Adam le Brun son of Gilbert de Carnforth son of William de Carnforth in 1292 claimed lands, &c., against Ada widow of William de Lindsay, alleging that William de Lancaster III had disseised his father Gilbert; Assize R. 408, m. 51. Thomas son of Henry de Carnforth granted lands, &c., in Carnforth, probably the same estate, to Robert de Washington in 1316-17.

⁴² Dame Alice de Conyers in 1273 enfeoffed Sir Randle de Dacre of lands in Carnforth which Adam le Brun had held of her, and in 1285 gave to her son Robert de Conyers the service of half a mark yearly due therefrom. Five years later Robert son of Robert de Conyers released this rent to Dame Joan widow of Randle de Dacre; *Dep. of 1534*, as above.

In 1292 Hugh Ward of Carnforth was non-suited in a claim against John de Urrswick concerning a tenement in Carnforth; Assize R. 408, m. 54.

⁴³ See the account of the advowson. The acre of land called Salterflat with the advowson of Warton Church occurs in a deed ratified by the king in 1297; *Cal. Pat. 1292-1301*, p. 305. Sir John Hotham died in 1420 holding Salteracre, for which 20d. was paid by William son of Robert Curwen, and the advowson; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 142; *Dods. MSS. cxxxi*. Sir John Lumley held similarly; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 42.

A later Hotham inquisition (1433-4) alleged that the acre with the advowson belonged to the moiety of the manor of Staveley in Westmorland, which moiety was formerly the sixth part of the fourth part of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 16. Robert Lawrence held the same in 1450; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56, 122.

The land is now called Salter Flatt, a triangular field west of the canal, near the Over Kellet boundary.

⁴⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 32, m. 88; the vendor was John Hotham.

⁴⁵ This appears both in the rental cited in the text and in the depositions of 1534. According to Lucas (*MS. 'History of Warton'*) Bartherholme was granted to Furness Abbey by William de Lancaster, but the *Furness Coucher* is silent on the point.

⁴⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Var. Accts. bdle.* 31, no. 16; Christopher Hadwen was bailiff and collector of the rents. Richard Clifton was the keeper of the grange at Carnforth in 1518; he gave an account of the corn, peas, straw, &c.

⁴⁷ *Rentals and Surv. portf.* 19, no. 7, fol. 74-8.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat. 1396-9*, p. 154; *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 1044, no. 4.

⁴⁹ Thomas Hadwen died in 1607, leaving a son Robert, aged three. He had purchased some land from Thomas Lord Gerard, held of the king by knight's service and 6s. rent; he had also 2 acres of unknown tenure; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 77.

⁵⁰ John Starnthwaite *alias* Stanfield of

Over Kellet held 1½ acres in Carnforth of the king by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee in 1614; *ibid.* ii, 15.

⁵¹ Francis Bainbridge the younger died in July 1622 holding land of the king in fee-farm by the yearly rent of 8s. 1d. His widow Janet survived him. His heir was his son Peter, aged nine; *ibid.* iii, 310.

In 1632 William Bainbridge of Slyne, son of Francis Bainbridge the elder, filed a bill of complaint against Richard Heblethwaite of Carnforth, Peter Bainbridge and Robert Thompson of Lancaster and Janet his wife (widow of the above Francis), concerning the tenement. The lands were known as Baudron, Hall Croft, Nether Heathwaite, Wood and Barn Close. It was replied that the elder Francis in 1617 gave the lands to his son Francis, who died a month before his father. It appeared that the land was held on lease from Lord Gerard (1608) for the lives of the elder Francis and his sons William and Francis; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle.* 329, 330, 7 & 8 Chas. I.

⁵² William Simpkinson died in 1630 holding land in Carnforth. Henry his son was six years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 41.

⁵³ Randle Hawes of Bolton died in 1634 holding a small piece of land in Carnforth of the king; *Towneley MS. C8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 518.

⁵⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle.* 345. He had undertaken to raise the walls of his dwelling 2 yds. and to build a new house at the end of the old one in uniformity. The house should be 8 yds. in breadth and 16 yds. in length, the walls and roof 7 yds. high, with a decent parlour and chamber and lofts and useful and convenient chimneys. William Wright of Bramhall in Westmorland was plaintiff.

In another suit by William Wright, apparently the same person, there is mentioned the close called 'Bardrome' (Bartherholme) adjoining the River Keer; *ibid.* bdle. 351.

⁵⁵ *Subs. R. bdle.* 250, no. 9, *Lancs.* A further list in 1673 gives Richard Wason four hearths and Hoole House three; *ibid.* bdle. 132, no. 355.

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From field-names such as Chapel Flat it is presumed that there was anciently a chapel of ease in the township, which belonged originally to Bolton parish and was transferred to Warton about 1208.⁵⁶

The present churches are modern. For the Church of England Christ Church was begun in 1871 and finished in 1873⁵⁷; it has since been enlarged and a tower added. The benefice is in the gift of the vicar of Warton.

The Wesleyan Methodists used the old Nonconformist chapel from 1849 till their church on the Lancaster road was opened in 1870.⁵⁸

The building spoken of was known as the old Presbyterian Chapel. There was about 1720 a congregation of 138,⁵⁹ but the cause declined and the chapel was closed, the township authorities taking possession. The building, which still stands near the canal bridge, was at one time used as a school. The present Congregational interest goes back to about 1865, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a congregation. A secession from the Wesleyans in 1878 led to a new foundation, a school-chapel being opened in 1881⁶⁰ and the present church in 1897.

The Salvation Army has a meeting-place.

BORWICK

Berewic, Dom. Bk.; Borwyc, 1255 (unusual); Berweyck, 1292; Berwyk, 1302; Barwick, xvi cent.

This triangular township lies on the north side of the Keer, and has an area of 846 acres.¹ The surface is undulating, with a general slope from north-east to south-west, the extreme limits being 240 ft. and 40 ft. above sea level. The village, with the old hall, is in the north-west corner. There was in 1901 a population of 174.

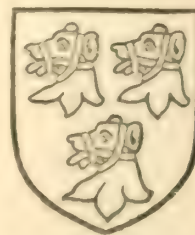
A road from Warton to Over Kellet goes east through the village, from which there is a branch to

Priest Hutton, and it is crossed at the western boundary by another road, leading from Carnforth to Burton. There is a station named Borwick on the Carnforth and Wennington branch of the Furness and Midland railway, which runs through the Keer valley. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal winds through the western part of the township, passing close to the village.

Stone quarries are worked.

In 1066 **BORWICK**, assessed as two **MANOR** plough-lands, was part of Earl Tostig's Beetham lordship, and was held by Count Roger of Poitou in 1086.² It was soon afterwards included in the Kendal or Warton fee of the Lancaster family, and on division was assigned to the Lindsay share,³ thus eventually coming to the Crown.

The immediate owners took the name of Berwick from it.⁴ Ralph de Berwick died in 1349 holding land in Whittington and the manor of Borwick. This manor was held of the king in chief (as of the knight's fees which had belonged to William de Coucy) by knight's service, a rent of 13s. 4d., performing suit at the court of Mourholme from three weeks to three weeks and suit at the mill there to the thirteenth measure. His heir was his son John, aged ten years, whose wardship would have been the king's had not the father just before his death committed his manor to trustees to prevent the king entering.⁵ A later John Berwick died in 1438,⁶ and in 1446 John son and heir of John Berwick made a feoffment of his manor of Borwick, the remainder being to Alfred son of William Berwick.⁷



BORWICK. *Argent three bears' heads erased sable muzzled gules.*

⁵⁶ About the year 1320 it was recorded that Carnforth had anciently belonged to the parish of Bolton-le-Sands until the interdict of England (1208), when it had been transferred to that of Warton, doubtless by Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid the chief lord and at that time an active supporter and favourite of the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 41.

⁵⁷ The township was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1875; *Lond. Gaz.* 14 May. A vicarage was built in 1899.

⁵⁸ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 243, and information of Mr. W. Rigg.

⁵⁹ Nightingale, loc. cit.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

¹ Including 10 acres of inland water.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290b. The assessment was afterwards reduced to one plough land.

³ In 1324 Ingram de Gynes held it with other parts of the Warton fee, paying in respect of Borwick 5d. for castle ward; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 126. Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, held the ploughland in Borwick in 1346, paying 5d. as before; *Surv.* (Chet. Soc.), 82.

⁴ Patrick de Berwick was a juror in the forest perambulation of 1228; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 420. Adam son of Richard de Berwick was plaintiff in 1276; *Assize R.* 405, m. 1d. Adam de Berwick in

1292 alleged that one Henry de Rumworth, who did not appear, was his native; *Assize R.* 408, m. 73. From Adam Matthew son of Henry de Redmayne claimed a debt, but was non-suited; *ibid.* m. 54d. In 1301 Adam son of Nicholas de Berwick is named; *Assize R.* 417, m. 3.

Richard son of John de Berwick and kinsman and heir of Adam was under age in 1302, when his lands were in the custody of various lords—Robert de Washington, Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, John de Cansfield, and Roger de Croft. Eleanor widow of John de Berwick was seeking dower; *De Banco R.* 141, m. 30; 149, m. 77d.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 78; 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 1a. Robert son of Richard de Berwick was one of the trustees. The earlier inquisition states the money rent as 6d. and names Ralph's other children, Thomas and Margaret.

The king seems to have recovered the wardship, and in 1358 John son of Robert de Dalton had custody of the lands, &c., of John son and heir of Ralph de Berwick; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.), 123; 126, m. 10.

John de Berwick proved his age in 1361; he was born at Little Carleton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* iii, App. 206. He occurs as plaintiff in 1373; *De Banco R.* 452, m. 405d.

⁶ In 1388 John de Berwick received

from feoffees land in Docker, &c.; Sizergh D. In 1417 John Berwick the elder gave lands in Lupton, &c., to John Berwick the younger, his son and heir, and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* In 1438 John de Berwick the younger and Margaret his wife were parties to a bond; *ibid.* In the same year (21 Aug.) the writ of diem cl. extr. was issued after the death of John Berwick of Warton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 38.

⁷ *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 9, m. 12, where the deeds are recited. John Berwick had by Margaret Hudson sons named Alexander and Roger, on whom he settled lands for life. John Berwick the younger had been defendant in 1443; *ibid.* 5, m. 36. In 1445 he was accused of waylaying, with intent to kill, Robert Greenbank; *ibid.* 7, m. 4. Alice widow of John Berwick (perhaps the father) is named in 1448; *ibid.* 11, m. 16b.

The settlement of 1446 was confirmed by fine; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 112. Peter Berwick and John Washington were the trustees.

Alfred Berwick was living in 1500 when an *inseximus* was granted him; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 694.

In 1448 John Berwick was summoned to answer James Croft concerning an agreement, dated 16 July 1445, by which arbitrators divided certain tenements including Bretland. It was alleged that John had broken the terms by expelling

The descent does not seem to have been in accordance with this settlement, for in 1499 Thomas Whittington and Thomas Bower *alias* Johnson held the manor,⁸ apparently by descent. The former was succeeded by a brother John,⁹ when Avery as son and heir of Thomas Berwick complained that Thomas Whittington had riotously ejected him from his manor of Borwick, Avery being only ten years old at the time. John replied that he had entered by inheritance and held in parceny with one Thomas Bower *alias* Williamson.¹⁰ He retained the manor, and in 1511 was followed by his son Thomas,¹¹ who died in 1517, leaving two infant daughters, Margaret, aged two years, and Elizabeth.¹²

Margaret married George Redmayne, by whom she had sons Thomas and Marmaduke¹³; later she married Thomas Atkinson. In 1567 Robert Bindloss purchased one moiety of the manor,¹⁴ and in 1590 he had the whole,¹⁵ dying seised thereof in 1595; it was held of the queen as of her duchy by the sixth part of a knight's fee.¹⁶ He gave it to a younger son Christopher, who at his death without male issue in 1600 was succeeded by his elder brother Robert.¹⁷

Robert Bindloss was sheriff of the county in

1612-13.¹⁸ He was made a knight at Lathom in 1617,¹⁹ and at his death about 1630²⁰ was succeeded by his grandson Robert,²¹ who was made a baronet in 1641,²² but sided with the Parliament in the Civil War.²³ His estates were not interfered with.²⁴ He



BINDLOSS, baronet.
Quarterly per fesse indented or and gules, on a bend azure a cinquefoil between two martlets of the first.



STANDISH of Standish.
Sable three standing dishes argent.

probably became a Royalist before the Restoration, when he was elected knight of the shire,²⁵ serving as

Isabel widow of William Berwick from part; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 56.

Miles Whittington of Borwick occurs in 1479; Add. MSS. 32108, no. 1435.

⁸ Thomas Whittington died 8 July 1499 holding the manor of Borwick of the king by the tenth part of a knight's fee, but Thomas Bower held part of the manor valued at 14 marks. John Whittington, the brother and heir of Thomas, was thirty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 47. Bower's *alias* appears later.

Elizabeth widow of Thomas Whittington claimed dower in 1500; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 89, m. 2 d.

⁹ John Whittington was in 1509 summoned to answer William Johnson in a plea respecting the manor which they held undividedly of the inheritance of John Berwick as his next of kin. John was seeking a partition; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 1 Hen. VIII. After this the manor was probably assigned to John.

¹⁰ Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VII, no. 116.

¹¹ John Whittington held the manor of Borwick of the king as duke by the sixth part of a knight's fee; he also held messuages and lands in Borwick, Warton, Whittington, Tatham and Docker. Thomas his son and heir was eighteen years of age, and had married Mary daughter of Geoffrey Redmayne; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 43. Mabel Worsley widow of John died in 1522 holding messuages and lands in the vill of Borwick of the king as duke by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. The heirs were Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters of Thomas son of John Whittington; *ibid.* iv, no. 90; v, no. 40.

¹² *Ibid.* iv, no. 86; Mary his wife survived Thomas. The manor was held of the king as of his manor of Warton by knight's service. The widow claimed dower in 1518; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 123, m. 4 d.

The wardship of the daughters was in 1518 granted by the king to William Redmayne; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxix, App. 562. Margaret had livery in 1532; *ibid.* Elizabeth is not again mentioned.

¹³ George Redmayne and Margaret his wife (the heiress) in 1548 made a settlement of the manor of Borwick, with lands, messuages, water mill, &c., in Borwick and other places, the remainders being to their sons Thomas and Marmaduke; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 13, m. 242.

George Redmayne died early in 1565, whereupon his widow Margaret surrendered to her son Thomas a moiety of the capital messuage as of the remainder of the estate. George had demised the hall and lands to Robert Greenbank, who after his death made a further agreement with the son and widow, but soon afterwards found himself forcibly ejected; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lix, G 5; lxiii, G 1.

In 1566 Thomas Redmayne made a feoffment of the manor, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 28, m. 182.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* bdl. 29, m. 15; the deforciant was Thomas and Marmaduke Redmayne. The moiety was tenanted by Thomas Atkinson and Margaret his wife (in her right).

¹⁵ In 1578 Robert Bindloss acquired a messuage, &c., from William Redmayne, Leonard Babthorpe and Frances his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 40, m. 181. In 1590 he obtained the 'manor' from Thomas Newton; *ibid.* bdl. 52, m. 212.

In 1574 Robert Bindloss, being seised of a capital messuage called Borwick Hall and certain demesne lands there, claimed in right thereof common of pasture for a flock of sheep upon Warton Crag; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxxxix, B 3.

In the Westmorland visitation the family is described as of Hailstone; Foster, *Cumb. and Westmld. Visit.* 23. 'Mr. Robert Byndlose esquier' was admitted a 'foreigner freeman' of Kendal; Ferguson, *Bk. of Record*, 21. In the account of gifts to Kendal Grammar School he is stated to have been born at Helsington; *ibid.* 224.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 7. A settlement of 1587 is recited by which Robert Bindloss and his wife Agnes were to have the manor of Borwick, with lands, &c., in many townships, with remainder to his son Christopher and Milicent his wife, and failing male issue

to Robert son and heir of the said Robert. Agnes died before her husband. There were three daughters—Agnes Fleming, Dorothy Braithwaite and Anne (dead), who had left a son Robert Jopson. Robert Bindloss, the elder son, was thirty-six years old. The father's will is given.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xvii, no. 52; Christopher's heir was a daughter Bridget, five years old.

Christopher had in 1596 renewed his claim to pasture in all the waste and common lands of the manor of Warton in right of his ownership of Borwick; he also held burgages in Warton, and Warton Crag was part of the common; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxii, B 9.

A Christopher Bindlowes of Westmorland was a student of Gray's Inn in 1580 and matriculated at Oxford (Queen's Coll.) in 1582, aged eighteen; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

¹⁸ P.R.O. List, 73.

¹⁹ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 171. In the following year Sir Robert purchased the manor of Trimdon in Durham; Surtees, *Durham*, i, 105.

²⁰ In 1630 he made provision for his grandson, Francis Bindloss; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 176.

²¹ The younger Robert was son of Sir Francis (made a knight in 1624) son of Sir Robert. He was born about 1626, according to the pedigree. Sir Francis was member of Parliament for Lancaster in 1628, and died in that year; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lanc.* 117.

²² G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 140.

²³ In 1645 he was placed on the Parliamentary Committee of the county; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 210. About the same time he and Thomas Fell were elected for Lancaster, displacing the Royalist members; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 118. He was sheriff of the county in 1657; P.R.O. List, 73.

²⁴ Charles II is said to have stayed at Borwick Hall in 1651 on his expedition to Worcester; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 312 (quoting Lucas).

²⁵ In the Convention Parliament of 1660, which arranged for the Restoration; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 77.

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sheriff²⁶ later. A pedigree was recorded at the visitation of 1664.²⁷ Sir Robert made settlements of the manor in 1646 and 1660,²⁸ and died in 1688, leaving an only daughter Cecilia wife of William Standish of Standish.²⁹ The estates then descended like Standish, being saved from confiscation in 1715 by the proof that Cecilia Standish, who was still living, was the owner of Borwick.³⁰ After the death of Thomas (Strickland) Standish in 1813 Borwick went, like Sizergh, to his younger son Thomas Strickland, who died in 1835.³¹ It was in 1854 sold to George Marton of Capernwray, and descended with this estate to Mr. G. H. P. Marton. No lordship is attached to it, nor is any lord of the manor recorded.³²

BORWICK HALL stands on rising ground facing south, overlooking the valley of the Keer, from which it is distant about three-quarters of a mile, and is a picturesque gabled and embattled house, built by Robert Bindloss in the last decade of the 16th century. The principal front, which is 104 ft. in length, overlooks a grass courtyard or garden inclosed on its east and south sides by a fence wall and on the west by a gate-house and outbuildings, which on the other side face the old high road from Carnforth to Borwick. Adjoining the gate-house on the south side is a long range of buildings, now used as barns and stables, but which are said to have been erected by Christopher Bindloss for the accommodation of his pack-horses on their way from Kendal to London. About 30 yds. to the east of the house a small stream runs southward to the River Keer, and the gardens are on the north and north-east. The plan follows in general the usual type of central hall and end wings, but with some important modifications, and there is evidence suggesting that the house has been built round an older keep or peel tower at two different periods, not, however, very far removed from one another, the earlier work being what is now the north-east wing at the back, with the narrow structure running westward at right angles to it. Assuming this to have been the case, the present kitchen may have been intended originally as the hall, the principal front of the house facing west on to the road. The tower, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the actual front elevation at the east end, set back between the projections of the porch and the narrow east wing, measures externally 36 ft. by 28 ft., the longer length being from north to south, and the walls are 6 ft. thick, those in the rest of the building being nowhere more than 3 ft. The chief evidence that the main building to the west of the tower is of later date is the existence of quoins and a straight joint at the junction of the tower and the staircase bay at the north-west angle, where the walls are flush at the back, and the raised level of the ground floor. However this may be, the present south front west of the tower seems to be unquestionably Robert Bindloss's

work, the date 1595 at the top of the staircase apparently being the time when the building was approaching completion. This being so, it follows, if the above assumption be correct, that the back part of the house is some years earlier in date.

The building has been for many years uninhabited, and is falling into a state of dilapidation. Some repairs appear to have been made in 1812, that date occurring on the lead spouts of the south front, and the upper room over the hall has undergone a rather unfortunate restoration at a later period. The back part of the house is inhabited by a farmer, and the gate-house is also occupied, but otherwise the building stands empty and desolate.

The gate-house is built of stone, with rough-cast walls and stone slated roof. The gateway is 9 ft. wide, with a low three-centred arch constructed of large wrought stones chamfered on the edge, but without hood mould, and above is a panel with the initials of Sir Robert Bindloss and Rebecca (Perry) his wife, with the date 1650. The passage-way is 19 ft. 9 in. long, with rooms on each side lit from the courtyard, the only windows on the west side to the road being one of four lights over the gateway and a two-light window on either side. Between the windows are two chimneys corbelled out at the level of the upper floor, the whole forming a rather good composition. The end gables, facing north and south, have stone copings and ball terminations. The range of buildings south of the gateway is about 250 ft. in length, and comprises a barn, stables and other outbuildings. The roofs are covered with modern blue slates, and there are five old stone doorways facing east with flat four-centred arches, two of which, however, are built up, and two later square-headed doors. The original small square openings remain in the bottom story, but all the upper windows, which were of two lights with hood moulds, have lost their mullions. There are no windows to the road, but there is a stone inserted in the wall bearing the initials of Robert Bindloss and his wife Agnes and the date 1590.³³ The stone, however, is said to have been originally in a gateway which preceded the present one, being preserved in the later buildings at the time of their erection by Christopher Bindloss.

Borwick Hall is built of stone, but with the exception of the north side, or back of the tower, the whole of the exterior walling is covered with rough-cast, which gives the house a far less dignified appearance than it would have possessed if faced with ashlar, or even rubble masonry, and the roofs are covered with modern blue slates. The doors, windows, parapets and other dressings are of sandstone, but the lower windows of the south front appear to have been renewed. A terrace with stone balustrade runs the full length of the front, with a flight of seven steps opposite the porch to the grass court. The stone

²⁶ In 1671-2 and 1672-3; P.R.O. *List*, 73.

²⁷ Dugdale, *Vitit.* (Chet. Soc.), 31.

²⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 142, m. 14; 165, m. 4.

²⁹ Dugdale, *Vitit.* (Chet. Soc.), 31.

³⁰ The manor or reputed manor of Borwick with the capital messuage, demesne lands, water-course, mill, &c., and appurtenances in Borwick, Warton and Hutton had with other manors and

lands been assigned to Cecily as her jointure in 1697; Mr. Roper's MS. The fine concerning it is Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 240, m. 140.

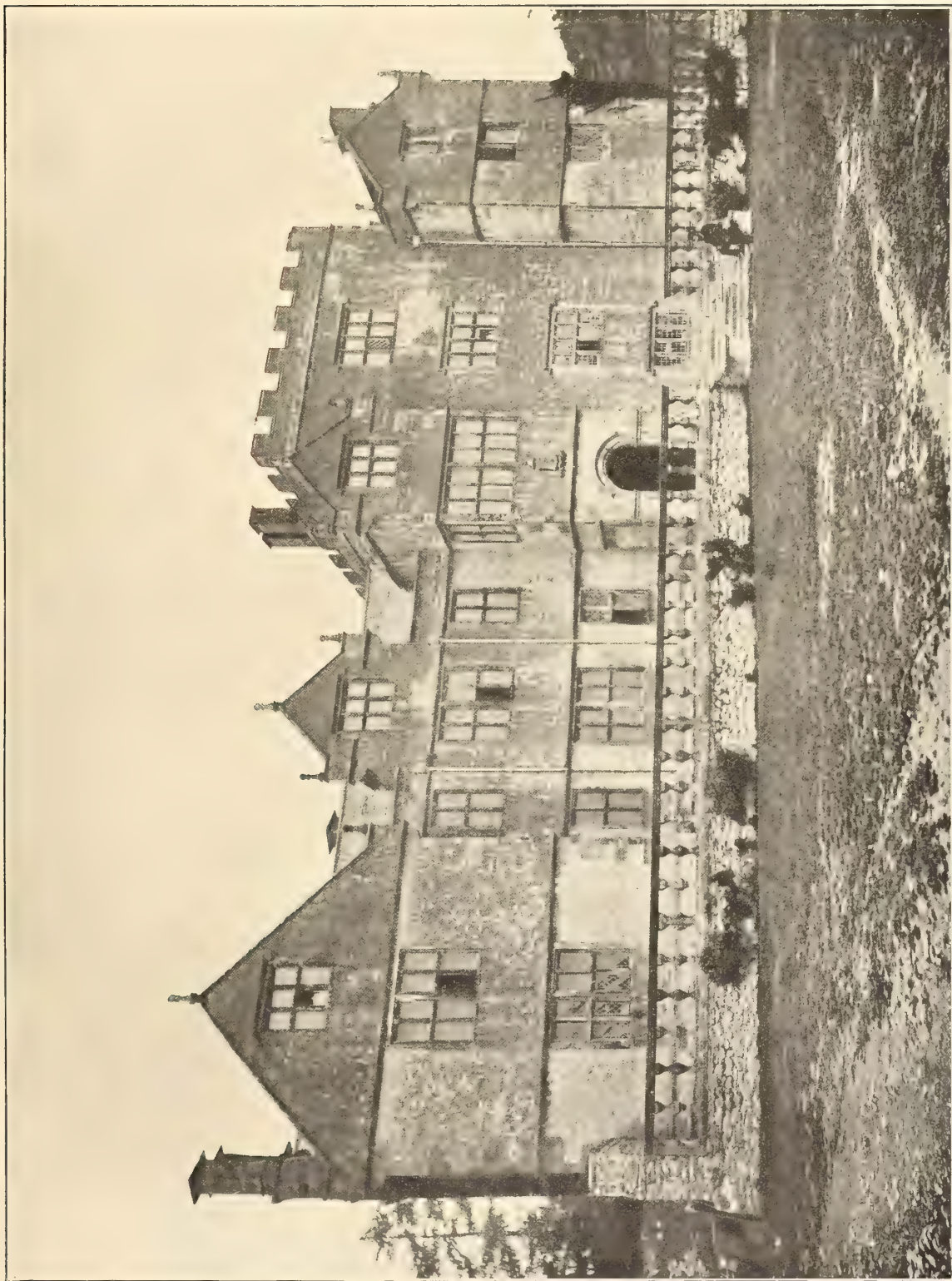
³¹ Whitaker, *op. cit.* 311. Borwick and Hutton were included in a recovery of the Standish manors in 1760; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 592, m. 7.

³² The sale particulars of 1854 said that the estate (335 acres) included 'the manor or lordship or reputed manor or

lordship of Borwick, with the quit-rents, royalties, and all other manorial rights belonging thereto.'

The inscription is
A^oDNI 1590
R. B
A^oB

the initials of the husband being in separate shields, those of the wife on a single shield with a small pair of shears between.



BORWICK HALL : SOUTH FRONT

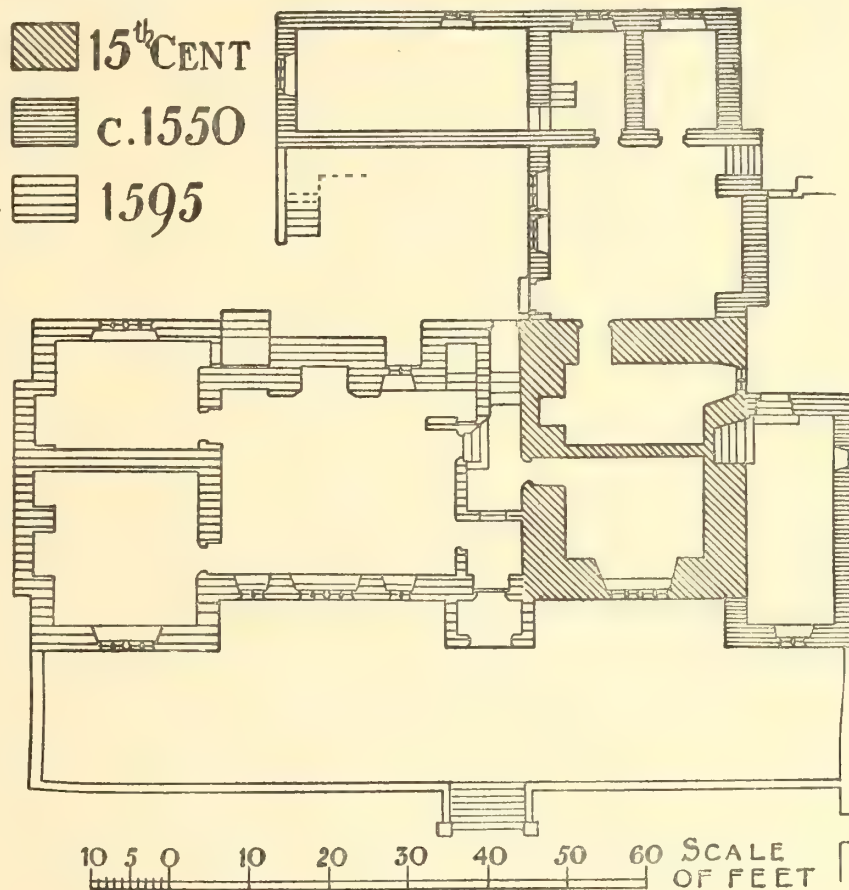


balustrade, however, was originally at the other side of the house, as shown in Nash's drawing,⁸⁴ the front terrace wall formerly terminating with a wooden rail and posts.⁸⁵ The south elevation is well broken up with gables and by the great mass of the keep, which consists of four stories and rises to a height of about 45 ft. The wings project only 7 ft. and are of unequal width, the west wing being 25 ft. across and that on the east only 17 ft., or little wider than the porch, which is carried up the full height of the building and forms a kind of flanking wing on the west side of the tower, while between the porch and the west wing, above the hall, is a dormer gable breaking the straight length of plain parapet. With the exception of those of the basement story of the tower and the east wing, all the front windows have transoms, and string courses divide the building horizontally all round, except the tower, which has an unbroken surface of wall its full height. The gables have ball terminations and corbelled ends, and the battlements of the tower are moulded all round. The porch has a semicircular outer arch with moulded impost and hood mould, above which is a modern shield with the arms of Marton impaling Dallas. There is a stone seat on each side, and the inner door has a square head and moulded jambs with a three-light window over. The door, which is the original oak one with Y knocker, opens on to a square lobby, from which a stone doorway with moulded jambs on the left leads into the hall. Here the usual arrangement of the screens is not

followed, the result apparently of its being an addition to the original design. A door in the east wall leads by steps down to a kind of lower lobby, giving access to the north courtyard and to the lower rooms of the tower, while the main staircase leads from the north-east corner. At the west end are two parlours, and there appears, by the evidence of the walling and steps on the outside, to have been a doorway in the north-west corner opening directly on to the north courtyard. The hall is 30 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in., with a boarded floor and a plain plaster ceiling in three bays, 11 ft. 6 in. high. The walls are panelled to a height of 8 ft. with plain square panelling, which has been removed in the window

reveals. The room is lit on the south side by three windows, the middle one of four lights and the others of two lights each, and there is also a similar two-light window on the north side between the fireplace and the stairs. The fireplace is of stone, and has a flat four-centred arch 6 ft. wide and 5 ft. high, and bears the initials R.B., but has apparently been restored, and the room contains a good 17th-century oak table 13 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. in width. The two rooms in the west wing, opening from the hall, are now bare, but the larger one facing south was formerly panelled in oak.

The stairs are of stone, within a bay 10 ft. square, the walls of which are panelled in deal, terminating in a gable with a three-light transomed window at the



PLAN OF BORWICK HALL

level of the attic floor. At the stair head is a kind of stone balustrade 3 ft. 3 in. high carried on circular pillars 6 in. and 4 in. in diameter, on the coping of which are carved the name of ALIXANDER BRINSMEAD MASON and the date 1595 in raised letters 3¼ in. high. The stairs, which are in short flights with corner landings round a central square newel, open at the first floor level directly on to a large room over the hall and entrance 37 ft. 6 in. long by 23 ft. in width, exclusive of the bay over the porch, which is 8 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. deep. The room, which has been a good deal restored, is lit on the south in the same way as the hall and by two windows of two lights on the north side, with a continuous window

⁸⁴ *Mansions of England in the Olden Time*, iv.

⁸⁵ Shown in the view in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

of six lights and two on each return in the recess or bay over the porch. In the west wing are two rooms similar in size to those below, but now modernized and without interest, and in the roof an attic gallery with dormer lights on the south side. A small room at the west end of the gallery, measuring 7 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft. and usually called 'Clarendon's Room,'³⁶ retains some good original oak panelling, and another room on the north side, known as the 'Coffin Room,'³⁷ is a kind of closet 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 6 in. at its widest end, formed partly above the fireplaces of the hall and room over it, the flues of which are carried up on either side of the window terminating in diagonally set chimney shafts, with a small balled gable between. Similar chimney shafts placed on each side of a gable occur again in the north-east wing, and on a larger scale in the west gable of the wing running west from it.

The lower or basement rooms of the tower are without interest, but on the 'ground floor,' which is midway between the ground and first floors of the main block, 6 ft. above the floor of the hall, is an interesting room known as the 'chapel,' 17 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., with a recess 5 ft. 9 in. wide and 2 ft. 6 in. deep in the west wall, which may have been originally a window opening, but has been used, apparently in the 18th century, for the altar, being decorated with stars and the sacred initials on a blue ground. The east and south walls are panelled their full height in deal painted to look like oak, and on the north and west in plaster similarly treated. The window recess on the south side is 4 ft. deep, and the window, like those to the floor above, is a transomed one of four lights with hood mould, probably inserted in the tower at the time of its reconstruction in the 16th century. From the 'chapel' access is gained to the small east wing, in which on the same level are two rooms traditionally allotted to the 'priest.' The first of these is 11 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 3 in., panelled its full height of 8 ft. 6 in. in deal painted to resemble oak, and with a low two-light window on the south side and another on the east. Below the floor is a space 4 ft. high known as 'the priest's hiding-place,' but probably merely a hiatus caused by the wish to keep the floors level without unduly increasing the height of the room below. The back room, which is 14 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 3 in., has a stone fireplace and late square panelling its full height, each panel painted with a tied olive branch and the joints of the framing ornamented with alternate gilded stars and fleurs de lis. The size of the room is reduced by a screen bay in the south-west corner giving access to the front room, and there are windows on the north and east. The upper rooms in the east wing are without interest. The line of an older and lower gable can be seen at the back, showing that the wing has been raised a story, probably at the time the hall was built. The

tower is now covered with two slated hipped roofs having lead gutters, and there is a turret at its north-east corner, the upper part of which has been rebuilt.

The north-east wing is 39 ft. long, but less in height than the rest of the house, the eaves of the roof being level with the sills of the first floor windows of the main block. It is, however, extremely picturesque viewed from the west, and the roof, together with that of the western returned wing, retains its original stone slates, on which a profuse vegetation consisting largely of ferns and yellow stonecrop has formed. The kitchen is 22 ft. by 21 ft., with a flagged floor and plaster ceiling 9 ft. 3 in. high, and is lit by a transomed window of six lights on the west side. The fireplace opening opposite is 12 ft. wide and 6 ft. 6 in. high, but is partly filled in with a modern range. There are two doors at the north end and an external one at the north-east corner, suggesting a screen arrangement if this were ever the hall. At the south end another door leads into the tower, the basement of which is level with the kitchen floor, and there is a modern door in the south-west corner to the yard. The returned wing, which incloses the back courtyard on its north side, is 32 ft. long by 17 ft. in width and two stories in height, with an external stone staircase at its south-west corner giving access to the upper floor by means of a covered way or verandah the full length of the south front. The verandah roof is a continuation of that of the building supported by wooden posts, between which is a plain wooden balustrade, the whole forming a very picturesque feature in conjunction with the mullioned windows and dormer gable of the north-east wing overlooking the courtyard.³⁸

At the north-east corner of the building are what appear to be the ruins of a domestic chapel swung round from the house at a slightly different angle, and measuring about 32 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. externally. The average height of the walls is now about 7 ft. 6 in., and in the south side is the lower part of a five-light window 7 ft. wide, the sill, jambs and part of one of the mullions of which still remain. The sill of the east window is also in position, the bases of three mullions being visible, but at the north end it is embedded in the wall or broken off. The walls are 2 ft. 6 in. thick and of rubble masonry, and the window jambs and mullions have been moulded. The ruins now inclose piggeries connected with the farm.

The gardens on the north side of the house extended eastward across the brook up the hill-side in a succession of terraces which may still be traced. The east boundary wall of the upper terrace is continued southward to a hill known as Bull Cop, on which is a tower which may have been the dovecote.

The estate of the Bower family, above mentioned, can be traced for some time.³⁹ One or two other

³⁶ The tradition that Clarendon stayed at Borwick Hall and wrote part of his *History of the Rebellion* there is without foundation.

³⁷ The walls sloping inwards to the window between the chimney flues makes that end of the room resemble in some slight degree the shape of a coffin.

³⁸ This is the view drawn by Nash (*Mansions of England*).

³⁹ William Redmayne in 1531 com-

plained that Thomas Johnson *alias* Bower (Bower) and others had destroyed the mill dam at Borwick; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 147. In 1574 John Bower had a dispute with George Sill concerning Cawser House in Borwick; *ibid.* iii, 15.

An agreement as to four messuages, &c., was in 1576 made between John Johnson *alias* Bower (son and heir of James) and James Johnson *alias* Bower;

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 38, m. 128. See *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 3.

John Bower *alias* Johnson died in 1617 holding a capital messuage and lands in Borwick of Sir Robert Bindloss by fealty and suit of court. His heir was a son Thomas, above thirty years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 252. Thomas died in 1623 holding his estate of the king as of his duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. His



BORWICK HALL : THE NORTH COURTYARD



BORWICK HALL : THE COVERED WAY

families appear in the records.⁴⁰ Edward Sharp of Borwick, who died in 1909, inherited through the Taylor family; he was succeeded by his son Mr. William James Sharp.

The moor was inclosed in 1820.⁴¹

The Church of England is represented by St. Mary's Church; the vicar of Warton conducts service. A chapel formerly stood on the green near the hall,⁴² and was in the time of the Commonwealth served by Richard Sherlock, afterwards rector of Winwick. The Book of Common Prayer being then prohibited, he is said to have used an echo or imitation of his own composition.⁴³ He was a benefactor to the poor of the township and parish. After the Restoration the vicar of Warton is said to have ministered there occasionally. The estate passing to the Roman Catholic family of Standish in 1688, the building was closed⁴⁴ and fell into decay.

YEALAND REDMAYNE

Jalant, Dom. Bk.; Hielande, 1202; Hieland, 1207; Yeland, 1208; Yelaund, Yelaunde, 1276.

The configuration of this northern half of Yealand may be described as quarterly. In the north-east and south-west are low-lying level tracts called White Moss and Storrs Moss respectively; in the pass between them is Yealand Storrs. Hilderstone is on a slightly higher piece of land to the east of White Moss. The south-eastern part is occupied by the northern spur of the ridge which begins at Warton Crag; near the foot of its eastern slope is the village of Yealand Redmayne. The north-western portion, the largest in area, is also hilly; Gatebarrow New Park occupies the extreme corner. The northern boundary is formed by Leighton Beck, on which stands Brackenthwaite. The area of the township is 2,135½ acres,¹ and in 1901 it had a population of 191.

The north road from Lancaster to Kendal passes through the eastern part of the township. Through the village another road goes north and north-west, by Brackenthwaite, to Arnside; at Leyland Storrs it is joined by a road from Silverdale. The London and North-Western Railway Company's main line

passes through near the eastern boundary. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal is near it.

A furnace and forge were established at the beginning of the 18th century by the proprietors of the Furness Iron Works, the ore being conveyed by coasters.² An embankment was formed in 1840 for the protection of the moss from the sea.

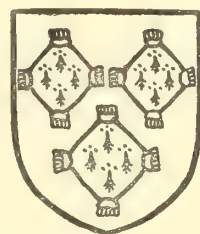
The hamlet of Yealand Storrs was famous for plums.³

The township has a parish council.

The celebrity of the place is Richard Hubberthorn, born in 1628. He served as an officer in the Parliament's army in the Civil War, but then became a friend of George Fox and adopted his religious views. He had a controversy with Dr. Sherlock, chaplain of Borwick. He died in Newgate in 1662.⁴

The manor of YEALAND RED-MANOR MAYNE was the result of a partition of Yealand made probably by William de Lancaster I in the time of Henry II.⁵ The moiety of Silverdale granted

to Cartmel Priory by Henry de Redmayne was probably included in it at first. To Norman de Yealand the same William granted Levens in Westmorland,⁶ and his son Henry adopted the surname Redman or Redmayne.⁷ The family is mainly connected with Westmorland. Henry gave land near Hilderstone to Cockersand Abbey about 1200,⁸ and was succeeded by a son Matthew,⁹ who in 1242 held part of Yealand of William de Lancaster III,¹⁰ and in 1246-8 acted as Sheriff of Lancashire.¹¹ On the partition of the Lancaster inheritance about that time Yealand Redmayne was assigned to Lindsay, and so in the end reverted to the duchy.¹² Sir Matthew was followed by his son Henry,¹³ who in 1267 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Levens, Yealand and Trenterne.¹⁴ He had a son Matthew,¹⁵ whose son Adam received



REDMAYNE. Gules three cushions ermine tasselled or.

son and heir Thomas, aged eighteen in 1630, succeeded him; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 26.

⁴⁰ In 1302 John Brown of Borwick made a claim against Henry Brown of Carnforth; Assize R. 419, m. 10.

The Middletons of Yealand held a messuage in Borwick, but the tenure is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 64.

Richard Backhouse paid £10 in 1631 as a composition for refusing knighthood; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

A short pedigree of Nathaniel West of Borwick Hall was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* 330. He was cousin of Cecily wife of Sir Francis Bindloss, who was daughter of Thomas West, third Lord De la Warr. He had a monument in Warton Church.

⁴¹ Under a Private Act, 56 Geo. III, cap. 15.

⁴² In 1650 it was stated that Sir Robert Bindloss had left £20 a year for a 'preaching minister' at this chapel, 'whilst any of his name or blood should be lords of Borwick'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 122.

At that time the stipend was withheld and no incumbent is named.

⁴³ Whitaker, op. cit. ii, 313. Sherlock had a controversy with the Quakers in 1654 while chaplain at Borwick. He is said to have left on account of his remonstrances concerning Sir Robert Bindloss's reckless living proving useless.

⁴⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 562.

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 2,136 acres, including 7 of inland water.

² Lucas, Warton MS.; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), viii, 31.

³ Lucas, Warton MS. ⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵ See the account of Yealand Conyers.

⁶ The charter is printed in an essay on the Redman family by Mr. W. Greenwood in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Arch. Soc.* (new ser.), iii, 272. Full use has been made of this essay, but the spelling Redmayne has been adopted as that used in the township name. Norman was also known as *dapifer* from his office under the Hospitaliers and even as 'de Redmayne'; *ibid.* 275-6.

⁷ Henry son of Norman de Redmayne had succeeded to his part of Levens by 1188; *ibid.* 276.

⁸ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 997; the land was in his demesne.

⁹ Benedict was son and heir of Henry de Redmayne in 1216; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 571. Matthew son of Henry de Redmayne attested a charter somewhat later; *Cockersand Chartul.* ii, 339.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154.

¹¹ *P.R.O. List.* 72.

¹² In 1324 Much Yealand and Little Yealand were included in the lordship of Ingram de Gynes; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 126. Mary Countess of Pembroke held it in 1346, as shown in the account of Yealand Conyers; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 82.

¹³ Mr. Greenwood ut sup.

¹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 74.

¹⁵ Matthew son and heir of Henry de Redmayne showed his right to free warren in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 794. He had disputes with various tenants and others; Assize R. 408, m. 58 d., 54 d.

Matthew was in possession in 1283, when the Prior of Cartmel made complaint as to his taking trees in the prior's wood at Yealand; *De Banco R.* 48, m. 65.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Yealand¹⁶ and in 1327 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne of Yealand Redmayne.¹⁷

Adam de Redmayne had a son John, who died without issue, and daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, between whom the manor was divided.¹⁸ The former married Roger de Croft of Durslet in Dalton, and her share descended to the Lawrences of Yealand as shown below; Margaret married John Boteler of Marton in the Fylde,¹⁹ and her daughter Ellen carried this part of the manor to Nicholas de Croft of Dalton on her marriage to him in 1388-9.²⁰ On the partition of the Croft manors it was included in the Middleton share.²¹ From that time there appear to have been two manors called Yealand Redmayne.

Edmund brother of John Lawrence²² died in 1510 (*sic*) holding the manor of Yealand Redmayne of the king as duke as of his manor of Warton by the sixth part of a knight's fee. Joan his daughter and heir, then thirty-two years of age, married Thomas Lathom, and at her death in 1509 was followed by her son Thomas, who did not long survive.²³ Thomas Lathom, the husband, retained possession till his death in 1515. Joan's next heir was a niece Agnes wife of William Preston, as daughter of her sister Elizabeth; but the heir male was a cousin Lancelot Lawrence, son of Edmund's brother Robert, and he was thirty years old in 1515.²⁴



LAWRENCE. *Argent*
a cross raguly gules.

Lancelot Lawrence died in 1534 holding the manor of Yealand Redmayne by the sixth part of a knight's fee and various other messuages and lands in Warton, Silverdale and other places.²⁵ His heir was a son Thomas, aged thirteen, whose wardship was in 1538 given to Thomas Haydock.²⁶ The heir died in 1541, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, also a minor.²⁷ Robert died in 1555,²⁸ and was followed by a daughter Anne, then ten years old.²⁹ She married Walter Sydenham,³⁰ and in 1566 they sold the manor, with messuages, windmill, dovecote, &c., and lands in various townships, to George Middleton,³¹ who thus became lord of the whole manor, as well as of Yealand Conyers and Leighton. Nevertheless the Lawrence and Croft portions continued to be regarded as separate manors, and were named Yealand Redmayne and Yealand Storrs. The Yealand Hall³² estate, perhaps representing the Storrs demesne, appears to have been purchased from the Towneleys by Thomas Rawlinson, who died in 1802. It was afterwards sold to John Bond of Lancaster, whose representatives in or about 1851 sold it to the late R. T. Gillow of Leighton.³³

There is little separate record of STORRS.³⁴ It was in 1558 in the hands of Oliver Middleton,³⁵ and was afterwards held by the Middletons of Leighton.³⁶

As already related, Hilderstone was given to the canons of Cockersand in the time of Henry II or Richard I.³⁷ It was held of the abbey by the family of Comyn, of whom was Robert Comyn living in 1451 and 1461. The relict of Robert Comyn held half of Hilderstone Grange for 10s. rent in 1501 and Edmund Comyn the other moiety for the same rent. In 1537 Thomas Comyn and Edmund Comyn held the two

¹⁶ Mr. Greenwood *ut sup.*

¹⁷ Chart. R. 1 Edw. III, m. 31, no. 61. Adam de Redmayne was plaintiff in 1332; Assize R. 1411, m. 11 d.

¹⁸ Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 117, 120; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. file 1, bde. 8, m. 8. John son of Adam de Redmayne died in 1350 holding two-thirds of the manor of Yealand and the reversion of the other third held by his mother Ellen in dower; the whole was held of the king in chief as of the lands which were William de Coucy's by the service of 7½d. and suit at the king's court at Warton. The heirs were his sisters—Margaret, aged sixteen, and Elizabeth, aged fifteen, already wife of Roger de Croft; Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 24.

¹⁹ Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 110; a settlement on the daughter Ellen on her marriage to Edward son of Sir Thomas de Lathom the younger in 1378. See also fol. 114.

In a rental of Kendal lordship c. 1400 Nicholas Croft is stated to hold the manor of Yealand Redmayne in right of his wife Ellen by a rent of 12d.; Levens Hall D. He owed no suit of mill.

²⁰ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 567, 585.

²¹ See the account of Yealand Conyers.

²² A scrap of pedigree in Kuerden gives the descent thus: Adam—da. Elizabeth—s. John—s. John—da. Mabel; Kuerden MSS. iv (end); also Greenwood, *Redmans of Levens*, 249. In 1395 John son of Roger de Croft of Yealand Redmayne and Nicholas de Croft of Dalton made a division of the inheritance; *Final Conc.* iii, 46-7.

Thomas Lawrence of Yealand Red-

mayne complained of various outrages in 1443; Thomas Beetham and others came to kill him, and they set his house on fire; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 7, m. 17, 18b.

John Lawrence died in 1479 holding the manor of Yealand Redmayne. His heir was a brother Edmund, aged forty; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 111b.

²³ Three inquisitions were taken in 1510, 1513 and 1514, but all give the date of Edmund Lawrence's death as 20 Jan. 1 Hen. VIII (1509-10), and state that his daughter Joan afterwards married Thomas Lathom, bore a son Thomas and died 10 June 1509; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 37, 24, 19. Possibly the first date should be 1 Hen. VII. In one of the inquisitions the service is called that for the sixteenth part of a knight's fee.

²⁴ *Ibid.* iv, no. 61; the heir of Thomas Lathom was his nephew Hugh son of Richard Lathom.

About 1526 Nicholas Bellingham and Joan his wife made a claim, Joan and her sisters Elizabeth, Margaret and Agnes being daughters and heirs of Agnes Preston; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, L 14.

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 41.

²⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), g. 734 (36); xvi, g. 1308 (43).

²⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 36.

²⁸ In 1552 he made a feoffment of all his lands in Yealand Redmayne, Warton, Silverdale, Hutton, &c., with remainders to his sister Isabel and to Thomas, Hugh and John, sons of Thomas Bradley; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 113.

²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 38.

³⁰ A feoffment of lands in Yealand

Redmayne was in 1565 made by Walter Sydenham, Anne his wife, George Middleton and Thomas Bradley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 27, m. 21.

Thomas (son of Thomas) Bradley of Arnside obtained a lease of Yealand Hall from Walter Sydenham of Hatcher in Somerset and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Lawrence, at a rent of £7 for his life, but complained in 1567 that certain of the tenants were withdrawing services due by custom and agreement. Each of the customary tenants (nine in number) did yearly four days' shearing, one day's ploughing and one day's harrowing, giving also five hens and 1d. for a cock; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. I, B 7.

³¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 175; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 111b.

³² The hall was rebuilt in 1769.

³³ Information of Mr. J. R. Ford.

³⁴ It may have been the Little Yealand of 1324.

³⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 19, m. 32. Oliver had other messuages and lands in Dalton and Nether Burrow. The remainders were to Christopher son and heir-apparent of John Middleton, and to Edward and Richard, other sons.

One Thomas Middleton of Haverbreck held various messuages in the township in 1531-2; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 22-3 Hen. VIII.

³⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 156, m. 115.

³⁷ *Cockersand Chartul.* 996, 1161, 1195, 1286-7. The grange of Hilderstone was usually described after the dissolution of the monasteries as held at will of the king for 20s. rent.

moieties, one of which appears to have passed to the noted Quaker family of Backhouse, of whom John Backhouse of Yealand Redmayne died in 1690, and was buried at Hilderstone. His daughter Hannah married John son of Edward Cumming of Hilderstone. Her brother Thomas had a son John Backhouse, described as of Hilderstone, who died in 1779, having devised his estate there to his cousin John Cumming, whose daughter and heir Hannah married her third cousin George Backhouse and brought to him the re-united estate of Hilderstone. His grandson Edward Cumming Backhouse is the present owner.³⁸



MIDDLETON of Leighton. *Argent a saltire engrailed sable, a mullet for difference.*

YEALAND CONYERS

Betheleghton, 1246; Leghton, 1348.

The southern half of Yealand lies upon the hilly ridge extending north from Warton Crag; here it attains a height of 400 ft. above sea level. On the eastern slope is the village of Yealand Conyers; on the western is Leighton, below which is the level tract of Leighton Moss. The eastern slope leads into an open vale, bounded on the east by gently rising ground. The township is well wooded, and there are fine views over the country. Near the south-west boundary is a copper mine. The area measures 1,581½ acres,¹ and there was a population of 267 in 1901.

The Lancaster and Kendal road goes north through the township. West of it, higher up the hill, goes the road through the village from Warton to Yealand Redmayne, with branches east and west. The main line of the London and North-Western railway runs

through the eastern half of the township. Along the boundary at this side passes the Lancaster and Kendal Canal.

The soil is limestone. Barley, oats and roots are grown. In 1831 the inhabitants were largely employed in flax-spinning and linen manufacture.²

The township is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 there was only one manor *MANORS* of YEALAND, and it no doubt included Silverdale. The whole was assessed as four plough-lands, and was held by Earl Tostig as appurtenant to the neighbouring lordship of Beetham. Roger of Poitou held the same in 1086.³ Later it became part of the barony of the Lancaster family,⁴ being held by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee,⁵ and on division the Yealand Conyers part was assigned to Margaret de Ros of Kendal.

Before 1176 William de Lancaster I granted Yealand and Silverdale, as a plough-land and a half, this being apparently a moiety of the whole, to Adam de Avranches.⁶ Adam was succeeded by his son Roger de Yealand,⁷ who, with the assent of his wife Sunniva, gave land in his demesne there to the brethren of Cockersand⁸; and Roger's son Adam de Yealand,⁹ sheriff of the county from 1228 to 1233,¹⁰ followed.

Adam left a daughter and heir Alice,¹¹ who married Robert de Conyers, and their portion thus acquired its distinctive name. The manor was also called LEIGHTON or Leighton Conyers.¹² Leighton seems at first to have been the demesne land, but was in later times regarded as a manor distinct from Yealand Conyers, and the tenures became confused. The Conyers family held it for half a century or more,¹³ and it then passed, probably by



CONYERS. *Azure a maunch or.*

³⁸ Foster, *Backhouse Descendants*, i, 13, 16, 48.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,582 acres, including 4 of inland water.

² Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 290b.

⁴ It formed part of their Warton or Carnforth fee.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. On the division of the Lancaster inheritance part of Leighton and Yealand, called the tenth part of a knight's fee, went to Margaret de Ros and her son William; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 215. The other part went to Ingram de Gynes; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 317.

In 1346 the partition is thus shown: Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke held a plough-land in Yealand Redmayne, which paid 7½d. for castle ward, while Thomas de Ros had another plough-land in Yealand Conyers, which paid 5d.; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 82. Silverdale, half a plough-land, paying 2½d., had been separated. Probably the three parts had been assessed as three plough-lands, paying 1s. 3d. for castle ward, and had been divided equally; the 7½d. on Yealand Redmayne may be the result of the gift of its moiety of Silverdale to Cartmel Priory, which was not charged.

⁶ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 149, printed in *Final Conc.* i, 107. The deed is a

grant or confirmation of the same estate by William de Lancaster III to Adam de Yealand, grandson of the former Adam.

A pleading of 1292 quoted below states that William de Lancaster made the partition, in virtue of his lordship, between the ancestors of Conyers and Redmayne.

⁷ As the Yealand family soon afterwards had land in Ellel it seems certain that this was the 'Roger son of Adam' to whom Grimbald gave 2 oxgangs of land with Sunniva his daughter in free marriage; *Final Conc.* i, 27.

⁸ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 996. The wife's name is denoted by S. in the charter.

⁹ Adam son of Roger de Yealand gave to Cockersand Abbey a rent of 4s. from Ellel for the soul of his lady, Helewise de Lancaster; *Chartul.* iii, 769.

Adam de Yealand occurs from 1202 onward; *Final Conc.* i, 13, &c. He had brothers Robert and William; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 565. Another brother, Nicholas, was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 921, 768-9.

¹⁰ *P.R.O. List*, 72; the surname is misprinted Irland (for Ireland).

Adam de Yealand gave land in Warton in Amounderness, together with his body, to Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.*

i, 190. An Adam de Yealand was seneschal of the Bishop of Durham in 1225; Hutchinson, *Dur.* i, 199.

¹¹ She was one of the hostages of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid in 1216; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 571. Robert de Conyers was tenant in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 154.

¹² In 1246 Robert de Conyers and Alice his wife, together with Matthew de Redmayne, complained that Thomas de Beetham took common in their land of Yealand. He replied that he and his ancestors had from the Conquest been seised of common there; neither plaintiffs nor he knew their severalty, for the land had never been partitioned; *Assize R.* 404, m. 12. Afterwards a definition of Thomas's right was agreed upon, eight of his men being allowed pasture right in Yealand within certain bounds, one of which was the road from Bethelgton (Leighton) to Silverdale; *Final Conc.* i, 108.

¹³ In 1276 Alice de Conyers claimed the custody of the manor of Yealand during the minority of the heir of Adam de Conyers, who held by knight's service. The defendants were Margaret de Ros and others; *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 313; *De Banco R.* 17, m. 107 d.; 18, m. 28 d. Adam was the son of Alice, and had received Sleddale from his mother; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 324.

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marriage, to the Crofts of Dalton.¹⁴ There was some dismemberment also, for younger branches of the Croft family had Tewitfield in Warton and Silverdale. The manor proper, Yealand Conyers and Leighton, descended with Dalton until the partition of 1489, when it was assigned to Sir Robert Middleton,¹⁵ as son of Geoffrey, who had married Alison daughter and co-heir of James Croft.¹⁶

Robert Middleton himself married Agnes or Anne daughter and heir of Roger Beetham.¹⁷ He was made a knight at Hutton Field, near Berwick, in 1482.¹⁸ His son Thomas¹⁹ died at Kendal in 1517 holding certain messuages and land called the manor of Leighton, &c., of the heirs of Sir Thomas Parr by services unknown; lands in Yealand were held of the king as of his duchy by the tenth part of a knight's fee.²⁰ Geoffrey, the son and heir, aged fifteen, died in London a few months after his



MIDDLETON of Leighton. *Argent a saltire engrailed sable.*

father, and then a younger son, Gervase, became heir.²¹ His wardship and marriage were in 1520 granted to Sir William Parr.²² He recovered part at least of the Beetham inheritance and died in 1548, leaving his son George to succeed him, he being twenty-six years old.²³

George Middleton, who recorded a pedigree in 1567,²⁴ died early in 1600 holding the manors of the queen—Yealand as of her duchy of Lancaster by the fourth part of a knight's fee and Leighton as of her barony of Kendal—and various other manors, lands, advowsons, &c. His heir was his son Thomas, aged twenty-three.²⁵ In the main the family continued faithful to the Roman Catholic religion,²⁶ their names occurring on the recusant rolls, though in some cases the head of the family temporized to escape fines and persecution.²⁷ Thomas Middleton was not a temporizer, for in 1629 he compounded by an annual fine of £100 for the two-thirds of his estates liable to sequestration for recusancy.²⁸ He recorded a pedigree in 1613,²⁹ and in 1631 paid £13 6s. 8d. as composition for refusing knighthood.³⁰ He died in 1640 holding the manors of Leighton (with the park), Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne (with the new

Isolda widow of William de Croft demanded of Robert son of Adam de Conyers, Nicholas le Gentyll, Katherine de Singleton and Thomas Skillehare in 1291 a statement of the services by which they held the tenement of Alice de Conyers in Yealand and Skerton; De Banco R. 87, m. 26 d. In 1301 a similar demand was made against Robert de Conyers—by what services did he hold his tenement in Leighton and Yealand of Margaret de Ros; *ibid.* 136, m. 14 d.

Agnes widow of Adam de Conyers in 1292 released her dower-right to Gilbert de Burnolfshead for a rent of 8 marks to be paid in the greater church of St. Edmund in Suffolk; Assize R. 408, m. 67 d. At the same time John, Alice and Agnes, the children (under age) of William de Conyers, claimed a tenement in Warton against Isolda de Croft; *ibid.* m. 58. Alice daughter of William de Conyers seems to have become heiress of her father; *Final Conc.* i, 191.

The above-named Isolda appears in numerous pleas of the time. She stated that one William de Lancaster, lord of both Yealands, gave one to the ancestors of Matthew de Redmayne, and the other to the ancestors of Robert Conyers, excepting a wood called Clenc-foteslagh, which he gave to Adam de Yealand. Adam's daughter and heir Alice enfeoffed Isolda, who complained of trespass. The jury found that Matthew and Robert held the wood in common, but Robert had demised his property to Gilbert de Burnolfshead, and decided against Isolda, who paid 1 mark as fine; *ibid.* m. 10, 30 d. See also De Banco R. 69, m. 148. John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden gave land in Warton to Isolda with remainder to her son John de Croft; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 112.

It is clear that Robert Conyers was lord of the manor from 1291 to 1301 at least.

¹⁴ There seems to be no record of the way in which the Crofts acquired the manor.

Lambert de Hubrightthorn (Hubbert-horne) in 1302 claimed a messuage in Yealand against Roger de Croft; De Banco R. 144, m. 155.

In 1310 Henry de Croft held the 'hamlet' of Leighton Conyers of William de Ros as of his barony of Kendal by a rent of 12d. and one niais hawk. Nicholas de Grendon held a fourth part of the same hamlet by 1d. rent; Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 54. The 'manor' of Leighton Conyers (excepting one messuage in the manor) was settled on Henry de Croft in 1325; *Final Conc.* ii, 69. The manor was held in dower by the widow of Roger de Croft, as appears by the fine.

Adam de Redmayne, Sir Henry de Croft, John his son and Aline widow of Roger de Croft in 1337 held a wood in Yealand, and Adam desired a partition; *ibid.* 309, m. 212 d. John de Croft of Dalton in 1353 obtained a messuage and land from Gilbert Aleynson and Avice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 139.

Sir John de Croft died in 1419 holding the manor of Leighton by knight's service and a rent of 5d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 140-1.

¹⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 68, m. 7; the manor of Leighton with the villis of Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne.

¹⁶ The Middletons derived their surname from the place so called a few miles north of Kirkby Lonsdale. The agreement for the marriage of Geoffrey Middleton and Alison daughter of James son of Nicholas Croft is dated 1438-9; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 140.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* cviii, fol. 113b; cxlix, fol. 146.

¹⁸ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 6; by Richard Duke of Gloucester.

¹⁹ By an agreement of 1478 between Sir Thomas Strickland and Robert Middleton the latter's son Thomas was to marry Joan, the former's daughter; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 146b.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 91. Joan survived her husband. The heir was found to be the son Gervase, aged sixteen.

John Hyne, to whom £112 was owing, had been in possession, but complained in 1519 that he had been ousted; *ibid.* no. 97. The estate is here described as the manors of Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne, four messuages in Over Læillet, moss-land called Warton

Moss, and a messuage next Yealand Conyers called Leighton Hall.

²¹ *Ibid.* v, no. 4; taken in 1520 to correct the earlier findings. Gervase was stated to be then seventeen years of age. Joan Middleton, his mother, died in 1526, Gervase being twenty-six years old; *ibid.* vi, no. 69.

²² *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 557. Gervase was born at Kendal 21 Dec. 1501; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 70.

²³ *Ibid.* ix, no. 11. The lands in the Yealands were said to be held of the king by knight's service, and Leighton of the Marquess of Northampton as of his manor of Parr (an error for Kendal). By his will he provided for Anne his wife, his sons George, William and Thomas and his daughters Elizabeth and Anne. George was to have the custody of Mary daughter of Gervase's sister until her marriage.

George Middleton had livery of his lands in November 1548; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 557. Richard Pallady—he was farmer of Warton rectory—married Anne the widow and they had a dispute with the heir as to certain goods, &c., at Leighton; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 103. George Middleton had further disputes concerning Thornbarrow, Homer, Flatts and other lands in Leighton; *ibid.* ii, 292, 313, 268; iii, 24.

²⁴ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 62.

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 51. Hilderstone Moss, Whiett Moss and Store Moss are named. For a claim by Margaret widow of George see *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 422.

²⁶ The widow (second wife) of George Middleton was a recusant; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 165.

²⁷ Information of Mr. Gillow.

²⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173.

²⁹ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 29. For family disputes of 1627 see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 20.

³⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222. In 1638 Robert Middleton appeared on behalf of his father Thomas, who had been summoned to answer for a deficiency in the arms shown at a muster; *Cal. S. P. D.* m. 1637-8, pp. 398, 410.

park), &c.; the heir was his son George, aged thirty-three.³¹

In May 1642 the tenants of the lordship of Yealand Redmayne, Yealand Conyers and Yealand Storrs complained of divers exactions. They held by inheritance according to the custom of the manor, by annual rents and services, a 'running fine or gressum' called a 'town take,' being a double rent every tenth year and arbitrary fines at the death of lord or tenant, from two to four years' rent. A widow had paid no fine, but had given the best beast. Thomas Middleton, the late lord, and his son George had recently attempted to increase the arbitrary fines on succession up to twelve years' rent or more, and to alter the conditions of tenure. The park was overstocked with deer, which depastured the tenants' lands.³² A decree in Chancery in 1659 confirmed an award made concerning the fines payable and other customs of the manors; it sets out the names of the tenants and the rents payable. The tenements were customary freehold, being conveyed by deed by the lord's licence, which could not be refused if the fine was paid. The lord admitted the heir on the death of a tenant.³³

The Civil War then broke out, and George Middleton, who was made knight³⁴ and baronet³⁵ by the king in 1642, took a prominent part as a Royalist,³⁶ and was captured at the surrender of Dublin in 1647. His estates had been sequestered by the Parliament, but he was eventually allowed to compound. Nothing was said of his recusancy,³⁷ so that he was outwardly a conformist. Part of the estate was mortgaged to Sir Thomas Sclater.³⁸ A settlement of the manors was made in 1658.³⁹ Sir George outlived the Commonwealth, serving as

sheriff in 1661⁴⁰ and recording his pedigree in 1664.⁴¹ He died in February 1673-4,⁴² and his daughter Mary was his heir. She married Somerford Oldfield of Somerford in Cheshire⁴³ and had several children. The only son George Middleton Oldfield died intestate 25 January 1708-9,⁴⁴ and his heirs were his sister Katherine wife of Thomas Fletcher of Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland, and his niece Dorothy wife of Albert Hodgson or Hodshon, who was daughter of another sister Anne by Edmund Gooden.⁴⁵

In 1711 a partition of the estates was made. Albert Hodshon took Leighton Hall and most of the demesnes, Thomas Fletcher taking the three manors of Yealand with other estates. Mr. Hodshon was a Roman Catholic and Jacobite, and, taking open part with the Scottish invaders of 1715, went with them to Preston,⁴⁶ and was probably captured there. His life interest in the Leighton estate was declared forfeit⁴⁷ and was sold by auction in 1723; it was bought for him by a friend,⁴⁸ and he continued to live at Leighton. The will of Dorothy wife of Albert Hodshon, dated 1751, disposed of the capital messuage of Leighton and Leighton Park, part of the inheritance of her uncle George Middleton Oldfield.⁴⁹ She had two daughters, Mary, who married George, younger son of Charles Towneley of Towneley, and Anne, who married Bryan Hawarden of Wigan.⁵⁰ Neither had any issue, and George Towneley, who became owner of the estate, where he resided till 1782, devised it to his nephew John Towneley of Towneley, and by him it was sold about 1790 to Alexander Worswick, son of Thomas Worswick, the Lancaster banker.⁵¹ Alexander died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, but the estates were sold after the failure

³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 64. The Yealands were stated to be held of the king as of his duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee, while Leighton was held of the king as of his pourparty of the barony of Kendal called the 'Marquess fee.'

³² Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle. 370. The tenants thought the lord wished to depopulate the township.

³³ Information of Mr. J. R. Ford. The usual fine was fixed at eight years' rent.

³⁴ Metcalfe, op. cit. 199.

³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 185.

³⁶ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.) 14, 24.

³⁷ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 131-5. His fine was fixed at £855 8s., and he settled a rectory of £60 a year on the ministry. The fine was subsequently increased to £1,015. His uncle Robert and brother Robert had annuities.

In fines concerning the manor in 1653 and the whole estate in 1654 George Middleton and Anne his wife were deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 154, m. 92; 156, m. 135.

³⁸ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* i, 382-4.

³⁹ George Middleton, Anne his wife, Somerford Oldfield and Mary his wife were concerned in a suit respecting the manors and townships of Yealand Redmayne, Yealand Storrs, Yealand Conyers and Lindeth in 1659; Bill Bks. no. 6.

⁴⁰ P.R.O. *List*, 73. In the same year he made a settlement of his manor of Leighton-cum-Yealand; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 167, m. 109.

⁴¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 198.

⁴² He was buried at Warton, where there is a memorial brass. His widow

was a convicted recusant and lived till 1705; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 241.

⁴³ Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 60. His will was proved in 1674.

⁴⁴ A feoffment of the manor of Leighton-cum-Yealand was made by George Middleton Oldfield and Lady Frances his wife in 1705, Albert Hodshon being one of the plaintiffs; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 255, m. 78. Administration of G. M. Oldfield's effects was granted at Richmond in 1708 (O.S.). His son had died before him.

⁴⁵ The account of the descent of the manors since 1700 is due in the main to Mr. John Rawlinson Ford.

In 1709 Thomas Fletcher and Katherine his wife had a moiety of the manor, and in 1711 Thomas Fletcher, Katherine his wife, Albert Hodshon and Dorothy his wife were deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 263, m. 38; 267, m. 27. Thomas Fletcher, having renounced the Roman Catholic religion, gave the government information as to estates, including Hodshon's (as below), supposed to be devoted to 'superstitious uses'—a proceeding specially disgraceful in his case. He died without issue.

⁴⁶ Payne, *Rec. of Engl. Cath.* 97.

⁴⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* v, App. 113. It was suspected that part was held in trust for Douay Seminary; Payne, op. cit. 151.

⁴⁸ In the *Westmorland Note-bk.* 1888-9, p. 359, is an extract from the proceedings of the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates setting forth Dorothy Hodshon's title, and stating that her husband's life interest had been sold for £1,562 to Thomas Winckley. The reference is due to Mr. Ford. Dorothy

Hodshon, as heir of her brother Thomas Gooden, claimed Little Bolton in Pendleton.

Albert Hodshon, Dorothy his wife, John Cort and Ellen his wife were deforciant in a fine concerning the manor in 1723; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 292, m. 57.

⁴⁹ Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 278, from R. 26 of Geo. II at Preston.

⁵⁰ The information as to the Towneley-Worswick descent is due to Mr. Joseph Gillow. According to Lucas, Albert Hodshon had two daughters, Anne and Mary, the latter in 1737 marrying Ralph Standish of Standish.

In the rate-book for Yealand Redmayne 'Albert Hodshon esquire' was assessed until 1756. He appears to have died about that time, for 'Madam Standish' appears in his place in the constable's disbursements for the same year. 'Mr. George Townley' replaces her in 1758; note by Mr. J. R. Ford.

Bryan Hawarden and Anne his wife were in 1765 in possession of a right in the manor of Leighton-with-Yealand; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 374, m. 143. In the following year the manor was in the hands of George Towneley, who settled it upon Elizabeth Williams, apparently on marriage; Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin. 6 Geo. III.

George Towneley died in 1786, and in the same year there was an agreement concerning the manor between John and Charles Towneley; *ibid.* Hil. 26 Geo. III.

⁵¹ Thomas Worswick, who died in 1804, was son of Robert Worswick of Todderstaffe Hall, near Poulton-le-Fylde; Mr. Gillow's note.

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of the bank in 1822. Leighton was purchased by a cousin, Richard Gillow of Lancaster,⁵² and has descended to his great-grandson Mr. Charles Richard Gillow, the present owner.⁵³ There are no court rolls.

In 1713 Thomas and Katherine Fletcher sold the manors of Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne and Yealand Storrs to Charles Gibson of Preston, whose family retained them till 1791, when they were sold to Thomas Rawlinson of Lancaster.⁵⁴ His heirs in 1816 sold the manors with other estates in Yealand to John Ford,⁵⁵ from whom they have descended to his grandson Mr. John Rawlinson Ford, the present lord of the manors. No courts are held, and all the lands have long been enfranchised.⁵⁶

Apart from the lords of the manor there do not seem to have been any considerable holders of land in the township.⁵⁷ Robert Chorley of Yealand forfeited his house for 'treason' in the Commonwealth period.⁵⁸

An Inclosure Act for both Yealands, including Waitham Moss and Hilderstone Moss, was passed in 1777. Mrs. Sarah Gibson as lady of the manor had 20 acres allotted to her. Her right to the mines was afterwards the subject of an action, and was disallowed.⁵⁹

There are three places of worship in the township. For the Church of England St. John's was built in 1838 and enlarged in 1861 and 1882; the patronage is vested in the Hyndman trustees.⁶⁰ Two centuries ago almost all the people here belonged to the Society of Friends,⁶¹ and their meeting-house was built in 1692. It is in regular use. For Roman Catholics during the long period of proscription the chapel at Leighton Hall was sometimes available⁶²; a mission was formally established in 1782, and the present church of St. Mary was built in 1852.⁶³

SILVERDALE

Selredal, 1246; Syluerdale, 1292.

The hilly ground of Lindeth gradually falls away

to the north, and then there is another rise to Castlebarrow, some 300 ft. above sea level, the northern limit of Silverdale. This dale, going up from the Cove on the coast of Morecambe Bay to the eastern side of the township, joins a more extensive tract of level country extending from Leighton Moss on the south to Silverdale Moss on the northern boundary. On this side of the township are Challen Hall and Hawes Water.¹ Near Challen Hall is a large boulder poised on another rock. On the eastern boundary the land again reaches 200 ft. above sea level. The area measures 1,168 acres²; in 1901 the population was 582.

From the Cove a road goes east through the dale; then, dividing, goes north-east towards Beetham and south towards Carnforth. A branch of the latter turns west along the Lindeth boundary, ascending the hill, and then goes north to join the first-named road. From the Cove there is also a road to Arnside. The roadsides are variegated by ferns and many species of wild plants; there are numerous plantations, and the whole district is very picturesque.

Limestone underlies the surface soil everywhere except in the Moss, which is clayey. Oats, barley, turnips, &c., are grown. There are lime works and quarries, and hematite ore is found.

The township has a parish council.

Hawes Tarn is said to have been the haunt of a huge water serpent, which used to coil itself round a neighbouring rock waiting to seize some unwary sheep. At last it was killed, a pack of wool being found in one of its hollow teeth.

SILVERDALE was originally, it would seem, part of Yealand,³ but was called a manor in the 16th century. By the gift of Henry de Redmayne and grant of the Prioress of Farewell in Staffordshire one moiety, with appurtenances, fishery, saltcotes and iron mines, was granted to Cartmel Priory.⁴ After the Dissolution this remained with the Crown until 1605, when it was

⁵² He was a descendant of the Gillows who founded the great furniture manufactory at Lancaster and who had sprung from a family seated at Singleton.

According to *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50 (p. 144), the Worswick estates were sold by auction in October 1823, and Leighton was bought by R. Gillow for £22,300. Mr. Joseph Gillow says the date of purchase was 1828.

⁵³ The descent is as follows: Richard Gillow, d. 1849 -s. Richard Thomas, d. 1905, aged ninety-eight, -s. Richard Charles, d.v.p. 1901 -s. Charles Richard, born 1870.

⁵⁴ The vendor was Charles Gibson of Lancaster, nephew and heir at law of Robert Gibson of Yealand Conyers, who had succeeded under the will of Sarah Gibson, spinster (d. 1778). For pedigree see Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 159.

⁵⁵ John Ford was cousin of Thomas Rawlinson. See the pedigrees of the families in Foster's *Lancs. Pedigrees*.

⁵⁶ The last record of the holding of a court is 1682. By the award of 1658 it was provided that a tenant might grant his tenement by a deed declaring that the transfer was made with the consent of the lord, which consent the lord must formally endorse on the deed when the fine was offered him. The purchaser might, if he pleased, present the deed at

the next court and ask the jury to declare that he was found to be tenant. It is supposed that the courts fell into disuse because purchasers did not trouble to take this course. In 1682 there appear to have been eight tenants in Yealand Storrs, twenty-three in Yealand Redmayne and nineteen in Yealand Conyers. These notes are due to Mr. Ford.

⁵⁷ Hubberthorne (Tunstall) and Hynning have been noticed under Warton. Bryan Tunstall died in 1513 holding a messuage, &c., in Yealand of Thomas Middleton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 3.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3224; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42.

⁵⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 123. Mr. Ford gives the following reference for the action as to mining rights—Gibson v. Towneley, 2, Durnford and East's Reports.

⁶⁰ A district chapelry was formed for it in 1867; *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Aug.

⁶¹ Lucas's 'Warton' MS. Dr. Sherlock when chaplain at Borwick Hall in 1654 had a controversy with the Quakers. William Higginson's house at Yealand was licensed as a meeting-place for them in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

⁶² The 'Papists' reported to the Bishop of Chester in 1717 numbered seven, but

in 1767 they were fifty-four, including George Towneley, esq., and Mr. Wharton, priest; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 220.

⁶³ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*. A century ago the priest in charge was Richard Basil Barrett (1781-1858), who while there wrote his *Life of Card. Ximenes*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 144.

¹ Hawes Water is mentioned in King John's confirmation of the gift to Cartmel made by Henry de Redmayne.

² The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,461 acres, including 15 of inland water. There are also 86 acres of tidal water and 1,629 of foreshore.

For the attempts to reclaim Kent sands see *Westmorland Note-bk.* 113, quoting *Gent. Mag.* 1786.

³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 107-8.

⁴ Harl. Chart. 51 H 2. At the Dissolution the rents from Silverdale, Bolton and Hest amounted to 77s.; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde. 5, no. 2, m. 7.

A draft of a lease after the Dissolution includes half the profits of the perquisites of courts there, estimated at 12d. a year. There were three saltcotes, but one was waste, and the others produced no rent. There was a certain ancient fine or gressum called the Knowings, being

sold to Edward Lord Zouche and others.⁵ The other moiety appears to have been acquired by the Crofts⁶ and to have passed, like Tewitfield, to the Washington family.⁷ Robert Washington in 1483 held lands, &c., in Silverdale—no manor being mentioned—of the king as duke by knight's service and the payment of 2½d. a year for castle ward.⁸ Afterwards the estate, or part of it, was held by Thomas Kitson and Elizabeth his wife, who in 1569 sold a moiety of the manor and various lands there to Thomas Bradley.⁹ He died in 1586 holding sixteen messuages, half a windmill, &c., in Silverdale of the queen as of her duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. His heir was a son William, aged thirteen.¹⁰ William Bradley died in 1605 holding similarly; his heir was his son William, aged fifteen.¹¹ He held it in 1615,¹² but in 1635 William Atkinson and Alice his wife sold it to William Wright.¹³ No manor is known at present, though Sir Maurice Bromley-Wilson, bart., of Dallam Tower, is sometimes called lord of the manor.

In a dispute in 1595 Robert Kenney alleged that in the manor of Silverdale were customary tenants holding of the lord according to the ancient and laudable custom of tenant right, and he claimed a tenement accordingly under the will of a grandfather. John Bisbrowne, the occupier, alleged that by the custom of the manor anyone convicted of felony forfeited his tenement absolutely; that Kenney had burglariously broken into a mansion-house at Silverdale and taken a brass pot; and that in 1582 he was convicted of the same, whereupon Thomas Bradley, a justice of the peace and then lord of the manor, had given the forfeited tenement to Bisbrowne.¹⁴

Richard Bellingham and Anne his wife in 1508 had an estate in Silverdale.¹⁵ Lancelot Lawrence of Yealand Redmayne died in 1534 holding lands, &c.,

in Silverdale by services unknown.¹⁶ The estate appears to have gone to the Middletons.¹⁷ In 1678 Lady Anne Middleton and Elizabeth West, both widows, of Silverdale were indicted of recusancy.¹⁸

There was a family surnamed Noble in Silverdale.¹⁹ In 1664 Thomas Hadwen owned an estate called Redbridge, which in 1704 was sold to James Atkinson the schoolmaster. William Atkinson in 1772 conveyed it to James Hoggart of Challen Hall, and he left it in 1783 to his son George, Challen Hall going to another son James. Hill House estate, formerly owned by an Inman family, was in 1851 sold to John Hughes of Manchester.

Before the Reformation there was a CHURCH chapel at Silverdale described as a chantry.²⁰ It does not seem to have had any endowment, and probably ceased to be used regularly after the Reformation.²¹ During the Commonwealth period the 'poor inhabitants (were) forced to hire a poor minister for 20 nobles per annum,'²² but a stipend of £40 was afterwards assigned to the minister, Samuel Harrison,²³ out of the rectory of Warton, belonging to the suppressed chapter of Worcester.²⁴ This grant would cease at the Restoration, but in 1680 the chapel was built on the old foundations,²⁵ and soon afterwards a schoolmaster-curate seems to have been appointed.²⁶ The district was described as 'bigoted to Quakerism.'²⁷ A stipend of £3 3s. 4d. was given by the vicar and others for reading prayers every Sunday afternoon, and soon afterwards the Dean and chapter of Worcester, on increasing the vicar's stipend, required £5 to be given to maintain some kind of service at Silverdale 'to keep out dissenters from entering upon the said chapel.'²⁸ The vicar seems to have grudged this payment to a curate, and preached there himself once a month.²⁹ In 1738 Silverdale was 'supplied

10s. 6d. payable each 2½ years; Duchy of Lanc. Draft of Leases, bdle. 55, no. 54.

⁵ Pat. 3 Jas. I, pt. xxii.

⁶ In 1346 Margery de Croft held half a plough-land in Silverdale by a rent of 2½d.; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 82.

⁷ John de Washington and Joan his wife (in her right) had land in Silverdale in 1382; *Final Conc.* iii, 15. See the account of Tewitfield in Warton.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116. The estate is not called a manor.

⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 31, m. 95. The lands herein described seem to be a moiety of the estate held by Richard Washington in 1539; *ibid.* ii, m. 24.

From pleadings of 1594 and later it seems that Thomas was a brother of John Bradley of Bradley in Thornley and of Beetham. In addition to his son William (who married a daughter of George Middleton) Thomas had daughters Grace wife of Edward Singleton of Broughton, near Preston, and Ellen; *Westmorland Note-bk.* i, 325.

¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 51. Thomas Bradley also held lands in Priest Hutton and Bolton-le-Sands in Lancashire, together with the manor of Heversham and various lands in Westmorland. William Bradley of Arnside sold Heversham to James Bellingham in 1597; *Levens Hall D.*

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 39.

¹² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 84, no. 18.

¹³ *Ibid.* bdle. 125, no. 39. It was probably acquired by the Middletons of Leighton, as a manor of Silverdale occurs in family settlements in 1654 and 1711; *ibid.* bdle. 156, m. 135; 267, m. 27.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxxiii, K 6. Kenney denied both the burglary and the alleged custom.

¹⁵ *Final Conc.* iii, 163.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 41; vii, no. 36; x, no. 38. Part of the same estate seems to have been held by Thomas Rigmaiden in 1520; *ibid.* v, no. 65.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xvii, no. 51; xxix, no. 64. No tenures are recorded. In the time of Henry VIII Gervase Middleton had a dispute with Peter Wawen as to lands and pasture in Silverdale; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 210.

¹⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109.

¹⁹ In 1421 John Noble of Silverdale gave Richard Noble his son (for grantor's life) a messuage called Dykeland in Lindeth; *Sizergh D.*

²⁰ The evidence is very slight. On a draft of a lease of part of the possessions of Cartmel Priory above referred to is the endorsement 'Lanc'. Cantar'. Sylverdale, Boulton and Hest,' but nothing is said in the document itself of a chantry at any of these places. There was, however, a chapel at Silverdale, and some slight tokens remain of chapels at Bolton and Hest, so that the endorsement may be correct.

It has been suggested above that these chapels were oratories for the use of those crossing the sands. The canons of Cartmel had custody of the passage.

²¹ It is not mentioned at all in the list from the Kenyon MSS. in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7, nor in the contributions to clerical subsidies in 1622-39.

²² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 121. The minister's name is not recorded, but in a letter from James Atkinson (1691) it is stated that Mr. Walker while vicar of Warton allowed £5 a year 'to one Mr. Broadley then minister at Silverdale'; *Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.*

²³ He was appointed in 1657; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 231; ii, 201.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 205, 289.

²⁵ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 564. There was no chapel-warden.

²⁶ James Atkinson was licensed to be schoolmaster in 1683 and ordained deacon in 1686; *Stratford's Visit. List at Chester.* He is probably the curate licensed in 1691; *Gastrell, loc. cit.*

²⁷ This is stated in a letter from Mr. Atkinson (about 1715) printed in *Gastrell, loc. cit.* The letter states that the 'ancient way' from Silverdale to Warton had become impassable through the action of the sea.

The correspondence is printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 12.

²⁸ *Church Papers at Chester.*

²⁹ *Gastrell, loc. cit.*

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by a curate; sermon and prayer there once a month.³⁰ Later an endowment was secured, and from 1756 there seem to have been regular ministrations.³¹ The chapel was rebuilt in 1829.³² A separate district was assigned to it in 1871.³³ The present church of St. John was built in 1886, the old one being used as a mortuary chapel. The net annual value is £297.³⁴ The vicars are nominated by the vicars of Warton.

The following have been curates and vicars³⁵ :—

1756	Francis Haygarth ³⁶
1758	Thomas Turner ³⁷
1765	Richard Bailey ³⁸
1766	Thomas Hest ³⁹
1770	William Geldart
1807	Richard Knagg ⁴⁰
1820	James Barns ⁴¹
1828	Thomas Whinerey
1837	Thomas Smyth
1850	Alfred Hadfield, M.A. ⁴² (St. Mary Hall, Oxf.)
1877	John Lloyd Pain, M.A. ⁴³ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1893	William Sleight, B.A. (T.C.D.)

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was opened in 1859.

PRIEST HUTTON

Hotun, Dom. Bk.; Presthotone, 1307.

This township, formerly also called Nether Hutton, occupies a hilly tract 1,085 acres in extent¹; the surface is broken by numerous spurs of the hills to the north-east, the general descent, east to west, being from nearly 500 ft. above sea level at Dalton Park to less than 100 ft. near Tewitfield. The population in 1901 was 172.

A branch of the Lancaster and Kendal road goes through the western end of the township; from it a minor road extends south-east to the village, and then turns south to Borwick. The railway from Carnforth

to Wennington runs through the eastern end, near the Keer. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal crosses the extreme south-west corner.

Matthew Hutton was born here in 1529, and, being educated at Cambridge, adopted Protestantism and became one of the leading divines in England after the accession of Elizabeth. He was Master of Pembroke College and Regius Professor in his University, and after holding a number of dignities became Bishop of Durham in 1589 and Archbishop of York in 1596. In his later see he showed himself a vigorous persecutor of those who clung to the old religion and in 1604 wrote protesting against any relaxation of the laws concerning them. He died in 1606. He was thrice married, and purchased an estate at Marske in Yorkshire, where his descendants have since continued. He was a benefactor to his native place, founding the school and hospital at Warton.²

Thomas Wilson, 1747–1813, of mark as master of Clitheroe School, was another native; he is noticed among the rectors of Cloughton.³

In 1066 HUTTON was, like Warton, MANOR one of the manors held by Torfin of Austwick.⁴ Afterwards probably it was granted to the Lancaster family and assigned by them to the endowment of Warton Church, thus acquiring its distinctive prefix.⁵ One moiety of the manor appears to have been retained by the rectors of Warton in demesne, forming an important part of the rectory manor, which included lands also in the remaining townships of the parish.⁶ The other moiety was held of the rectors by the Lancasters of Caton⁷ and their successors, Harrington⁸ and Mounteagle.⁹ Other land, though not called a part of the manor, was held by the Crofts of Tewitfield of the rector of Warton.¹⁰ In 1331 a fourth part of the manor belonged to a family surnamed Hutton, of whose history nothing is known.¹¹

³⁰ Churchwardens' replies at the visitation.

³¹ In 1758 a curate was licensed to the 'augmented chapel' of Silverdale.

³² It was consecrated as St. John's in 1829; Church Papers at Chester.

³³ *Lond. Gas.* 22 Aug. 1871.

³⁴ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

³⁵ From the Church Papers at Chester, &c. ³⁶ Schoolmaster of Over Kellet.

³⁷ Also master of Over Kellet.

³⁸ Lately master of Beetham School.

³⁹ Afterwards vicar of Warton.

⁴⁰ Master of Warton School. Afterwards (1828) incumbent of Lunds in Aygarth.

⁴¹ Afterwards vicar of Warton; he retained the perpetual curacy till 1828.

⁴² Previously incumbent of Trinity Church, Bolton-le-Moors. He died in 1879.

⁴³ Vicar of Holme, Westmorland, 1876–7.

¹ Including 1 acre of inland water.

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The letter referred to is printed in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 315. He appears to have been clear in general of the Church spoliation of the time, but was forced to grant the queen a favourable lease of some Church land on his translation to York; F. O. White, *Eliu. Bishops*, 298–307. For an account of his family, with pedigree, see *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* vi, 238.

A tradition as to his origin and eagerness to learn is in *Hist. of Ch. of York*,

quoted in Hutchinson, *Dur.* For the rivalry between Hutton and Sandys see Morris, *Troubles of our Cath. Forefathers*, iii, 99, 100.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289.

⁵ Disputes in the 16th century indicate that the rectory lordship was still recognized; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 83, 317.

⁶ The chief rents of the rectory in 1650 amounted to £7 7s. 2d. A court roll of 1699 in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gives details of rents in Warton, Priest Hutton, Yealand Redmayne and Borwick. It states that no fines were paid except by a tenant on entering by descent. Tenant right was conveyed without the consent of the dean and chapter. Another roll dated 1736 records that tenants in Hutton paid £5 os. 2d., and others in Warton £1 15s. 7½d. The collection of the small rents was probably neglected, and in 1826 the tenants refused to appear. In 1858 the parson's rents actually paid were: from Hutton, £2 8s.; from Warton and Lindeth, 15s. 6d.; and from Borwick, 5s. 4d. The tenants in Hutton were Rowlandson Clarkson, Thomas Bainbridge, George Marton, Robert Muckalt, Jane Watson and Peter Warton. This information is due to Mr. Floyer, lately vicar, who searched the records at Worcester.

⁷ Sir William de Lancaster of Caton died in 1399 holding the moiety of the manor of Priest Hutton of the rector of

Warton by the rent of 6s.; *Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 28. His widow Christiana held similarly in 1405; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1449. Sir John son and heir of Sir William had livery; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 6.

Roger de Lancaster in 1267 obtained a grant of free warren in Ulverston and Hutton; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 76. This may be Priest Hutton.

⁸ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 103, 110. Christiana widow of Sir Robert Harrington held the moiety in 1444 of the rector in socage; DD, no. 1470.

⁹ Thomas Lord Mounteagle in 1560 held the manor of Priest Hutton, but it was then regarded as part of the Hornby lordship held of the king by knight's service; *Duchv. of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 1.

John Sleight in 1576 purchased a messuage in Priest Hutton from William Lord Mounteagle; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 38, m. 116.

¹⁰ In 1307 Roger de Croft held lands in Warton and Priest Hutton in which dower was claimed by Isolda widow of John de Rigmaiden, and he summoned Robert de Leburne and Isolda his wife to warrant him; *De Banco R.* 164, m. 304.

John de Croft of Tewitmire died in 1347 holding a messuage and land in Hutton of the rector of Warton by rendering a rose yearly; *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42.

¹¹ William son of Adam de Hutton successfully claimed the fourth part

Lord Mounteagle in 1594 sold or mortgaged his manor of Priest Hutton to Robert Bindloss,¹² and afterwards it descended like Borwick.¹³ The Croft estate is later found in the possession of Washington,¹⁴ Lawrence¹⁵ and Middleton of Leighton.¹⁶ One or two other names occur in the inquisitions.¹⁷ It does not appear that any manor is claimed now.

Whitebeck Mill was in 1560 the subject of a dispute between Richard Ashton and George Middleton. The latter claimed under a lease from Lord Mounteagle to his father Gervase, and when plaintiff cut off the stream of water he ordered it to be turned on again.¹⁸

There is a Methodist chapel in the Tewitfield corner of Priest Hutton.

PART OF BURTON IN KENDAL

DALTON¹

Daltun, Dom. Bk. ; Dalton, 1212.

The parish of Burton lies entirely within Westmorland with the exception of Dalton, which belongs historically to Lancashire. Dalton occupies the south-western side of Hutton Roof Crag, a height of about 850 ft. above sea level being attained on the boundary, while on the south-west edge less than 100 ft. is recorded. There is a fine view from the fell side. The eastern side of the township, overlooking the Keer, which forms the boundary, has for the most part an elevation of from 400 to 500 ft. The area of the township is 2,167 acres, and in 1901 the population numbered 106.

The chief road goes eastward through the centre of the township, connecting Burton and Kirkby Lonsdale. Dalton Hall lies to the south of it, in a park of 150 acres. This road is crossed, just outside the boundary, by that branch of the Lancaster and Kendal road which goes through Burton ; Deerslet or Deerslack, the ancient Durslet, is on its western side, on rising ground. The Carnforth and Wennington railway crosses the extreme south-east corner of the township.

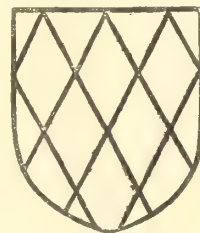
There is now nothing that can be called a village, but traces of a former one, said to have been depopulated by plague, are noticeable near the hall.

There are considerable tracts of woodland, as will be seen from the estimate of the use of the land in the township, viz. : arable land, 261½ acres ; permanent grass, 884 ; woods and plantations, 487½.¹³ The soil is limestone.

In 1888 it was recommended by the Boundary Commissioners that Dalton should be transferred from Lancashire to Westmorland, and in 1894 the change was made in accordance with the unanimous desire of the inhabitants.²

In 1066 DALTON was one of the MANORS manors which Gillemichael held in Strickland.^{2a} Afterwards it was held in

the gage of the honour of Lancaster by a rent of 10s. a year ; the assessment was two plough-lands. About the time of Henry II it was held by Roger de Croft, the surname being derived from Croft in Winwick, who granted 15 acres in Dalton in marriage with his daughter, and gave 40 acres to Gospatrick Prat for a rent of 12d.³ Before 1194 he was succeeded by his son Gilbert,⁴ who was the tenant at the survey in 1212,⁵ and was still living in 1235.⁶ He gaveland to Cockersand



Croft of Dalton.
Lozenge argent and
sable.

against Thomas de Maidenston, Alice his wife, Cecily his daughter, William son of James de Bolton, William his son and others. He stated that he had granted it for twenty years to the said William son of James de Bolton, who had afterwards given it in fee to his son William ; Assize R. 1404, m. 26 d.

¹² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 56, m. 167 ; the deforciant was William Parker, Lord Mounteagle and Henry Parker.

There appears to have been another sale or mortgage of the manor by Lord Mounteagle and Elizabeth his wife in 1596 ; *ibid.* bde. 59, m. 282.

Robert Bindloss died in 1595 holding a messuage and land in Priest Hutton ; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 7. He had given the manor of Nether Hutton with other estates to his younger son Christopher for life ; it was held of the queen as of her duchy in socage ; *ibid.* no. 52.

¹³ Lands in Hutton appear in some Bindloss settlements, but the manor is not named again till 1698, when with Borwick it had passed to the Standish family ; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 240, m. 140.

¹⁴ In 1396 Thomas Washington of Priest Hutton granted his son John various lands in the township which he had received from William Washington

of the same place ; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1018.

In or before 1408 Joan widow of John Washington gave her son John tenements in Dalton, Hutton, Over Kellet, &c. ; *ibid.* L 1090.

Robert Washington held land in Hutton in 1517, part of an estate held by knight's service ; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 10.

¹⁵ The Lawrences of Yealand Redmayne held a messuage, &c., in Hutton, but the tenure was not known ; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 41, &c.

¹⁶ In their case also the tenure is not stated.

¹⁷ Lawrence Starkie of Lancaster in 1532 held land in Nether Hutton by knight's service ; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21.

Thomas Bradley of Silverdale in 1586 held a messuage, &c., of the queen in chief by the eighth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 13s. 4d. ; *ibid.* xiv, no. 51.

Sir Piers Legh in 1636 held land in Hutton with his manor of Dalton ; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 32.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xlviii, A 3.

¹ For parish map see Warton, *ante*.

^{2a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Information of Mr. Harcourt E. Clare.

^{2a} *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 272. The separate assessment of Dalton is not recorded.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 90. The marriage of Roger's daughter is probably referred to in a pleading of 1292, when Roger de Burton claimed estovers of housebote and heybote in 600 acres of wood in Dalton against Roger son of Henry de Croft and others. The jury found it proved that about the time of King Richard the lord of Dalton married his daughter to the lord of Burton, who afterwards had several children. The said lord of Dalton once went to Burton and found his daughter and her children without any fire, and when he asked the reason she said she had nothing to burn, whereupon he allowed the estovers sought. The plaintiff in 1292 withdrew his claim, but Roger de Croft allowed him and his heirs to take fifteen cartloads of dry wood yearly ; Assize R. 408, m. 40.

⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 77, &c. See also the account of Southworth with Croft.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90, 141. Gilbert de Croft gave land in Dalton to Lulbetta his niece ; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 565, from the Legh of Lyme deeds.

⁶ Gilbert son of Roger and Henry his son occur in an agreement of 1228 ; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.),

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Abbey.⁷ He was succeeded by his son Henry,⁸ who died in or before 1243 holding of the king the two plough-lands by 10s. rent; he retained 5 oxgangs of land in demesne and the remainder was in service, rendering 6s. 6d. yearly. There was a mill.⁹ Roger his son succeeded,¹⁰ and held lands in Dalton, Claughton and Over Kellet at his death in 1255; his son and heir Henry was sixteen years of age.¹¹

Of Henry de Croft little is known.¹² He had two sons, Roger and John, the former of whom had possession of the manor before 1288.¹³ He was in 1297 found to hold the two plough-lands by the ancient services.¹⁴ He obtained a charter of free warren in Dalton in 1304.¹⁵ His son Henry¹⁶ and

grandson John¹⁷ were the tenants in 1324 and 1346 respectively. John's son John occurs from 1371 onward.¹⁸ As Sir John de Croft, chivaler, he made a settlement of his estate in 1396 on his son Nicholas's marriage with Ellen daughter and heir of John Boteler of Marton.¹⁹ He died on 31 December 1419 holding the manors of Dalton and Leighton, a fourth part of Over Kellet, the advowson of Claughton Church and various lands in Yealand Conyers and Farleton in Westmorland.²⁰ His son Nicholas, then thirty years of age, succeeded,²¹ and was followed by his son James,²² who died in or before 1457,²³ leaving two daughters as co-heirs—Mabel, who married Piers Legh of Lyme, and Alison, who married Geoffrey Middleton.²⁴

i, 54. In 1235 William de Preese released his right in two plough-lands in Dalton to Gilbert de Croft; *ibid.* 70.

⁷ For the good of the souls of himself, his wife, his father Reger and his brother Roger, Gilbert granted the canons 12 acres of his land next the boundaries of Burton and Yealand in pure alms; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 1009.

By the fine of 1228 already referred to William son of Henry obtained 10 acres in Dalton (out of half a plough-land claimed) lying between Arklesthorn and Soudhusthorn and extending to the highway which was the boundary between Dalton and Burton; he was to pay 2s. 6d. yearly. He and his men of Burton were to have housebote and heybote and common of pasture in Dalton. The land so obtained was immediately given to Cockersand Abbey by William de Hothwaite; *Chartul.* iii, 1010. William son of Henry de Hothwaite's release of half a plough-land to Gilbert de Croft is in Raines MSS. loc. cit.

⁸ Gilbert de Croft and Henry his son attested a Burton charter; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1005. Henry married Alice sister and eventually heir of William de Kellet of Over Kellet.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 158.

¹⁰ He paid 10s. for his relief and had livery 29 Oct. 1243; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 408.

Eva daughter of Gilbert Prat of Dalton in 1247 released to Roger de Croft her lord all her land in the township, in return for 3 marks which he had given her in her great need; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 567.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 199; Henry had been espoused in marriage five years before his father's death.

¹² In 1269 there was a dispute over the wardship of Roger son and heir of Henry de Croft of Dalton, which the king had given to Roger de Lancaster; *Curia Regis R.* 195, m. 16.

In 1276 it was stated that Roger son of Henry de Croft was in ward to Geoffrey de Nevill and Margaret his wife; *De Banco R.* 14, m. 70.

Henry's younger sons John and Henry appear to be the ancestors of the Crofts of Durslet and Claughton respectively.

¹³ Roger de Burton in 1288 complained that Roger son of Henry de Croft and Ralph son of Ralph de Dalton had deprived him of estovers in 100 acres in Dalton appertaining to his manor of Burton; *Assize R.* 1277, m. 32a d. In 1278 he had made a similar complaint against John de Croft; *De Banco R.* 27, m. 119.

Adam de Burton granted land in Dry Burton in the vill of Dalton to Roger son

of Henry de Croft his lord, and Alan son of Alexander de Kirkby Ireleth (Yillaus) also granted him land there; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 565.

John son of Adam de Burton granted the same Roger land between the road from Clerkthorp through the vill of Burton to the vineyard (vinarium) of Dalton, and the moss of Hilderstone; *ibid.* 577. John son of Adam de Dry Burton was plaintiff in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 292.

In 1292 he had a dispute with Margaret widow of Geoffrey de Genevill as to right of common in Dalton by Hutton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 4. He had also a dispute with the three daughters and heirs of Roger Sely—Agnes wife of Thomas de Brunhow, Ellen and Margery—who recovered their father's land; *ibid.* m. 17. This case occurs later; *Assize R.* 1299, m. 14 d.; 1306, m. 20, 20 d.

¹⁵ *Chart. R.* 97 (32 Edw. I), m. 2, no. 27.

¹⁶ Henry son of Roger de Croft was in 1313–14 defendant to a claim by Henry son of Henry de Croft; *Assize R.* 424, m. 4, 10. He obtained land in Dry Burton in Dalton from Ralph son of John de Dry Burton in 1312; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 567.

Henry and Agnes his wife in 1310 and 1316 obtained lands in Priest Hutton, called Quenildoft, &c., from Alice widow of William Scot and others; *ibid.* 581.

In 1324 Henry son of Roger de Croft was recorded to hold the manor of Dalton by a rent of 10s., doing suit to county and wapentake courts; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 118, 170.

In addition to Dalton Henry de Croft held the manor of Leighton Conyers. Of both of them he made a settlement in 1325, recorded in 1328, by which Leighton was granted to his son John, who had married Alina; *Final Conc.* ii, 70. The wife's name is given as Alice in the licence to Henry de Croft to make the enfeoffment; *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, p. 125.

¹⁷ *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 68; John de Croft held a plough-land and a half by the rent of 10s., doing suit to county and wapentake and rendering puture. He rendered the full service, though half a plough-land had been alienated.

John de Croft appears as plaintiff or defendant in 1355–6; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 4, m. 21 d.; 5, m. 7.

Richard son of John de Croft of Dalton obtained a pardon in 1394; *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, p. 388. He had had lands in Durslet and Bowerland from his father in 1359; *Dods. MSS.* cviii, fol. 114b. His son Peter is named in 1410; *ibid.*

¹⁸ As there were two Johns in succe-

sion, it is difficult to distinguish them. In 1368–75 John de Croft complained that various persons had been hunting in his free warren at Dalton; *De Banco R.* 432, m. 284; 452, m. 113; 458, m. 53.

In 1371 John son of John de Croft purchased a small estate in Dalton from Adam de Torbock, Alice his wife, William Erle and Agnes his wife, all of Burrow, being the inheritance of Alice and Agnes; *Final Conc.* ii, 179.

John de Croft of Dalton had licence to impark 300 acres of wood and 200 acres of arable in 1372; *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 188.

This was perhaps the younger John, who is styled knight in 1384 and chivaler in 1386 and later; *Cal. Pat.* 1381–5, p. 482; *Dods. MSS.* cviii, fol. 113b, 114.

¹⁹ There are deeds relating to this marriage in Raines, op. cit., and *Dods. MSS.*

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 140; the manor of Dalton was held by the ancient services. Sir John's seal, showing the coat lozengy, is appended to several of the Legh of Lyme deeds; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 585, &c. His widow was named Joan (*ibid.* 589), but about 1398 he had a wife Mabel and sons John and Peter; *ibid.* 569; *Dods. MSS.* cviii, fol. 112, 114b. A daughter Ellen married Thomas de Dacre c. 1386; *ibid.* fol. 113b.

²¹ In 1429 Nicholas Croft obtained a lease of the rectory of Hornsea from St. Mary's Abbey, York; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 569. In 1439 he made a feoffment of the mill of Dalton and various lands; *ibid.*

Nicholas was living in 1442–3, when he made a settlement of his manors of Dalton, Yealand Conyers, &c.; *Dods. MSS.* cviii, fol. 111. He had a daughter Agnes, married to Robert son of Sir Robert Lawrence; *ibid.* fol. 112b.

²² Nicholas Croft in 1428 granted the manor of Dalton to his son James; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 569. In 1438 he demised Dalton Hall to James for eleven years; *ibid.* 589.

James Croft was a trustee for Robert Washington in 1437; *Dods. MSS.* cviii, fol. 113. About the same time he obtained a lease of a lead mine in Rowland; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 535. James Croft of Dalton the elder was defendant in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 1.

²³ The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued 8 Apr. 1457; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 175.

²⁴ The articles of marriage between Alison daughter of James son of Nicholas Croft and Geoffrey Middleton are dated 1438–9; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 149.

A division of the Croft inheritance was agreed upon in 1489, the manor of Dalton being assigned to Piers Legh.²⁵ It descended, like his other estates, without any special incident²⁶ until the death of Peter Thomas Legh in 1797, when it went to his



LEGH of Lyme.
Gules a cross engrailed
argent.



HORNBY of Dalton.
Or a chevron between
three bugle-horns sable.

sisters. It was sold by them to the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby in 1803,²⁷ and has descended to the present owner, Major E. G. S. Hornby.²⁸

DURSLET²⁹ was the seat of a junior branch of the Croft family,³⁰ and passed, like Tewitfield, to

the Middletons of Leighton.³¹ It is now the property of Mr. Alfred Atkinson, lord of the adjacent manor of Burton.³² Apart from these estates there is little on record about the township.³³

Tenant right in Durslet was the subject of a dispute in 1596. Timothy Knipe and Miles Hutton complained that George Middleton, lord of the manor of Yealand, refused to accept them as tenants. One John Thompson had in 1585 conveyed his messuage at Durslet according to the custom of the manor to Arthur Wilson of Helsington, who had paid his fine to Thomas Middleton, then lord, and had been admitted. He about 1595 sold to Timothy Knipe. Richard Hutton died in 1595, and Miles, under age, was his son and heir.³⁴ George Middleton having replied, the plaintiffs reiterated that their tenements had always been customary lands and held of the manor of Yealand, though lying in the parish of Burton; they were divided from Westmorland in three places, by a hedge, by a little brook, and by 'a great stone called the Catstone.' The reply was that John Thompson and Richard Hutton had never been in seisin of the tenements in dispute.³⁵

The ninth of the sheaves, wool, &c., in Dalton was valued at 26s. 8d. in 1341.³⁶

Mabel is said to have married Piers son of Sir Piers Legh about 1455; her husband died in 1468, ten years before his father, but Mabel lived till 1475; Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 294, 303. Her will is in Raines MSS. xxxviii, 573. An ancient but erroneous version of the descent may be added, as it gives an additional detail: Sir William Harrington -da. Alice, w. of Sir Nicholas Croft -s. John -da. Ellen, w. of Piers Legh -da. Margery -s. Robert Orrell; Pal. of Lanc. Sess. Papers, bdle. 2.

²⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 68, m. 7; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 569, 573.

²⁶ Sir Piers Legh was in 1498 called upon to prove his right to free warren and park at Dalton; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 13 Hen. VII.

Lands in Dalton were in 1539 assigned for the maintenance of a chaplain in Winwick Church; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 591; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 198. A rent from Dalton was payable to a chantry at Disley in Cheshire; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 113.

The manor is named regularly in the Legh inquisitions. Sir Piers Legh, kt. and priest, died in 1527 holding it, with land in Dalton and Aykbank, of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 10s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 63. This statement of tenure was repeated in 1636; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 32.

Sir Piers Legh made a feoffment of this manor in 1615; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 84, no. 51. It occurs later in settlements of the Legh estates, e.g. in 1724; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 518, m. 5.

²⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes, 43 Geo. III (fines). The deforciant was Thomas Lord Lilford and wife, George Anthony Legh Keck and wife, James John Hornby and wife. Geoffrey and Edmund Hornby were vouches in a recovery of the manors

of Dalton and Pilling in 1810; *ibid.* Lent Assizes, 50 Geo. III, rot. 6.

²⁸ The pedigree is thus given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*: (Rev.) Geoffrey Hornby, d. 1812 -s. Edmund, d. 1857 -s. Edmund George, d. 1865 -s. Edmund Geoffrey Stanley.

²⁹ The name has many forms, including Duresflat, Dorselett, Duorslacke, Deerslack and Deerslet.

³⁰ John son of Henry de Croft occurs with Roger son of Henry in 1293; *Coram Rege* R. 137, m. 3 d.

John had two sons, John and Roger. Roger son of Henry de Croft granted land in Dalton to John son of John de Croft at 1d. rent; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 565. Roger son of John de Croft granted land in Bowerland in Dalton to his brother John; *ibid.* 577. In 1316-17 and 1322-3 John de Croft of Durslet gave his lands to Henry son of Roger de Croft; *ibid.* 567, 581.

Roger retained his lands. In 1311-12 Henry de Croft allowed an approvement in Swynesterig in Dalton made by Roger; *ibid.* 579. In addition to Durslet he had land in Kellet; his son was named Adam; Dods. MSS. cviii, fol. 112. He had other sons, Henry and Thomas; *ibid.* fol. 112b. These were probably the Henry and Thomas de Durslet who in 1336 became bound to Roger their father; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 567.

John de Croft died in 1347, leaving as heir his grandson John (son of Adam), then five years old. He had lands in Tewitfield, Kellet and Priest Hutton; in Dalton he held a messuage and oxgang of land of John de Croft of Dalton by the service of a rose yearly; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42. Henry de Haydock (? 1356) had custody of the land and heir of John de Croft, who was son of Adam and left a daughter and heir named Joan; Dods. MSS. cviii,

fol. 111. But in 1360 Sir William de Hesketh was executor of Margery widow of Adam son of John de Croft, and sold the wardship of Adam's land to Henry de Haydock, John the son and heir of Adam de Croft being a minor; *ibid.* cxlix, fol. 145.

³¹ See the accounts of Tewitfield in Warton and Yealand Conyers.

Thomas Middleton died in 1517 holding a messuage, &c., called Durslet and land in Dalton of the king as duke by the ninth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 97. The same tenure is recorded in later inquisitions, e.g. in 1641; *ibid.* xxix, no. 64.

³² Information of Mr. Hornby.

³³ The Rev. Geoffrey Hornby in 1797 obtained part of the manor of Dalton and land there from Bathurst Pye; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 37 Geo. III.

In 1278 Benedict Gernet in right of Margaret his wife held land in Dalton which had belonged to Hugh de Dalton, whose son Thomas was claiming; Assize R. 1238, m. 33 d. In 1371 John son of Robert Gernet released to Sir John de Nevill his claim in his father's land in Dalton; Exch. Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. xxxviii, no. 49.

Robert son of Henry de Hest in 1292 released to Rogerson of Roger de Lancaster land in Dalton; Assize R. 408, m. 71 d.

John de Washington of Caton and Alice his wife claimed dower in ten messuages, &c., in Dalton against Alice de Rydal in 1366; De Banco R. 421, m. 383 d.

Thomas Osbaldeston in 1611 had land in Durslet as of the inheritance of John Bradley of Beetham; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 179.

³⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxiii, K 1.

³⁵ *Ibid.* clxxvii, K 7; clxxxiii, K 7.

³⁶ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

MELLING

HORNBY
FARLETON
MELLING WITH WRAYTON
ARKHOLME WITH CAWOOD

WENNINGTON
ROEBURNDALE
WRAY WITH BOTTON

Before the Conquest Melling was the seat of a compact lordship occupying the tongue of land between

Arkholme and Tatham close by, with Gressingham, Claughton and Hornby to the south-west, and Tun-



the Lune and the Wenning. Later Hornby was made the head of a fee or barony, with castle, borough and monastery, and the history of the parish becomes bound up with that of Hornby. Gressingham was originally part of the parish, but was transferred to Lancaster early in the 13th century. The number of ancient churches and chapels around Melling suggests that this part of the Lune valley was at one time relatively far more populous and important than it is to-day. Thus Melling has

stall and Whittington to the north—seven or eight churches within limits of six miles by two.

In 1349 and 1350 the district was disturbed by a private war between Sir Thomas de Dacre and Sir Robert de Nevill. The former went to Arkholme with several companions and assaulted Nevill's servant, while Sir Robert assembled 'an immense multitude' of armed men at Hornby, 'to the number of about 30,' and for half a year led them hither and thither to waylay his adversary.¹

¹ Assize R. 443, m. 4; 452, m. 1d. Other details of the contest are given. Sir Thomas de Dacre and his men broke

into the park at Hornby and hunted there. Sir William de Dacre, by Sir Thomas's desire, came to Hornby Castle

in manner of war, with men-at-arms and bowmen.

The people of Melling in 1536-7 joined in the Northern Rebellion.² At the Reformation some of the leading families remained faithful to Roman Catholicism, and in the Civil War to Charles I, but there is little to show how the people in general regarded these events. The Revolution and the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 passed over quietly, though on the former occasion the Highland forces passed through the parish on their way from Kirkby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and demanded aid from Hornby Castle.³

The area of the parish measures 23,436 acres, a large part being the sparsely occupied fell country south of the Wenning. The population in 1901 numbered 1,589.

The agricultural land is now mostly in grass, as the following details will show^{3a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Hornby	2½	1,323	244
Farleton	23	908	—
Melling with Wrayton	42½	830	10½
Arkholme	263	2,513	76
Wennington	88	829½	113
Roeburndale	66	3,566	213½
Wray with Botton .	122	3,114	286
	<u>607</u>	<u>13,083½</u>	<u>943</u>

When the hundred had to raise £100 this parish contributed as follows to the county lay of 1624 : Melling and Wrayton, 17s. 7½d.; Hornby and Roeburndale, 12s. 1¾d.; Farleton, 6s. 10¾d.; Arkholme with Cawood, 22s.; Wennington, 10s. 8¼d.; Wray with Botton, 17s. 1¾d.; or £4 6s. 6d. in all.⁴

The church of *ST. WILFRID* ⁵ *CHURCH* stands on the west slope of an elevated plateau, the top of which forms an ancient earthwork known as Castle Mount,⁶ and consists of a chancel 36 ft. by 20 ft., with short north and south aisles and north vestry, nave 49 ft. by 18 ft. 8 in. with north and south aisles 10 ft. wide, south porch, and west tower 12 ft. 6 in. square, all these measurements being internal. There is no structural division between the nave and the chancel, the nave consisting of the first three bays of the arcade from the west and the quire seats occupying the fourth, beyond which the chancel is continued 21 ft. eastward between external walls beyond the aisles.

The building is largely of 15th-century date, but

some fragments of an older structure are built into the walls, and others have been found in more recent times, indicating a church on the same site at a very early period. A portion of a pre-Conquest sepulchral slab found 6 ft. below the tower floor is preserved in the vestry, together with a short portion of a cross shaft with basket-work interlacing ornament, which a few years ago was taken out of the churchyard wall.⁷ In 1858, on widening the splay of the west window of the north aisle, a fragment of Norman stonework with zigzag moulding, probably belonging to a 12th-century doorway,⁸ was found, and there are fragments of 12th-century masonry in the walling near the north-west entrance. There is also in the vestry a fragment of a 13th-century stone crucifix found at the same time and place as the fragment of the Norman doorway, the lower part of the figure below the waist alone remaining.⁹

The oldest part of the structure is the west window of the south aisle, which is of 13th-century date, being a single-pointed trefoiled light 5 ft. high and 1 ft. 7 in. wide, with external hood mould and plain chamfered jambs. The corresponding window to the north aisle, in the jamb of which the fragments just mentioned were found, is also a single-pointed light, but without foliation or hood mould, and is probably of 15th-century date or later, built to match in some measure the corresponding south window. The 13th-century window, however, may not be in its original position, and nothing therefore can be said as to the development of the plan. The whole structure seems to have been rebuilt some time towards the end of the 15th century, when it assumed more or less of its present aspect. The nave and aisles were originally, however, under one wide spanned roof, which is said to have been covered with thatch, and so remained till 1763, when the church was new roofed and a clearstory added to both nave and chancel. A plaster ceiling was erected at the same time, but was removed in 1856, when a vestry was added at the east end of the north aisle and new clearstory windows were inserted.

The church is built throughout of uncoursed rubble masonry, without plinth except to the tower, and has externally little architectural detail. The roofs are covered with stone slates, and have overhanging eaves, except that of the chapel forming the east end of the south aisle, which has a modern straight parapet and coping. At the junction of the nave and chancel roofs there is a flat stone coping, but the roofs are of equal height and pitch, and there is a straight

² The Captain of Poverty wrote from Kendal on 12 Feb. 1536-7 to the constable of Melling, asking for the help of the inhabitants 'according to your oaths'; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), 411.

³ 'The same night [7 Nov. 1715] a party of horse were sent to Colonel Charteris's house, which is a few miles from Lancaster, belonging to a fine estate which he has lately purchased there called Hornby Hall. This party were detached thither before we entered Lancaster by another way, under the command of Colonel Oxburgh. They did no harm to the house nor to anything about it, though it was reported—and that presently by himself, to ingratiate himself with the government—that they committed several disorders, to the owner's great loss. But he could never make out

the loss, nor was there any truth in the charge, for they behaved very civilly, only made free with a few bottles of his wine and strong beer. When this Colonel [Oxburgh] demanded of one that had the care of the house how much he did insist upon for what the men and horses had received, he brought in a bill of £3 6s. 8d. for which the Colonel gave his note, payable when his master's concerns were settled. On the other hand if these men had not been sent thither, but that the Scots had been allowed to pay their countryman's house a visit they would not have scrupled to set it on fire, so well is he respected of them'; Patten, *Hist. of Rebellion* (ed. 1745), 74.

^{3a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

This rate was based on the ancient fifteenth.

⁵ In recent times the church has been called St. Peter's (e.g. in Baines' *Lancs.*), but in the will of Francis Morley of Wennington (1540) it is called St. Wilfrid's.

⁶ The earthwork is described in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 529-30, where a plan and section of the site is given.

⁷ Taylor, *Ancient Crosses and Holy Walls of Lancs.* 397, where illustrations of both fragments are given.

⁸ Whitaker, writing about 1822, says: 'The church retains nothing of the first structure but a rich Norman doorway'; *Richmondshire*, ii, 247. There is no Norman doorway now.

⁹ It is illustrated in Taylor, *op. cit.* 397.

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joint in the walling below the coping, with quoins on the chancel side, apparently indicating the erection of the nave clearstory to be subsequent in date.

The east window of the chancel is a modern pointed one of three lights with traceried head, and there is a modern segmental-headed two-light window on the south side. Owing to the slope of the ground from east to west, the chancel floor at the east end is raised by ten steps spaced in groups to a height of 5 ft. 8 in. above that of the nave, with striking effect viewed from the west end. The western half of the chancel is open to the aisles by round arches, 13 ft. 6 in. wide, of two chamfered orders. The east end of the north aisle is used as an organ chamber, and that of the south is the ancient chapel of St. Katherine, now known as the Morley chapel. On the south side there is a diagonal opening, or squint, through the wall to the chapel, but there are no remains of mediæval ritual arrangement in the chancel. The whole of the interior walls of the church, however, are now plastered. The chancel

has gone, but the east wall below the window is covered with modern boarding. During the restoration of the chapel in 1851, when the seating was erected, a raised step at the east end was found and marks of the chantry altar.¹⁰

The nave arcade consists of three pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers 8 ft. high, with moulded capitals and bases. All the stonework has been rechiselled and otherwise rewrought and the cap to the easternmost pier on the south side is new. The arches vary in size, the easternmost being 14 ft. 7 in. in width, and the two western ones 12 ft. 9 in. and 13 ft. 3 in. respectively. There are three clearstory windows on each side of the nave, and the north aisle is lit by two square-headed windows of two trefoiled lights and with external hood moulds, and has a plain semicircular-headed doorway opposite the first bay from the west. The easternmost window of the north aisle, now lighting the organ chamber, which is separated from the rest of the aisle by a modern wood screen, is of three trefoiled lights with square traceried head going up its

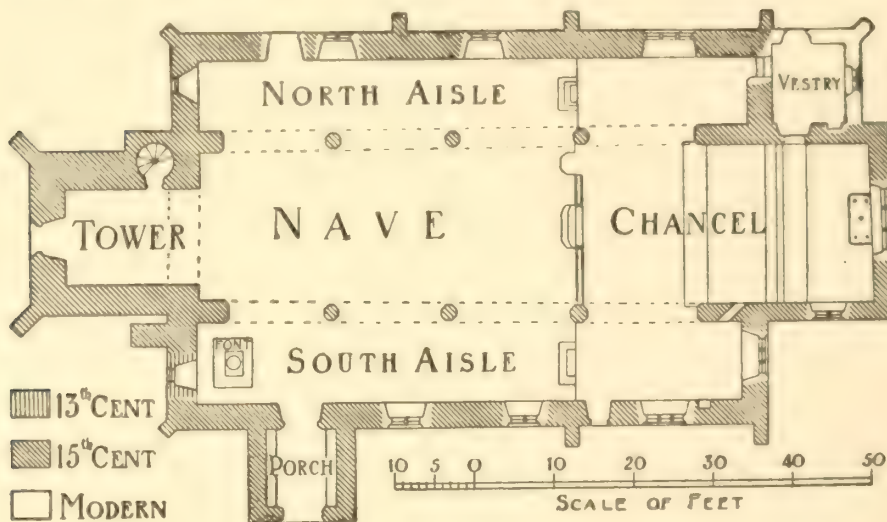
full height of the wall below the eaves, and may be the only original 15th-century window remaining, the rest being perhaps insertions of a later date. The two windows of the south aisle are similar to those in the north. The porch has an open pointed outer arch and stone seats on each side, with a plain gabled stone-slated roof and overhanging eaves.

The west tower, which has a moulded plinth, is 55 ft. in height to

the top of the embattled parapet, and has a projecting vice in the north-east corner and diagonal buttresses of five stages going up its full height. The west door has a pointed arch of two hollow-chamfered orders with hood mould, and above is a four-centred window with three plain pointed lights and external hood mould. The belfry windows are of three pointed lights under a four-centred head with hood mould and stone louvres, and there is a clock on the west side. The north and south sides are plain. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the walls at the springing, the opening being filled in to a height of 8 ft. by a solid modern oak screen. The line of the former roof shows above the arch.

The font and pulpit and the fittings generally, with the exception of the seats in the aisles, which are the 18th-century ones cut down, are all modern.

In the chancel is a stone with the matrices of four small figure brasses and inscriptions.¹¹ There are no ancient monuments.¹² At the east end of the north



PLAN OF MELLING CHURCH

roof is a continuation of that of the nave and consists of plain king-post principals constructed out of the timbers of the former roof in 1763 and plastered between. There are two clearstory windows to the chancel on the north side, but only one on the south, both of two trefoiled lights and square-headed, similar to those in the nave.

The Morley chapel is 20 ft. long by 9 ft. 6 in. wide and is raised 2 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the nave. It is divided from the rest of the aisle by a modern wood screen reproducing the design of an older one, of which two fragments of tracery remain and are incorporated with it. The chapel is now fitted with modern seating and is open to the chancel on the north side. It is lit at the east end by a modern square-headed three-light traceried window and a square-headed window of three trefoiled lights with external hood mould on the south side, to the west of which, within the screen, is a pointed priest's door. In the south wall is an aumbry, the door of which

¹⁰ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 538.

¹¹ The brasses are said to have been

used by a blacksmith in the village to make a toasting fork.

¹² The second Baron Mounteagle left directions in his will that he should be



MELLING CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



HORNBY: OLD MARKET HOUSE, PULLED DOWN IN 1853
(From a drawing by the Rev. Willoughby J. E. Rooke)

aisle are four traceried oak panels which originally formed part of a screen at the back of the vicar's pew. In the Morley chapel is a panel with the initials and date 'F. M. 1636'; a chest in the vestry is inscribed 'T^KE 1688,' and there is a small 18th-century brass chandelier.

The churchyard is bounded on the north and west by the high road, and on the south side is an octagonal stone sundial shaft 4 ft. 6 in. high on two square steps.

There is a ring of six bells by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, 1753.¹³

The plate consists of a chalice made at Newcastle inscribed 'The Gift of Henry Marsden Esq. of Wenington Hall administrator to his Mother 1759'; a chalice of 1767 inscribed 'Melling Parish 1767'; a breadholder on three feet, of the same date, inscribed 'Henry Marsden Sen^r of Winington Hall,' and a modern Gothic silver-gilt chalice and paten presented by Canon Grenside in 1891.¹⁴

The register of baptisms begins in 1625, that of burials in 1629, and the register of marriages in 1636.

The tithe maps are in the vicar's custody.

The church was in 1094 given to **ADVOWSON** St. Martin's Abbey, Sées, by Count Roger of Poitou,¹⁵ but was afterwards resigned in exchange for Gressingham, a chapel of ease,¹⁶ which was transferred to the parish of Lancaster. About 1220 the advowson was granted

to the Abbot and convent of Croxton, Leicestershire.¹⁷ In 1246 the right of presentation was disputed between Margaret widow of Hubert de Burgh and the canons of Croxton. The right of the canons was¹⁸ acknowledged and in 1310 the church was appropriated to them.¹⁹ A vicarage was afterwards ordained,²⁰ but the incumbents were canons of Croxton. After the Suppression the advowson remained with the Crown till 1866, when it was sold to the Rev. Reginald Remington of Melling.²¹ On his death in April 1909 his son the Rev. Henry Remington became patron.

The value of the benefice was in 1291 taxed at £40, but this was reduced to £20 after the devastation wrought by the Scots in 1322,²² and in 1341 the ninth of the sheaves, wool, &c., was recorded as £20.²³ In 1527 the value of the rectory was estimated as £36, that of the vicarage being £13 6s. 8d.,²⁴ but in 1535, while the abbey received £35 from the rectory,²⁵ the vicar's income was set down as only £7 1s. 9d.²⁶ Afterwards the rectory was purchased from the Crown by the lord of Hornby,²⁷ and in 1650 the tithes were said to be worth £250 a year, while 'the entire profits' of the vicarage were £30, to which £50 had been added by the Committee of Plundered Ministers.²⁸ The certified income of the vicarage was £28 5s. 2d. in 1717²⁹; the net value is now given as £164.³⁰

The names of a few of the early rectors have been preserved.³¹ The following have been vicars:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
	Br. John Leicester ³²		
23 Nov. 1429	Br. Richard Boteler ³³	Croxton Abbey	d. J. Leicester

buried in the chancel. There is, however, no monument or inscription to mark the place. In 1898 Canon Grenside erected on the north wall a wooden panel on which is inscribed: 'In this chancel rest the remains of Thomas Stanley, second Baron Mounteagle of Hornby Castle, who died in the month of August 1560. By his will directed his interment here.'

¹³ The three pre-Reformation bells were sent to Gloucester and were probably used in the casting of the new bells, which were hung during the summer of 1754.

¹⁴ The chalice is inscribed: 'Deo et Ecclesiae S. Wilfrid Melling hunc calicem cum patena Gulielmus Bent Grenside M.A. vicarius obtulit die 1^o Feb m^occccxi,' and the paten 'S. Wilfrid Melling Feb 1 m^occccxi.'

¹⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290. About a century later there was a dispute between the rector of Melling and the Prior of Lancaster, the prior granting the church and Gressingham Chapel to the rector for a pension of 20s.; Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 239.

¹⁶ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 20; a pension of 2s. a year was to be paid to Lancaster Church for a light. The Prior of Lancaster had claimed the advowson in 1206; Curia Regis R. 42, m. 12; 43, m. 8 d.

¹⁷ It was stated that Roger de Montbegon, who died in 1225, presented a rector who died in or before 1246; Assize R. 1045, m. 2, cited below.

¹⁸ It was acknowledged that Roger de Montbegon had presented the last rector, but alleged that he had afterwards granted the advowson to St. Wilfrid's, Hornby, and Hornby was merely a cell to Croxton. In the sale of Hornby to Hubert

and Margaret de Burgh the advowson of Melling had been included in error; Assize R. 1045, m. 2, 27, printed in *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94-5.

At a vacancy in 1303 Margaret de Nevill claimed the right to present, but a verdict was given for the Abbot of Croxton by her default; De Banco R. 146, m. 25 d.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 229.

²⁰ The date has not been ascertained; it may have been in the time of Henry IV. The endowment consisted of a house and the small tithes.

²¹ Information of Canon Grenside. For a pedigree of the Remington family see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 244.

²² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 327.

²³ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35. The estimates for the several townships were: Farleton, £3 0s. 10d.; Melling with Wrayton, £2 14s. 4d.; Wennington, £1 13s. 2d.; Wray with Botton, £3 18s. 4d.; Hornby with Roeburndale, the same; Arkholme, £4 15s. The small tithes and altarage were valued at £6; the waste caused by the Scots accounted for £14 reduction.

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc. 5, no. 15.

²⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 150.

²⁶ *Ibid.* v, 260. The house was valued at 1s. 9d.; tithes of hay at 6s.; small tithes and Easter roll £7 3s. 4d. The vicar paid synodals and procurations, 9s. 4d.

²⁷ In 1610 it was sold to Francis Morley and another, who sold to Lord Morley and Mounteagle; Whitaker, op. cit. ii, 247. The rectory of Melling is named in a settlement by William Lord Morley in 1619; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 93, no. 1. It continued to

descend with Hornby; *ibid.* bdlc. 208, m. 136.

A lease of the rectory was in 1586 granted to Arthur Agard; Pat. 28 Eliz. pt. ix.

²⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 123. The augmentation was from the sequestered estate of Lord Morley, a 'Papist and delinquent.' It was granted in 1646; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 21.

²⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 481. The glebe produced £8; a pension from the impropriators, £2 13s. 4d.; tithes of hay, &c., £4; Easter dues, £12 10s.; surplice fees, £2. A rent of 15s. 6d. was paid to the lord of the manor. There were four churchwardens.

³⁰ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

³¹ Norman clerk of Melling is named in a charter made before 1147; Prescott, *Wetherhal Reg.* 312.

Richard de Vescy was the rector appointed by Roger de Montbegon according to the pleadings cited above; his tenure may be dated 1215 to 1245.

Simon rector of Melling occurs in 1276; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 369.

John le Romaine (see Bolton-le-Sands) became rector about 1280; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 484. In 1303 Spinellus de Roda, papal chaplain, was provided to the rectory in place of Gregory Giudice of Alatri, papal treasurer, deceased; *ibid.* 601.

Theobald de Sancto Albano occurs in 1307, having been presented by the Archbishop of York by lapse; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 248.

³² In 1428 William, vicar of the church of Melling, is named in a Hornby Ct. R.; Ct. of Aug. bdlc. 15, no. 17.

³³ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 407.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1488 . . .	Br. Edmund Green ³⁴	—	—
c. 1500 . . .	Br. Richard Docker ³⁵	—	—
oc. 1548 . . .	John Andrew ³⁶	—	—
14 Dec. 1562	Richard Harris ³⁷	The Crown	d. last incumbent
oc. 1581 . . .	Thomas Burrow ³⁸	—	—
25 Apr. 1625 .	Richard Newton ³⁹	The Crown	d. last incumbent
26 May 1626 .			
20 Sept. 1633 .	Robert Heblethwaite ⁴⁰	—	—
— 1648 . . .	John Smith ⁴¹	—	—
15 May 1658 .	Thomas White, M.A. ⁴²	{ The Protector The Crown	—
27 Jan. 1661-2 .			
7 July 1663 .	Anthony Cooper	"	—
26 Oct. 1666 .	John Carr	"	—
25 July 1671 .	John Carr ⁴³	"	—
24 Dec. 1677 .	Thomas Kay, M.A. ⁴⁴	"	—
15 Oct. 1689 .	Daniel Armistead, B.A. ⁴⁵	"	res. T. Kay
3 Aug. 1693 .	Thomas Kirkham, B.A. ⁴⁶	"	d. last incumbent
3 Aug. 1695 .	William Gregson, B.A. ⁴⁷	"	d. " "
26 Jan. 1696-7 .	Andrew Forbes ⁴⁸	"	d. " "
13 Dec. 1742 .	Thomas Fell	"	d. " "
4 Apr. 1744 .	James Towers, B.A. ⁴⁹	"	res. T. Fell
11 June 1750 .	John Tatham, B.A. ⁵⁰	"	d. last incumbent
22 Aug. 1794 .	John Tatham ⁵¹	"	res. " "
11 June 1851 .	John Beethom, M.A. ⁵²	"	d. " "
8 May 1855 .	William Bent Grenside, M.A. ⁵³	"	d. " "

Before the Reformation the church was served by a canon of Croxton, who may have resided at Hornby, where there was normally a staff of three canons. The chapels of Arkholme and Hornby had also to be served. As late as the year 1548 the Visitation List contains the names of the vicar and five others,⁵⁴ two having been canons of Hornby at the surrender ten years before. The 1554 list gives five names, only two being the same as in 1548; while in 1562 the vicar was sick, Thomas Harris appeared, but did not subscribe, and George Holme, after showing himself contumacious, was brought to subscribe.⁵⁵

The subsequent story is obscure, the incumbents being of no note and the Visitation Records scanty. In 1623 it was presented that at the parish church Mr. Ellison, probably the curate in charge, ministered the communion to some who stood, and that at Arkholme there was no surplice. The clerical subsidy lists give no sign that there were curates for the chapelries, though there was one in 1610 to serve both, but in 1650, stipends having been provided out of Royalist sequestrations, Arkholme and Hornby had each its curate. The old state would return at the Restoration, but in 1717 it was stated that

³⁴ Exch. Aug. Off. Misc. xxxix, no. 130. He was or became Prior of Hornby.

³⁵ In 1527 he had been vicar more than twenty years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 5, no. 15. He was still vicar in 1535; *Valor Eccl.*

³⁶ Named in the Visit. Lists of 1548, 1554 and 1562, but at the last was sick and did not appear. He must have died in the same year.

John Andrew, priest, late vicar of Melling, by his will desired to be buried in the chancel of the church, and left 20s. to mend the churchyard wall. His books, except his Latin Bible, were to go to Sir George Holme; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 168.

³⁷ The Church Papers in Chester Dioc. Reg. begin with his presentation.

³⁸ Mr. Earwaker's note. Burrow, who was 'no preacher,' was vicar in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8. Among the Melling Church Papers at Chester is an appointment by Christopher Wilson, clerk, to a deputy to procure a mandate for his institution and induction to the vicarage, to which he had been presented on the death of the last incumbent (unnamed). Burrow was still vicar in 1622 (*Misc.* [Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.], i, 70) and the will of Thomas Burrow of Melling was proved in 1624 at Richmond.

³⁹ The institutions from the Inst. Bk. P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches.*

Antiq. Notes have been followed from this time. Newton's first institution is recorded in the Act Bks. at Chester. One of the name was rector of Cloughton 1628-30, but was deprived. 'Richard Newton, gent., vicar of Melling,' was buried at Whittington 8 Aug. 1633. Administration of his effects was granted in 1633-5.

⁴⁰ Administration of his effects was granted at Richmond in 1647. He seems to have been Puritan and Presbyterian; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 176.

⁴¹ John Smith signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648 as 'minister of Melling.' In 1650 he left it for a benefice in Northumberland; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 123.

⁴² *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 227. White's appointment was confirmed on the Restoration; Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xlvii, no. 102. He is stated to have been ejected for nonconformity in 1662, but no particulars are given; Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 99.

⁴³ Act Bks. at Chester. The cause of vacancy is not given, and there is nothing to show whether it was the same or a different John Carr who was presented.

⁴⁴ Ibid. Kay was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1677; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁴⁵ Stratford's Visit. List at Chester Dioc. Reg.; Church Papers. He was

educated at Christ's Coll., Camb. (B.A. 1687), and ordained deacon in June 1688.

⁴⁶ A Thomas Kirkham was at Garstang in 1691; Visit. List. The vicar of Melling was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1678; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁴⁷ Also educated at Brasenose; B.A. 1686.

⁴⁸ He died in 1742, aged ninety-three; administration of his goods was granted to his daughter Anne Forbes, spinster.

⁴⁹ Educated at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1742. In 1750 he resided 'somewhere in the south.'

⁵⁰ One of this name graduated at Cambridge from Christ's College; B.A. 1747. He was son of John Tatham, and baptized at Tunstall 10 May 1726. He was curate of Leck in 1748. John Tatham resigned Melling for the adjacent rectory of Tatham, which he held till his death in 1809.

⁵¹ Son of the preceding vicar. It will be noticed that father and son together held the vicarage for 101 years.

⁵² Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1813; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁵³ Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1849. Hon. canon of Manchester 1905.

⁵⁴ One name is erased.

⁵⁵ These details are from the Visit. Lists at Chester.

the curate preached every Sunday at Arkholme and read prayers there every holy day, while he preached every third Sunday at Hornby.⁵⁶

There was no endowed chantry, but 'St. Katherine's choir' is mentioned in the will of Francis Morley of Wennington, dated 1540.⁵⁷

Official inquiries were made into *CHARITIES* the charities of the parish in 1826 and 1899. The following details are taken from the later report. About £180 a year is derived from various benefactions, the greater part being appropriated to educational purposes,⁵⁸ and £6 17s. 6d. to the organist of the parish church. There are no almshouses or medical charities, but to the poor over £35 a year is given in money and £4 in kind.

Agnes Tatham of Lancaster in 1867 bequeathed £200 for Christmas gifts to the poor of the parish; the interest, £7 13s., is given by the vicar to poor women of the townships of Melling and Wennington in sums of 5s. to 42s. Rebecca Bland in 1759 bequeathed money to produce 10s. a year for poor housekeepers in Melling town, to be distributed on 21 December, but this is now added to her educational endowment. Reginald Remington of Crow Trees in 1853 bequeathed £100 to provide a weekly distribution of bread at the morning and evening services at the parish church for poor persons of Melling and Wennington; the dividend is £2 16s. 4d., and any surplus is distributed in bread at Christmas.

Jane Turner in 1734 gave a piece of land called Howgill Cragg in West Field in Kellet for the poor of Arkholme quarter. The land was sold in 1866, and the purchase money yields £14 10s. a year, distributed with Wraton's charity—a rent-charge of 20s. a year left in 1728 by Thomas Wraton. The latter benefactor also left a rent-charge of 26s. to provide a weekly distribution of bread to six widows or widowers of Arkholme. The poor's money is given in doles of 5s. to 20s., and the owner of Storrs sends three twopenny loaves to Arkholme Church every Sunday, and they are given to a widow.

For poor housekeepers of Hornby Elizabeth Thornton in 1742 left £50 for investment. Other charitable funds were added and land purchased, nearly all of which was sold in 1871. The purchase money produces £11 15s. 4d., and an acre of wood unsold yields 5s.; the whole income is distributed on Christmas Eve by the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the township.

Several small funds have been lost.⁵⁹

HORNBY

Hornebi, Dom. Bk.

The main portion of Hornby lies in the tongue of

land formed by the junction of the Wenning with the Lune; the eastern half is occupied by a hill, some 400 ft. high, descending somewhat sharply to the south and west, while the remainder is the level valley of the Lune. The present village is situated by the Wenning at the foot of the hill; the castle is to the east on a mound; beyond, the hill-sides are seen clothed with woods. The site of the priory is nearly a mile north-west of the village, close to the Lune, while the ancient castle-stead also stands by the Lune, but much further north.¹ The township boundary includes land on the south side of the Wenning. In addition there is a considerable detached portion on the hill-side to the south of Farleton and two small fragments within Farleton itself. The detached portions of the two townships probably represent apportionments of the moorland between Hornby and Farleton, being roughly proportionate to the areas of the main portions. Hornby in all has an acreage of 1,961,² and in 1901 the population of Hornby and Farleton numbered 397. The two townships were united in 1887³ under the name of Hornby-with-Farleton, and are governed by a parish council. Hornby is also the head of a rural district council and of the Lunesdale Union. Petty sessions are held once a month.

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale. Ascending the valley of the Lune on the south side it turns northward here and crosses the Wenning by a stone bridge of three arches, and then forms the main street of Hornby village. Passing out of the houses it skirts the western side of the hill and goes to Melling. A branch of it turns north-west and west, crossing the Lune to reach Gressingham. The Midland Railway Company's branch line from Helli-field to Lancaster skirts the southern boundary; Hornby station is on the border of Farleton.

The house known as Hornby Hall, which stands facing the road to the north-west of the church, has a dignified 18th-century elevation with fluted composite pilasters the height of its two stories, supporting a cornice and lofty attic.

The land is now chiefly used for grazing; the soil is mixed, overlying gravel. There are no longer markets or fairs, but in 1826 there were fortnightly fairs for cattle and an annual cattle fair on 30 July.⁴

Although Melling is named first of *BARONY* the three manors held by Ulf in 1066, it is possible that *HORNBY* was his place of residence.⁵ In 1086 the manor was in the king's hands, but was probably granted to the Montbegon family soon afterwards. They made it the head of their barony, building a castle and founding there a monastic house and a borough. Their story has already been narrated at length,⁶ and the descent may be recorded in brief thus: Roger de Montbegon I, oc. 1086–1115—(?s.) Roger II, oc. 1129–

⁵⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 485.

⁵⁷ *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 21.

⁵⁸ For Melling £35 from Agnes Tatham, Rebecca Bland and William Gillison; for Arkholme £42 from William Turner and the Rev. Robert Cort; and for Wray £55 from Richard Pooley and Agnes Tatham. Gillison's gift (1770) provided for teaching children 'in the rudiments of the English language,' and for apprenticing; 'the children educated as dissenting Protestants called Presbyterians should be equally considered objects of the charity as those who should

be educated according to the liturgy of the Church of England.'

⁵⁹ A charge of 4s. on land in Gressingham for the poor of Farleton, the gift of someone unknown, has been lost since 1826.

William Edmondson in 1735 left £50 for the purchase of lands for the poor of Hornby. The money was not so used, but was lost by being lent to a man who died insolvent. Two small gifts to the poor of Wray had been lost before 1826.

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 526–8.

² For Hornby-with-Farleton the *Census*

Rep. 1901 gives 3,010 acres, including 61 of inland water.

³ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20271.

⁴ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 'An indifferent good market on Mondays' was recorded by Ogilby about 1690. There is a brief note about Hornby and the fine scenery of the Lune valley in Britton's *Beauties of England* (Lancs. section, 1808), 99. The engravings from Turner in Whitaker's *Richmondshire* are well known.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. See W. O. Roper in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser., v), 105–26. ⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 319–26.

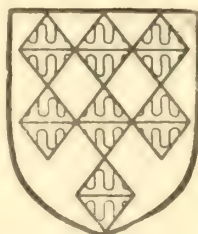
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

49—s. Adam, founder of the priory, oc. 1160–71—s. Roger III, d. 1226 without issue. Roger in 1212 held the fee of eight knights within the lyme and without.⁷ The heir in 1226 was Henry de Monewdon, great-grandson of Agnes daughter of Roger II; in 1269 he surrendered to Edmund the king's son the feudal rights belonging to his knights' fees in the honour of Lancaster, and with his death, shortly afterwards, the barony is considered to have expired. Henry Duke of Lancaster was in 1355 recorded to hold a knight's fee in Hornby.⁸ In September 1354 the duke granted to John de Harrington of Farleton a lease of the manor of Hornby with the demesne and appurtenances, excepting the castle and the deer in the park and Roeburndale.⁹



EDMUND Earl of Lancaster. England differenced with a label of France.

Soon after Henry de Monewdon **HONOUR** obtained possession he granted Hornby **MANOR** with its immediate dependencies to the famous Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent and Margaret his wife. The agreement made in 1229 included the manor of Hornby, with the castle, honour and soke; the advowson of the priory; the manor of Melling and the advowson of the church; with the lands of Wray, Wrayton, Cantsfield, Wennington, Old Wennington, Tunstall, Arkholme and Farleton. The service was to be that due for half a knight's fee.¹⁰ Thus in 1242 Hubert de Burgh was recorded to hold the honour of Hornby of Henry de Monewdon, and he in chief of the king.¹¹ He died in May 1243, and was followed by his son and grandson, each named John; and the last died in 1279, leaving three daughters.¹²



DE BURGH. Gules seven lozenges wair.

The tenure was vexed by a claim maintained for forty years by John de Lungvilers, who was the nephew of Roger de Montbegon III through Roger's mother, and who alleged a grant by Roger made more than a year before his death.¹³ Apparently some

agreement was made between the claimant or his son and the heirs of de Burgh, for by 1274 Margaret daughter and heir of John de Lungvilers¹⁴ had taken Hornby in marriage to Geoffrey de Nevill,¹⁵ a younger son of the Raby family.

Sir Geoffrey de Nevill in 1279 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Hornby, Melling, Wray and Arkholme.¹⁶ He died in 1285 holding the manor of Hornby in chief of the king as half a knight's fee, it being his wife's inheritance. John the son and heir was fifteen years of age. The extent records at Hornby a garden with a vivary, worth 11s. 8d. yearly; in demesne there were 260 acres of arable land, worth £13, and 31 acres of meadow, 62s.; there were three parks. At Hornby also were a borough, a fulling mill, corn mill, fishery and free courts. Two free tenants paid 5s.¹⁷ The king at once ordered the castle to be delivered to his widow Margaret,¹⁸ and she retained it till her death, more than thirty years after, her son John dying before her.

In 1292 she was called upon to show her title to market, fair and free warren, to exemption from the sheriff's tourn¹⁹ and suit to county and wapentake and to various feudal rights, including infangenthef, in Hornby and Melling, and gallowes in Melling. These rights were claimed as 'of old time,' and were allowed.²⁰ In the same year as lady of Hornby Margaret de Nevill was occupied with numerous suits. From Adam de Tunstall she demanded an account of the time during which he was her bailiff in Hornby.²¹ The bailiff of Lancaster, she complained, had distrained her men and tenants of the lordship of Hornby for toll in that town, and the bailiff had to acknowledge himself in the wrong; they ought to be free of toll for victuals and other things sold to her and to their own use.²² She resisted a claim by the Prior of Conishead for the moiety of a toft in Hornby, of which he alleged John de Burgh had disseised a former prior.²³

Margaret's holding was variously recorded in 1297²⁴ and 1302,²⁵ but in 1319, after her death, it was found that she had held the castle of Hornby with the appurtenances of Thomas Earl of Lancaster by knight's service as of the honour of Lancaster. The heir was John son of John de Nevill and he was eighteen years old. In the castle was an acre of land, but nothing was rendered, because the castle needed repairs. In demesne were 200 acres of arable land and 25 acres of meadow. There were six vac-

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 79.

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, iii, 90. See also B.M. Add. Chart. 20560.

⁹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 333.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. A further agreement concerning the dower of Olive widow of Roger de Montbegon was made in 1236, when she released her claim to a third part of the manor of Hornby in return for 8½ marks a year from Henry de Monewdon's manor of Thonock; *ibid.* 147.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 155.

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 349.

¹³ John de Lungvilers in 1252–3 claimed the manors of Hornby and Melling against John son of John de Burgh, and in 1259 and later Ellen

widow of John de Lungvilers claimed dower in the same; *Cur. Reg. R.* 149, m. 5; 162, m. 17 d., 46; 169, m. 12 d.

¹⁴ She is called granddaughter of John de Lungvilers in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380. But see note 30 below.

¹⁵ The Abbot of Croxton in 1274 made a claim against Geoffrey de Nevill and his wife; *Assize R.* 1341, m. 35 d. Probably it concerned Hornby cell or Melling Church, in continuation of earlier suits.

¹⁶ *Chart. R.* 73 (8 Edw. I), m. 11, no. 75. The market and fair of Arkholme were sometimes said to be at Hornby.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 261. The dependencies of the manor were Roeburndale, Tunstall, Melling, Wrayton, Wennington, Wray, Farleton and Cantsfield.

Sir Geoffrey had nothing in the county of his own inheritance.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1279–88, p. 314.

¹⁹ It was stated at the inquiry that two sheriffs—Adam de Montalt (1261–3) and Gilbert de Clifton (1284–5)—had attempted to hold the sheriff's tourn in Hornby, but had been obliged to desist.

²⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380–1.

²¹ *Assize R.* 408, m. 4, 39, 67.

²² *Ibid.* m. 97.

²³ *Ibid.* m. 40 d.

²⁴ She held twenty-four plough-lands in Hornby fee, owing scutage when it happened; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 292. Otherwise, she held half a knight's fee in Hornby and its members in the wapentake of Lonsdale; *ibid.* 298.

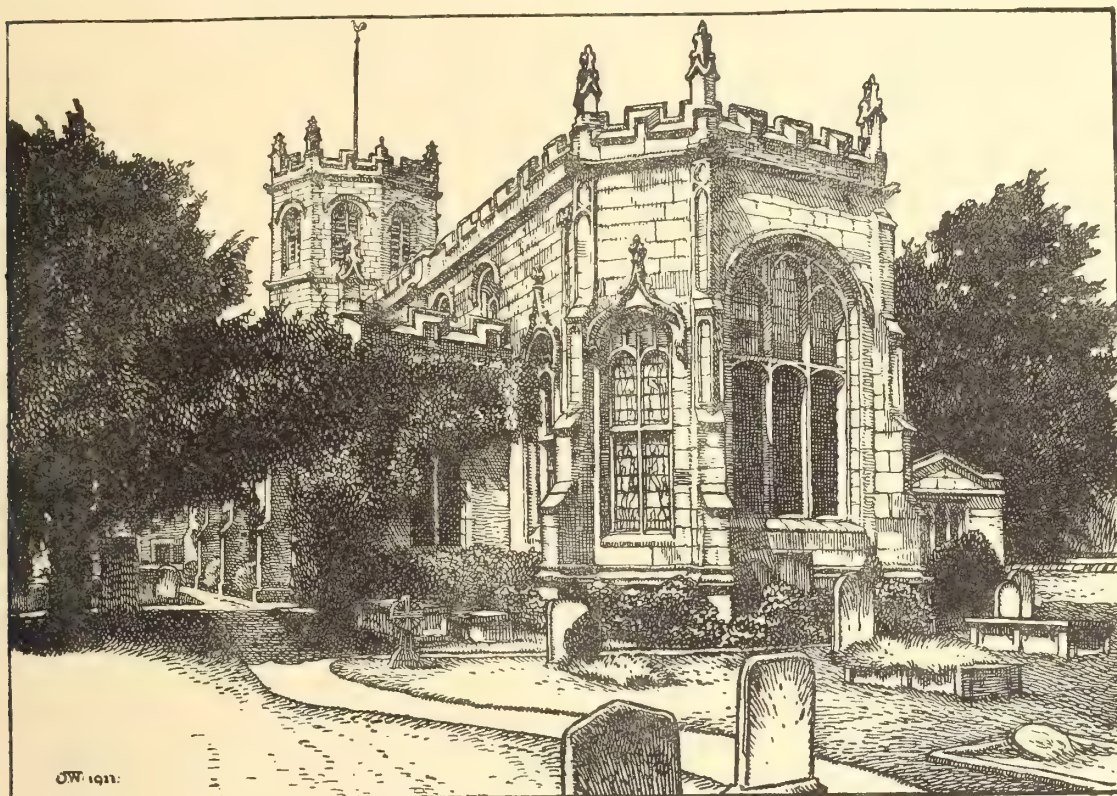
²⁵ *Ibid.* 317; two knights' fees in Hornby.

caries, two parks, a water mill, fulling mill, court baron and borough court.²⁶

Two of the Scottish invaders of 1322 were captured and taken prisoners to Hornby Castle, Roger de Burgh or Burrow then being its constable, and when John de Nevill came of age and received the castle they were handed over to him.²⁷ He died in 1335,²⁸ but in 1330 his uncle Geoffrey held the knight's fee in Hornby,²⁹ and the next in possession was Robert de Nevill, son of Geoffrey's brother Robert and cousin of John. Little is known of this branch of the Nevills, and the descent is obscured by the succession of several Roberts. The pedigree was thus stated in a pleading of 1399: Eudo de Lungvilers —s. Eudo —s. John —da. Margaret —s. John (de Nevill) —bro. Robert —s. Robert —s. Robert, the plaintiff in the case.³⁰

He married Joan daughter and heir of Henry de Atherton and lands in Aintree, Oldham, &c., were acquired thereby.³¹ Sir Robert was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1342.³² In 1346 he held the fee of one knight in Melling and Hornby.³⁴ In the preceding year he had complained that various persons had broken into his park at Hornby and carried off his deer.³⁵ Sir Robert the elder afterwards released to his son Robert the younger all his right and title in the castle and manor of Hornby and Melling, with the soke, also knights' fees, advowsons, free courts, parks, &c., and lands in Arkholme, Wray and other places.³⁶

Sir Robert de Nevill of Hornby the younger and Margaret his wife occur in a settlement of the castle of Hornby and manor of Melling in 1363.³⁷ He



HORNBY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Robert son of Robert de Nevill was aged twenty-two in 1336 and is named in a remainder in 1337.³¹

probably succeeded soon afterwards.³⁸ In 1376 he prosecuted several persons for cutting his trees and

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 37. During the minority of John de Nevill, grandson (*nepos*) of Margaret, the custody of Hornby was granted to Robert de Holland.

²⁷ *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 56.

²⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 9 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 237. His title to possession is not known.

³⁰ *Genealogist* (new ser.), xv, 22, from De Banco R. Mich. 1 Hen. IV, m. 103. It will be noticed that Margaret is made the daughter not granddaughter of John de Lungvilers.

³¹ *Final Conc.* ii, 104.

³² See the accounts of those townships.

³³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 14.

³⁴ *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 62. In the same year was settled the succession to tenements in Oldham by Robert de Nevill of Hornby, chivaler, and Joan his wife (of her inheritance). John son of Sir Robert de Nevill, knight, and Isabel his wife were to succeed, with remainders to Giles, Thomas, William and Geoffrey, brothers of John; *Final Conc.* ii, 125. In 1344 lands in Yorkshire had been settled by Robert de Nevill of Hornby upon Robert son of Robert de Nevill of Hornby, chivaler, and Margaret his wife, with remainders to Geoffrey, Giles, Thomas, William and John, brothers of Robert son of Robert; Plantagenet Harrison, *Yorks.* i, 445.

³⁵ De Banco R. 344, m. 259 d. In

1348 Robert de Nevill settled his dispute with the burgesses of Lancaster as to their fairs by allowing their right. The charter, with his armorial seal, is among the Lancaster town deeds.

³⁶ *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 47. The date is given as 1347, but an exactly similar grant (*ibid.* 47b) is dated 1368; in this both Roberts have the style of chivaler.

³⁷ *Final Conc.* ii, 169. Sir Robert de Swillington was to hold it for life, when the Nevills were to succeed.

³⁸ Sir Robert had a royal protection in 1369; De Banco R. 434, m. 2. Not styling him either 'elder' or 'younger,' this probably refers to the latter and implies the father's death.

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underwood at Arkholme and Hornby,³⁹ and in 1394 as lord of the manor claimed certain franchises there.⁴⁰ He died in 1413 seised of the castle, manor and lordship of Hornby held in chief of the king as duke by the service of one knight's fee.⁴¹ His son Thomas had died in or before 1387,⁴² leaving a daughter Margaret, who at her grandfather's death was thirty years of age. She was the wife of Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter, one of the legitimated sons of John of Gaunt. The duke survived his wife and died in 1426,⁴³ but had in 1424 demised his interest in the manor and castle of Hornby and other estates to Sir William Harrington and others.⁴⁴

There was no surviving issue of the marriage and the inheritance was divided between Sir Robert's daughters Margaret and Joan and their issue.⁴⁵ The latter had married Sir John Langton and her son received the manor of Hutton Longvillers.⁴⁶ Margaret married the above-named Sir William Harrington of Farleton,⁴⁷ who fought at Agincourt,⁴⁸ and continued to serve in the French wars.⁴⁹ In 1431 Sir William and Margaret his wife were found to hold Hornby by one knight's fee.⁵⁰ Sir William died 22 February 1439-40,⁵¹ and Dame Margaret in or before 1451, when she was found to have held the castle and manor of Hornby, with its appurtenances, of the king as Duke of Lancaster by knight's service.⁵²

The son and heir Sir Thomas Harrington had been seneschal of the Hornby Court in 1427,⁵³ and occurs later in various pleadings.⁵⁴ He was in France in 1430,⁵⁵ and served as knight of the shire between 1432 and 1449.⁵⁶ He was a Yorkist, and it was alleged that in November 1458 he took part in a party council at Middleham and afterwards made a settlement of his estates.⁵⁷ He fell at Wakefield in 1460, fighting

for the Duke of York. His eldest son Sir John was killed at the same time and the Hornby inheritance fell to Sir John's two daughters Elizabeth and Anne.⁵⁸ Dower from the castle of Hornby and various manors was in 1478 ordered to be given to Elizabeth widow of Sir Thomas.⁵⁹

Of the co-heirs Elizabeth married John Stanley and then Richard Beaumont, and left three daughters—Joan wife of Sir Thomas Halsall, Anne wife of John Swift and Margaret wife of Thomas Grimshaw⁶⁰; while Anne married Sir Edward Stanley, a son of the first Earl of Derby. He had Hornby as his portion of the Harrington lordships, but, as there was doubt as to the right owing to various forfeitures for treason, Henry VII made a special grant to him of Hornby, Farleton and appurtenant manors and lands; the whole was to be held of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee.⁶¹ This is the tenure recorded in the later inquisitions, ignoring the ancient tenures of several of the minor estates, which had had no earlier dependence on Hornby. The Earl of Derby intervened in some way.⁶² A difficulty was caused by the failure of issue to Anne, but by one title or another Sir Edward retained Hornby in despite of various claims by Anne's sister and her representatives,⁶³ and it descended to his son by his second wife Elizabeth (Vaughan) widow of Lord Grey de Wilton. He was Sheriff of Lancashire for life, and for his conduct at Flodden Field in 1513 was created Lord Mouteagle by Henry VIII. He was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.⁶⁴

Lord Mouteagle died in 1523 and was buried at Hornby, holding the lordship by the tenure above stated.⁶⁵ He desired to be buried in the chancel he

³⁹ De Banco R. 462, m. 330 d.

⁴⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. file 3, bde. 1, m. 25.

⁴¹ Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxiii, App. 10; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 99.

⁴² Ibid. 28.

⁴³ He was created K.G. in 1400, Earl of Dorset 1411, Duke of Exeter 1416; G.E.C. op. cit. iii, 297; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 329.

⁴⁴ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3563.

⁴⁵ The indenture of partition between Langton and Harrington is recorded in Close, 16 Hen. VI, m. 13.

⁴⁶ Plantagenet Harrison, loc. cit.

⁴⁷ The descent is manifest from the writ of livery issued in 1433; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxiii, App. 33.

In 1418 Sir William Harrington obtained licence to alienate lands in mortmain to found a chantry at Leeds for the soul of Robert Nevill of Hornby and others; Norman R. (Rec. Com.), 272.

⁴⁸ Nicholas, Agincourt, 362.

⁴⁹ Dep. Keeper's Rep. xli, App. 679, &c.

⁵⁰ Feudal Aids, iii, 92.

⁵¹ The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued 12 Mar. 1439-40; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxiii, App. 38. An inquisition after his death has been preserved, but refers only to the Boteler of Warrington manors of which he was trustee; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 313. His son Thomas was then aged thirty or more.

⁵² Dods, MSS. cxxxii.

⁵³ Aug. Ct. R. portf. 15, no. 17.

⁵⁴ Pal. of Lancet Pleas R. 3, m. 16; 10, m. 6b.

⁵⁵ Dep. Keeper's Rep. xlvi, App. 272.

⁵⁶ Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repr. of Lancs. 54-6.

⁵⁷ Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 261-2; in this work papers at Hornby are referred to.

For Sir Thomas's wife Elizabeth see Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 330.

⁵⁸ Whitaker, loc. cit. The two co-heirs were at first given into the custody of their uncle, Sir James Harrington, the heir male, but as he treated them harshly they were transferred to Lord Stanley's care, and so were married to Stanleys.

⁵⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xix, 4.

⁶⁰ The division of the inheritance has been noticed in the accounts of Melling in Halsall and other townships.

⁶¹ Inq. p.m. The next heirs, Sir James and Sir Robert Harrington, brothers of Sir John, were both attainted on the accession of Henry VII. Sir Robert's son James, Dean of York, made some attempts to recover the family inheritance but failed; see Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 25.

From a later grant it appears that an inquisition as to the estates of Sir James and Sir Robert Harrington, attainted of high treason, was made at Preston in September 1487; Pat. 16 Chas. II, pt. vi, no. 10.

It was to Sir Edward Stanley alone that the writ of Quo Warranto was addressed in 1498 concerning his claim for exemptions and liberties (as in 1292), market at Arkholme and fair at Hornby; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 13 Hen. VII.

⁶² The Earl of Derby was named in a

writ of Precipe in 1493 as concerned in the lordship; ibid. 7 & 8 Hen. VII.

The will of the second earl (d. 1521) ordains that 'whereas I have made certain grants and estates of the castle and demesnes of Hornby to my uncle, Sir Edward Stanley, kt., I now cancel the same on account of his great unkindness to me'; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. The will was made in 1513, so that there was time for reconciliation before his death.

In a later inquisition the castle was recorded to be held of the Earl of Derby.

⁶³ In 1492 there was a fine concerning a moiety of the castle or capital messuage of Hornby, &c., John Stanley and Elizabeth his wife being deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 7 & 8 Hen. VII. This seems to have secured the whole of Hornby to Sir Edward Stanley, for the later disputes concerned other parts of the honour. Thus Sir Edward in 1507, after the death of his first wife, sought a partition, he holding the manors of Arkholme, Melling, Roeburndale, Wray, Cawood, &c., in conjunction with Richard Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife; ibid. file 23 Hen. VII; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 106, m. 4 d. The partition was probably made at that time, but Joan Halsall put in a claim afterwards (Ducatus Lanc. i, 195), and as late as 1532 Thomas Stanley Lord Mouteagle agreed with John Swift and Anne his wife (a daughter of Elizabeth) as to a third part of the manor of Hornby, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 11, m. 94; Ducatus Lanc. i, 147.

⁶⁴ G.E.C. op. cit. v, 346; Dict. Nat. Bing.

⁶⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64.

was building at the east end of the chapel of St. Margaret at Hornby; should he die before its dedication his body was meanwhile to lie at the priory. Full directions were given in the will as to his funeral, monuments, &c.; 'Mr. Richard Beverley, Prior of the Black Friars at Lancaster, or in his absence another doctor of divinity [was to] be provided to make a sermon and to have for his labour and pains 20s.' He left £20 to the high altar of his parish church of Melling as composition for tithes, &c., forgotten, 40s. to the Prior of Hornby for a general absolution and prayers for his soul, and many other gifts to churches and religious houses. His executors were charged to make restitution 'to such persons as could truly prove any oppression or wrong to them done by him,' and to ask their pardon.⁶⁶ His son Thomas was only ten years of age and the wardship was granted to Sir Thomas Darcy, Sir John Hussey and Alexander Radcliffe.⁶⁷



STANLEY, Lord Mounteagle. *Argent on a bend azure three stags' heads caboshed or, a crescent for difference.*

The second Lord Mounteagle took a share in the suppression of the northern rising of 1536. He joined the Earl of Derby with a retinue of 616 men.⁶⁸ On 3 December he wrote from Hornby stating that he had apprehended a vicar who had spoken against the king's acts, but many of his tenants and servants had joined the rebels, some through fear. The rebels about Kendal had threatened to hang one of his bailiffs for sending him rent.⁶⁹ There is but little to record of him. He died at Hornby in 1560 holding the castle, manor and capital messuage of Hornby, according to the inquisition, of the Earl of Derby, while Farleton, Melling, Wrayton, Arkholme, Roeburndale, Wray, Bright-holme and the other manors were held of the queen in chief by knight's service.⁷⁰ His widow Ellen had a dispute with his son, who had married Anna Leyburne, one of her daughters.⁷¹ She was a zealous adherent of Roman Catholicism.⁷²

He was succeeded by his son William, third lord, then thirty-three years of age. Even before his father's death he had begun to mortgage and sell

portions of the estates,⁷³ so that they were much diminished at his death, and he had many disputes with his tenants and others as to suit of court, customs of the manor, &c.⁷⁴ A settlement of the castle and manor of Hornby was made in 1574.⁷⁵ At his death in 1581 he was followed in title and estates by an only daughter Elizabeth. His widow Anne, a second wife, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, afterwards married Henry Lord Compton, and in 1585 messuages and lands in Hornby, Melling and other places were granted to trustees for her.⁷⁶

The heiress married Edward Parker Lord Morley,⁷⁷ and their son William was summoned to Parliament from 1604 as Lord Mounteagle. He was the peer to whom the famous letter of warning was sent relating to Gunpowder Plot. He became a Protestant about that time.⁷⁸ James I in his progress from Scotland to London through Carlisle and Preston in 1617 visited Hornby on 11 August, and was entertained there by the Earl of Cumberland.⁷⁹ Edward Lord Morley died in 1618, and the son William was then summoned as Lord Morley and Mounteagle. He and his wife Elizabeth made a settlement of the lordship in 1618,⁸⁰ and he died in 1622. By an inquisition made in 1625 it was found that he had held the honour, priory, manor, castle and demesne of Hornby, with the Great Park, two mills, St. Margaret's fair, the manor of Tatham, &c., of the king by knight's service. He also held various manors and lands in Yorkshire, Somerset, Essex, Hertfordshire and elsewhere.⁸¹

His son Henry, who was of full age, succeeded. He was a Roman Catholic, and in 1625 Hornby Castle was searched for arms and a seizure was made.⁸² As might be expected, he showed himself a zealous Royalist on the outbreak of the Civil War, and consequently had his estates sequestered by the Parliament for 'recusancy and delinquency,' and they were afterwards declared forfeit and sold.⁸³



PARKER, Lord Mounteagle. *Argent a lion passant guardant between two bars sable charged with three bezants, in chief three bucks' heads caboshed of the third.*

⁶⁶ Will in Dods, MSS. xxii, fol. 174. Inventories of his goods at Hornby are printed in *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), 1989, 2968. The chapel at the castle is mentioned. Some of his letters are printed in the same volume.

To the 'twelve-months' mind' in April 1524 came the Abbot of Furness, eighty priests and a great crowd of others. Meat and drink were given to everyone at the gate, money was distributed to the poor, and each priest had 4d. and his dinner; *ibid.* iv, 94.

⁶⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 561.

⁶⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 1251 (2).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1232. An earlier letter of his (1533) is printed *ibid.* vi, 112.

⁷⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 1. His widow Ellen was living at Ashton by Lancaster. His will, dated 1558, is printed in *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 113.

⁷¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 167, no. 37.

⁷² The following account of her is

from the memoir of her granddaughter Anne Countess of Arundel, as quoted in *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* x, 129: 'Before the promulgation of the Council of Trent's declaration concerning the unlawfulness of being present at the Protestant service, sermons and the like here in England the Lady Mounteagle was accustomed to have Protestant service read to her by a chaplain in her house and afterwards to hear mass said privately by a priest. But as soon as she understood the unlawfulness of this practice she would never be present at the Protestant service any more. And once urged by the Duke of Norfolk, with whom she lived a while before her death and at whose house she died, to do something contrary to the profession of her faith, though she much esteemed and respected him, yet her answer was so round and resolute that he never mentioned the like any more.'

⁷³ This appears from the accounts of

many manors already given. See also Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 10, no. 43; Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 16 & 17 Eliz.

⁷⁴ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 248; iii, 300, 483; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 237.

⁷⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 36, m. 7. ⁷⁶ *Ibid.* bdle. 47, m. 6.

⁷⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 370-3. This Lord Morley was one of the triers of Mary Queen of Scots (1586) and of Philip Earl of Arundel (1589).

⁷⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1611-18, p. 481.

⁸⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 93, no. 1. The settlement is referred to in the inquisition; it was on the occasion of his son's marriage.

⁸¹ The inquisition is known from an exemplification granted to Dame Philippa on 3 Mar. 1655-6.

⁸² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 180.

⁸³ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 40; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and

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The castle itself was at first held for the king, and, being a strong place, became the refuge of many Royalist ladies and others of the district, but in June 1643 it was taken by storm by Colonel Assheton's force. The assailants were assisted by a soldier who had deserted from the castle and found an entrance by the great windows, though these were very high above the ground. In order to screen the escalade the main part of the force 'played upon the castle and church' and set fire to the gates.⁸⁴ After his defeat at Marston Moor Prince Rupert came by Ingleton to Hornby on 10 July 1644, and thence went by Garstang and Preston to Liverpool.⁸⁵ In 1648 Hornby was occupied by the Duke of Hamilton and his Scottish army.⁸⁶

Though the estates were in part recovered, the losses are said to have ruined the family, and Henry's son Thomas, who succeeded in 1655,⁸⁷ found it necessary to sell Hornby to Robert Earl of Cardigan in 1663.⁸⁸ The final sale appears to have been in 1682.⁸⁹ The earl's grandson⁹⁰ in 1713 sold the lordship to the infamous Francis Charteris, the typical debauchee of the time.⁹¹ His daughter and heir Janet married James fifth Earl of Wemyss,⁹² and Hornby was given to their second son Francis, who took the surname of Charteris.⁹³ He succeeded to the earldom in 1787,⁹⁴ and in 1789 sold Hornby to John Marsden of Wennington.

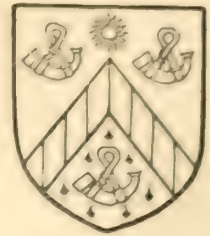
The new lord of the manor was childish or imbecile, and fell to a great extent under the control of his steward, George Wright. He never married, and after his death in 1826 his will—which left Wright in control for many years, when a distant cousin, the Rev. Anthony Lister, vicar of Gargrave, 1806–52,⁹⁵ would succeed—was contested by Admiral Sandford Tatham, as next of kin.⁹⁶ The first trial took place at York in 1830, and resulted in favour of the will. Another trial in 1833, at Lancaster, resulted in a verdict for Tatham, damages 1s. The validity of the will was again tried at Lancaster in 1834 and approved by the jury.⁹⁷ At another trial, in 1836, the verdict was for Tatham, and a similar

decision afterwards made in the Queen's Bench was finally confirmed by the House of Lords in 1838. The mesne profits were in the following year awarded to Admiral Tatham, who died at Hornby in 1840, aged eighty-five.

He was succeeded by his kinsman Pudsey Dawson, who in 1859 was followed by a nephew, Richard Pudsey Dawson. Finding the estate heavily mortgaged, he sold it to John Foster, a manufacturer of Bradford,⁹⁸ who made many improvements. He died in 1879, his son William¹⁰⁰ in 1884, and his grandson, Colonel William Henry Foster,¹⁰¹ in 1908; the heir, his son Henry Cyril Warner-Foster, was under age.¹⁰²

HORNBY CASTLE is finely situated on the top of a lofty and precipitous cliff on the right bank of the River Wenning, a mile above its confluence with the Lune. The site is a naturally defensive one, overlooking the village and commanding extensive and beautiful views along the valleys of both rivers. Of the original castle of the Nevills nothing remains, the only ancient part of the present building being the central tower, or keep, which was erected by Sir Edward Stanley first Lord Mounteagle, probably on an older foundation, at the beginning of the 16th century. In a survey taken in 1584¹⁰³ the castle is described as being 'verie faire built, standing statelie upon the topp of a great hill,' with several gates and wards outside its walls, the first gate being at the 'lowest foot of the hill,' adjoining the town.

Whitaker, writing about 1819,¹⁰⁴ states that the foundations of two round towers, probably of early 14th-century date, had been removed in some 'late



FOSTER of Hornby.
Per chevron auree and ermine, a chevron pale of eight argent and gules between in chief a sun in splendour between two bugle-horns stringed all or and in base a like bugle-horn.

Ches.), iv, 177–91. It appeared that Lord Morley was heavily involved in debt and in prison therefor. The honour, manor and castle of Hornby were stated to be worth £818 a year. The wife, Dame Philippa, who was a daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Caryl of Shipley, petitioned for the guardianship of her son during minority. She also was a recusant and had two-thirds of her estate sequestered for religion; *ibid.* 191–3.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 184; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 139; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 39–40. The castle was ordered to be demolished; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 67.

⁸⁵ *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xiii, 737.

⁸⁶ *Civil War Tracts*, 253.

⁸⁷ See Exch. of Pleas, East. 1656, m. 46 d., &c.; Hil. 1657, m. 57, &c.; Trin. 1657, m. 43.

⁸⁸ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 252. A grant is in Pat. 16 Chas. II, pt. xv, no. 18.

⁸⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 208, m. 136; by Robert Earl of Cardigan, Francis Lord Brudenell, his son and heir-apparent, Thomas Lord Morley and Mounteagle, and others.

⁹⁰ For the descent see G.E.C. op. cit. ii, 140; Robert Brudenell, second earl,

d. 1703 – s. Francis, d. 1698 – s. George, third earl, d. 1732. There was a recovery of the manor in 1709, George Earl of Cardigan being vouchee; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 489, m. 3.

⁹¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Francis Charteris came of the family of Charteris of Annisfield. Being turned out of the army for cheating at cards and other disreputable practices, he turned to gambling and usury and on the ruin of others quickly amassed a large fortune. Charteris was at Lancaster just before the Jacobites took possession in 1715 and advised the townsmen to destroy the bridge. In 1730 he was convicted of rape upon his maid-servant, and so forfeited his life and estates; but the conviction appears to have been unjust and he was pardoned and had the estates restored to him; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxvi (2), 72 d.; Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. no. 1274. He died in Feb. 1731–2. Some of his letters in 1722–3 are printed in *Pal. Note-bk.* ii, 157–9.

⁹² G.E.C. op. cit. viii, 86.

⁹³ There was a recovery of the manors of Hornby and Tatham, &c., in 1770, the Hon. Francis Charteris and (his son) Francis Charteris being vouchees; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 612, m. 7.

⁹⁴ His elder brother David joined the Stuart rising in 1745 and was attainted. He escaped abroad and died in Paris in 1787. Francis thereupon resumed the title, though the attainder was not reversed till 1826.

⁹⁵ Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 232. He had been curate of Hornby. He took the name of Marsden in accordance with the will. His son Charles John Marsden succeeded him at Gargrave.

⁹⁶ He was a first cousin, being son of the Rev. Sandford Tatham, vicar of Appleby, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry Marsden of Wennington, the grandfather of John. Admiral Tatham became heir at law in 1819 on the death of his elder brother William.

⁹⁷ A report was issued in two volumes. It contains a reprint of the will.

⁹⁸ *Lanc. Rec.* 1801–50.

⁹⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 615. For John Foster see an article on *Fortunes made in Business in London Society*, 1880; it was one of a series afterwards reprinted.

¹⁰⁰ High Sheriff in 1881.

¹⁰¹ High Sheriff in 1891.

¹⁰² Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁰³ Quoted in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 260. ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* 252.

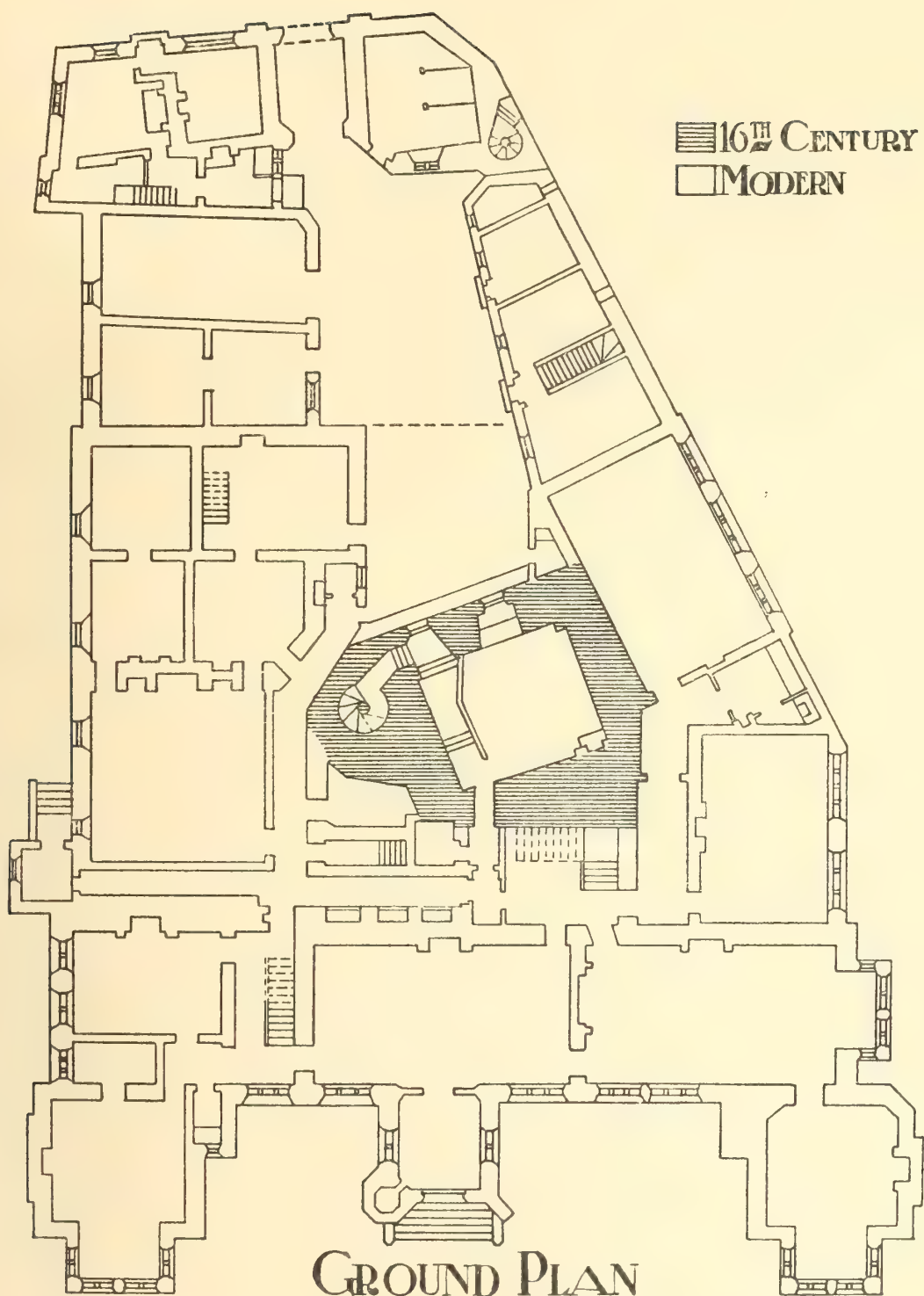


HORNBY CASTLE : EAST VIEW IN 1727
(From S. & N. Buck's drawing)



HORNBY CASTLE : NORTH SIDE OF TOWER FACING COURTYARD





10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF HORNBY CASTLE

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alterations,' and that in front of the present tower there appeared to have been, from the evidence of the foundations, a quadrangle 'of which one side coincided with the present house and the opposite one to the brow of the hill,' and that a base-court with other outbuildings formerly extended to the edge of the town. After the Civil War the castle was abandoned and allowed to fall to ruin, but was partly rebuilt in the first half of the 18th century by Colonel Charteris, who erected a long plain two-story building in front of the keep on the south side, with square sash windows and slightly projecting end, the roofs of which were hipped back.¹⁰⁵ In Buck's view of 1727, which is taken from the north-east, and in which, therefore, the new front is not seen, some of the ruins of an old west wing are shown still standing, but the 'Eagle turret,' or watch-tower, at the north-west corner of the keep, described by the poet Gray, when he visited the castle in 1765 and found the tower 'only a shell,' does not, if the drawing be correct, appear to have been then erected.¹⁰⁶ The 18th-century front stood till 1847,¹⁰⁷ when it was superseded by the present Gothic building, the south or principal front of which was erected in front of it.¹⁰⁸ It is a very good example of the domestic Gothic work of the period, with central entrance tower and flanking embattled wings. The keep was shortly afterwards restored and the 18th-century watch-tower rebuilt in harmony with the rest of the building with machicolations and an embattled parapet.¹⁰⁹ There were further additions on the north side in 1881 and 1891.

Lord Mounteagle's keep is irregular in plan with a circular staircase at the north-west corner. On the ground floor the internal dimensions are 22 ft. by 18 ft., and the thickness of the walls is about 6 ft.,

but except on the north side, where it faces the modern courtyard, little can be seen of the lower part of the old walling. The tower, which is about 90 ft. high, has undergone a good deal of restoration, and all the windows, with the exception of three small ones at the back, are new. There remain, however, also on the north side, two carved panels with hood moulds, one bearing the eagle's claw and the other the motto 'Glav et gant,' and there is a stone in one of the upper rooms also carved with the eagle's claw.

Court Rolls beginning in the 16th century are preserved at the castle.

A suit in 1822 established the fishery rights. John Marsden as lord of the manor claimed the exclusive right of fishing in the Lune within his lordship. The defendant, a collier, had trespassed on the fishery. The damages were assessed at 1s.¹¹⁰

An Inclosure Act was passed in 1797, and the award was made in 1804.¹¹¹

Apart from the lord of the honour, few Hornby families appear in the records.¹¹² One or two persons had their estates sequestered for delinquency or recusancy under the Commonwealth.¹¹³

Nothing is known of the foundation of the borough of Hornby, which has been mentioned above. It never attained any prominence, being probably too much overshadowed by the lord's castle. In 1285 the free service of the burgesses amounted to 13s. 6d.¹¹⁴ In 1319 the number of burgages was 47½; they were in the hands of a number of tenants, a rent of 4d. being due from each.¹¹⁵ The borough court was stated to be worth 8s. 8d. a year to the lord. 'Burgage houses' were still recognized in the 17th century.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁵ There is an illustration in the *Lonsdale Mag.* iii, 401 (Nov. 1822). The old part was then in a 'neglected state.' Colonel Charteris' building is also shown in the drawing by G. Pickering, dated 1832, in Baines, *Lancs.* iv, 595 (1st ed.).

¹⁰⁶ Gray wrote: 'It is now only a shell, the rafters are laid within it as for flooring. I went up a winding stone staircase in one corner to the leads, and at the angle is a stone single hexagon watch-tower, rising seven feet higher, fitted up in the taste of a modern summer-house, with sash windows in gilt frames, a stucco cupola, and on the top a rich gilt eagle; built by Mr. Charteris, the present proprietor.'

Whitaker says the Eagle Tower was the work of Lord Wemyss about 1743 (*Richmondshire*, ii, 252). Buck's view shows a cupola but no windows, the turret being too low to allow of them. This may be due, however, to bad drawing or to the necessity of getting the top of the cupola within the picture. The border is actually broken for the finial, but no eagle is shown.

¹⁰⁷ 'The house is a plain edifice rising in front of the ancient keep, and by no means appears so incongruous as might have been expected'; *Pict. Hist. of Lancs.* 1844, p. 306.

¹⁰⁸ A good deal of Col. Charteris' building is thus incorporated in the present house, the length of the south front of which is 125 ft.

¹⁰⁹ The lower part of the turret, including the doorway on to the leads,

is, however, the 18th-century work, the classic mouldings of which are retained.

¹¹⁰ *Lanc. Rec.* 1801-50, p. 136.

¹¹¹ It is kept at Lancaster; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.

¹¹² In 1300 John son of John the Stapper claimed a message in Hornby against John the Steadman and against Hugh son of Gilbert de Erghum (Arkholme); De Banco R. 131, m. 10; 143, m. 139. William son of Gilbert de Erghum was called to warrant the last-named; Assize R. 418, m. 3 d.

Alice widow of William son of Agnes de Aughton claimed a message, &c., against Hugh de Lethley, Alice his wife and others in 1313; De Banco R. 201, m. 413; 205, m. 141 d.

John de Hornby claimed a toft, &c., in Hornby and Farleton in 1313 from Adam de Bardsey, Christiana his wife and John and William his sons; *ibid.* 201, m. 69 d. In 1321 he purchased the Bardseys' message; *Final Conc.* ii, 41. John de Hornby of Hallstead in 1338 claimed a message, &c., against Thomas Joppeson and Joan his wife; De Banco R. 316, m. 253 d. In 1376 John de Hornby, rector of Tatham, complained that various persons had made waste in his tenement at Hornby; *ibid.* 464, m. 500.

Stephen son of Godith de Bulkes and Agnes his wife unsuccessfully claimed a message, &c., from Richard de la Priory in 1345; Assize R. 1415, m. 35.

In 1366 William del More in right of

Anilla his wife (of full age) claimed eight messages, &c., in Hornby held by Richard de Beeston, who summoned Edmund de Prescott to warrant him; De Banco R. 425, m. 440; 432, m. 63 d.; 435, m. 167.

Harrington of Huyton, Claughton of Ireby and Croft of Farleton held of the lord of Hornby in socage. William Thompson of Claughton in 1566 held two messages in Hornby of Lord Mounteagle by a rent of 2s. 6d., while Oliver his son in 1571 held one message of the same by 3s. 8d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 32; xiii, no. 9.

John King and Elizabeth his wife purchased messages, &c., in 1587 from Thomas Curwen and Nicholas his son and heir-apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 49, m. 74.

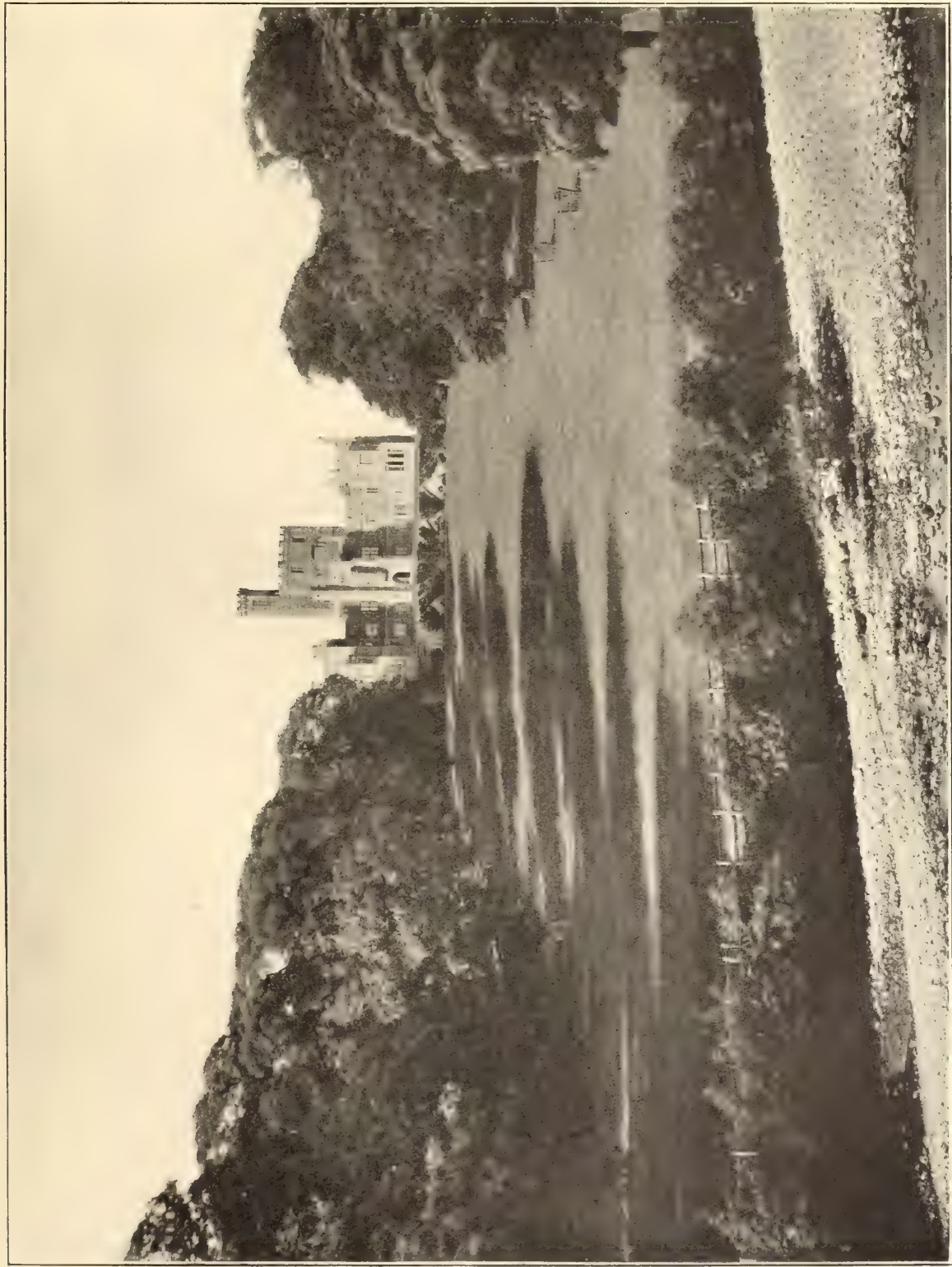
¹¹³ Rowland Beckingham of Hornby compounded for his delinquency in 'the first war,' having joined the forces raised against the Parliament. He had a lease of Tatham Mill, which was in a ruinous condition; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 157.

Thomas Simpson, an infant, had land in Hornby sequestered for the recusancy of his parents; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2991.

¹¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 261.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 37.

¹¹⁶ The title to a burgage house was in dispute in 1597; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 356, 379. A 'fyre house,' or burgage house, is mentioned in 1641; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iii, 247.



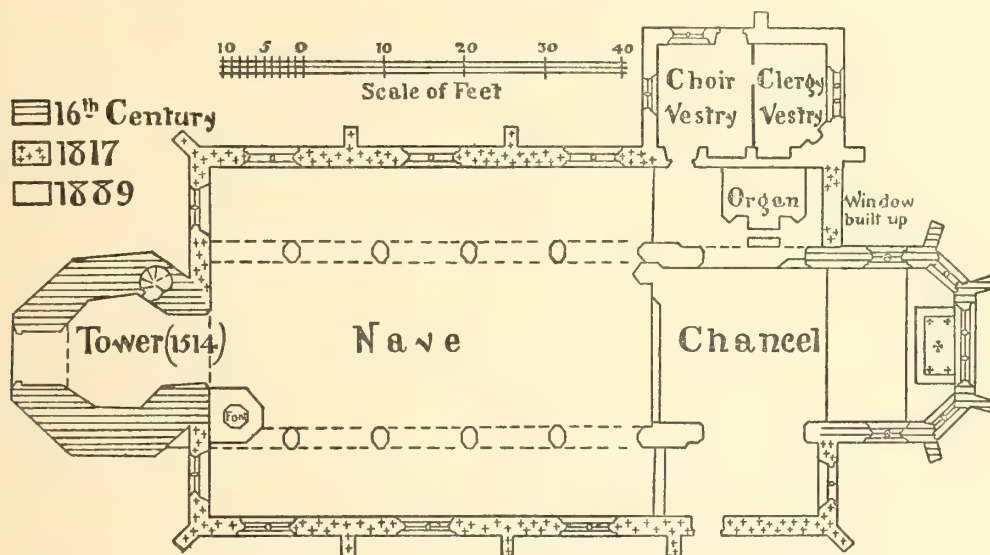
HORNBY CASTLE : SOUTH FRONT

The story of Hornby Priory has been told in a former part of this work.¹¹⁷

Its site and possessions were acquired by the second Lord Mounteagle.¹¹⁸ There was also a chapel in or near the castle.

The church of *ST. MARGARET*,¹¹⁹ which stands in the middle of the village close to the road, is built throughout of wrought stone, and consists of a chancel with short north and south aisles and north-east vestry, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles and octagonal west tower. No part is older than the 16th century, the tower having been built in 1514 by Sir Edward Stanley Lord Mounteagle, and the chancel being also his work, but uncompleted at the time of his death in 1524. The rest of the building is modern. The older nave, to which Lord Mounteagle built his tower and chancel, was pulled down and a new nave without aisles erected in 1817 under one wide spanned roof. This was again reconstructed in 1889, when the ceiling and a west gallery were removed, north and south arcades

the external one finishing with shield terminations carved with the eagle's claw and Legs of Man. The external detail of the chancel is rather elaborate, with moulded plinth, embattled parapet, and angle buttresses of four stages, the two upper stages set diagonally and panelled. The detail of the two northernmost buttresses differs from that of the others at the top, and there are angle pinnacles and gargoyles. The other four windows of the chancel, which are of two lights with transoms and squat four-centred arches, are plainer in detail and less in height, with their sills 15 in. below that of the east window, which is 4 ft. 9 in. above the floor inside. To the west of the windows above the aisle arches, which are of 1889 date, are two original clearstory windows of two lights, with four-centred heads and external hood moulds with carved terminations. Externally there is a slight break at the junction of the old chancel with the new nave clearstory, the line of the embattled parapet, however, being carried through westward. Internally the old stonework extends



PLAN OF HORNBY CHURCH

erected, a clearstory added ranging with that of Lord Mounteagle's chancel, and the old square pews which filled the church replaced by modern seating.¹²⁰

The chancel is 36 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 3 in., and terminates eastward in a three-sided apse. The east window is of three lights with segmental head and embattled transom, the upper lights cinquefoiled and the lower with plain four-centred heads. The jambs and head are moulded both inside and out, and there are internal and external hood moulds,

18 ft. from the east end in the lower portion of the walls, but it remains in the upper part the full extent of the original work, above the modern arches. The north aisle is occupied by the organ. There is no chancel arch, but a small stone shaft is introduced into the angle where the slightly wider nave joins the chancel walls, and the roof is a continuation of that of the nave. All the fittings of the chancel are modern.

The nave is 56 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 6 in. with aisles 9 ft. wide, and consists of five bays with pointed

¹¹⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 160. From a pleading already cited it appears that Conishead Priory also had land in Hornby.

¹¹⁸ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. x; the price named is £128 3s. 4d. With the site of the priory were granted parcels called Great and Little Hardfield, Croxton Park, Great and Little Crooks, Overflat and Netherflat, Eyre Meadow, Mire Meadow, &c. The priory site was part of the jointure of Ellen Lady Mounteagle in 1549; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 85.

In 1817 a rent of 5s. 9d. was paid to

the Crown for Hornby cell by Thomas Fenwick.

¹¹⁹ There is an illustration in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 256, showing the church from the south-east as existing about 1822, with the low nave and tall chancel. Whitaker says: 'The nave, which was beginning to dilapidate, cried aloud for a more rational and consistent restoration than it has lately received. Without columns, arches, or aisles, with a flat roof and every appearance of modernness within, it has indeed something without resembling Lord Mounteagle's part, but it is a

partial and external resemblance only.' Glynne, writing in 1860, describes the nave at that date as 'modern Gothic, with low panelled ceiling, poor windows, and too wide to be undivided, and therefore, though neat and smart, not worthy of further notice'; *Churches of Lancs.* 64. In the restoration or rebuilding of 1889 the bases of the piers of the original arcade were found, three on each side, and octagonal in section.

¹²⁰ At the same time the old vestry was opened out to the chancel and turned into an organ chamber, a new and larger vestry being built to the north of it.

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arches springing from piers without capitals. There are five clearstory windows on each side of three lights each, with pointed heads, plain tracery, and external hood moulds, and the windows of the aisles are similar in character but of two lights. The roof is a modern oak one of very flat pitch covered externally with lead. The fittings, including the font and pulpit, are all modern. In the vestry is an 18th-century communion table with carved legs.

The tower is of three stages and 66 ft. in height to the top of the embattled parapet. It is of rather unusual design, being octagonal on plan, the two upper stories set diagonally to the base. It measures 25 ft. in diameter externally in the lower story, the walls of which are 5 ft. 6 in. thick, thinning to 3 ft. at the belfry stage, which measures 16 ft. 6 in. in diameter internally. There is a vice in the thickness of the wall on the north-east side, and the tower is open to the church by a plain four-centred arch chamfered on the east side only, opened out in 1889. The west door is pointed, with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head and external hood mould, and the west window is a pointed one of three lights with hollow-chamfered jambs and plain tracery. Above the window in the middle stage facing west is a niche. The belfry windows are of two lights with transoms and four-centred labelled heads, and occupy the whole of the upper stage on each face. The stages are marked externally by moulded string courses, the upper one carved at the angles, and the embattled parapet has pinnacles and gargoyles at the angles. Over the west window is a panel inscribed in Gothic characters, 'E. Stanley : miles : dñu : Montegle . me fieri fecit,' and in the middle stage facing south-west is another panel with the Mounteagle arms inclosed in a square moulded frame. There is a clock dial on the north-west and south-west sides facing the road. Over the tower arch, towards the nave, the line of the old steep-pitched roof is still visible, the ridge of which was the same height as that of the present roof.

Under the tower are preserved two fragments of pre-Norman crosses, one, from the decoration upon it, commonly known as 'the loaves and fishes.' It was formerly at the Priory Farm and afterwards at Hornby Castle, being placed in the church in 1903.¹²¹ There are also six sepulchral slabs of different sizes, five incised and one with a raised cross within a circle.

There is a ring of six bells by Rudhall of Gloucester, 1761.¹²²

The plate consists of two silver-gilt cups and patens of 1741-2 inscribed 'The gift of William Edmundson of Outhwaite,' with the maker's mark G. S.; a chalice of 1850 inscribed 'The gift of Pudsey Dawson Esq^r. to the Chapel of Hornby A.D. MDCCCL,' and with the arms of the donor; and a flagon of Belfast make given 'In Memoriam W. H. Foster, March 27, 1908.'

The register of baptisms begins in 1742 and that of burials in 1763.

On the south side of the churchyard is the pyramidal base of a pre-Conquest cross, 6 ft. 2 in. high and 2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. on plan at the bottom, tapering upwards to 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. at the top, in which is a socket hole 11 in. by 8 in. Each of the four sides is ornamented with a rude semi-circular arch resting on narrow pilasters, and the stone is sunk in the ground about 12 in.¹²³

The church of St. Margaret, as already stated, was greatly enlarged by the first Lord Mounteagle, the work being unfinished at his death.¹²⁴ He designed also a hospital foundation there, with two priests, a clerk, five bedesmen and a schoolmaster, for the maintenance of divine service and a free grammar school. In this matter his will was not fulfilled by his executors; consequently there was nothing to be confiscated in 1547, though Lord Mounteagle was then of his good will paying a schoolmaster, who ranked as one of his household servants.¹²⁵

What provision was made in 1547 or later for the service of the chapel is unknown.¹²⁶ The curates were formerly appointed by the vicars of Melling, but from about 1750 the advowson has descended with Hornby,¹²⁷ and is now held by the representatives of the late W. H. Foster. About 1610 the chapel was served by the curate of Arkholme, Mr. Mann.¹²⁸ In 1650 it was recorded that the stipend was £6 a year, 'yet and anciently paid by the inhabitants of the chapelry,' to which £40 had been added out of Lord Morley's sequestrated estate. Henry Kidson, 'an honest godly man,' was minister.¹²⁹ In 1717 the certified income was £6 13s. 4d. 'arising from several small sums called "priest's wages" paid out of the estates of the inhabitants at Easter.' The curate of Melling at that time preached every third Sunday at Hornby; there were two chapelwardens.¹³⁰ More recently further endowments have been procured,¹³¹ and the income is now recorded as £166 a year.¹³² A district chapelry was formed in 1859.¹³³

¹²¹ It is described and illustrated in *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 267. A fuller account of both stones will be found in Taylor's *Anct. Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancs.* 391-5.

¹²² The inscriptions are as follows: (1) 'Optimae Spei Adolescenti Francisco Charteris Jun^r, a Castro Hornby Armigero An. Dom. 1751.' (2) 'M^o Christophero Skirrow & M^o Richardo Howson sacrorum curatioribus spectatae Fidei & probitatis Laude insignibus An. Dom. 1761.' (3) 'Honour & Honesty, Love & Loyalty, Peace & Good Neighbourhood.' (4) 'Laudo Deum verum : Plebem voco : Congrego Clerum : Defunctos ploro : Peccatem fugo : Festa Decoro.' (5) 'Honorabili Viro Francisco Charteris a Castro de Hornby, Patrono, moribus candidis, artibus Pue (sic) Ingeniis vere Nobili An. Dom. 1761.' (6) 'Honoratissimae Feminae Dominae Catherinae Charteris Pietate

Benignitate ac Morum suavitate ornatissimae An. Dom. 1761.'

¹²³ Taylor, *Anct. Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancs.* 389-91, where a full description and illustration are given.

¹²⁴ Robert chaplain of Hornby occurs in 1338; Assize R. 429, m. 16.

¹²⁵ Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 235-6.

Hugh Duxbury is said to have been chantry priest for a long time; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 33.

¹²⁶ The name of Richard Holme appears in the visitation list of 1548, but is erased. In his will (dated 1576 and proved in 1578) he is called 'late chaplain of Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir William Stanley, lords of Hornby.' He desired to be buried in Tatham Church; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 261.

¹²⁷ Francis Charteris nominated in 1757 and is called the patron on a bell inscrip-

tion, 1761. In 1787 there was a suit regarding the matter between Francis Charteris and the Bishop of Chester; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 646, m. 37.

¹²⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

¹²⁹ *Commonw. C.A. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 124. The increase of £40 was granted in 1646; *Pland. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 19. Hornby is called a market town.

Henry Kidson was still at Hornby in 1651, but then went to Gressingham; *ibid.* i, 239, 142. He was succeeded by Nicholas Wakefield; *ibid.* 240, 143.

¹³⁰ Gastrell, *Natiana Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 485.

¹³¹ Lewis's *Topog. Dict.* gives £400 private gift, £800 bounty and £800 parliamentary grant.

¹³² *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

¹³³ *Lond. Gen.* 29 Apr. 1859.

The following have been incumbents¹³⁴ :—

- 1718 Lawrence Hillyard, B.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
 1719 John Benison, M.A.¹³⁵ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
 1725 Thomas Hoyle, LL.B. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
 1740 William Carr, B.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
 1757 Silvester Petty¹³⁶
 1761 Robert Cragg
 1785 Robert Cragg¹³⁷
 — Henry Ellershaw
 1800 Thomas Clarkson, M.A.¹³⁸ (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
 1802 Anthony Lister, M.A.¹³⁹ (Clare and Emman. Coll., Camb.)
 1806 Robert Procter¹⁴⁰
 1840 Thomas Fogg, M.A.¹⁴¹ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
 1850 Richard John Shields, M.A.¹⁴² (Dur.)
 1880 Benjamin Thomas Winterborn, M.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
 1891 Arthur Ferdinand Faithfull, B.A.¹⁴³ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
 1901 Ernest Clapin Wilson, M.A. (Clare Coll., Camb.)

The story of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is of special interest.¹⁴⁴ Anne Winder Dowbiggin, spinster, of Winder, in 1717 as a 'Papist' registered her house at Hornby called Bell House, worth £9 a year.¹⁴⁵ She married Thomas Benison of Scambler, and the house, rebuilt and called Hornby Hall,¹⁴⁶ descended to her daughter Anne, who married John Fenwick of Burrow, as is related in the account of that township. About 1750 she proposed to Bishop Petre that the remains of the Morley Trust¹⁴⁷ might be applied to the maintenance of a chapel at Hornby, she adding what was necessary. The result of the evil conduct of her husband's heir was that she retained Hornby Hall for life only, and therefore she built a chapel at Cloughton. Before her death in 1777 she gave instructions for the endowment of the Hornby mission and the purchase of land adjoining her house.

In the returns made to the Bishop of Chester 48 'Papists' were recorded in the parish of Melling in 1717, and 98 at Hornby (Mr. Butler, priest), 7 at Arkholme, and 2 at Melling in 1767.¹⁴⁸

One of the priests in charge was Dr. John Lingard, whose tenure has made the place famous. He was born at Winchester in 1771 and educated at Douay. Driven out by the French Revolution, he took part in the work of the reconstituted college at Crook and Ushaw. In September 1811 he took charge of the Hornby mission, and retained it till his death on 17 July 1851. It was here that he wrote his *History of England*, the first volume of which appeared in 1819 and the last in 1830. He revised it three times, and the fifth edition was completed in the year of his death. He pulled down the Cloughton Chapel and used the materials in building the existing small chapel at Hornby in 1820. He provided also some endowment.¹⁴⁹

There is a small collection of ancient deeds preserved there, cited in the present work as the 'Hornby Chapel Deeds.'

FARLETON

Farletun, Dom. Bk.; Farelton, 1212; Farleton, 1229; Farlton, 1242.

This township occupies the northern slope of the hills of Whit Moor and Cloughton Moor, the ground descending from 1,100 ft. above sea level to below 100 ft. in less than 2 miles. To the north again there is a tract of level ground extending as far as the Wenning and Lune. The main part of Farleton lies on the lower slope of the hill, but there are detached portions higher up to east and west, cut off by the detached part of Hornby. The total area is 1,051 acres. In 1901 the population was included with Hornby.

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, which crosses the northern end of the township and turns north to Hornby; it has an eastward continuation through Wray to Bentham. A minor road goes south over the hill into Roeburndale. The Lancaster branch of the Midland Railway runs along near the northern boundary, and the station called Hornby is just on the border of Farleton.

The Lunesdale Union workhouse is in Farleton.

The township was joined to Hornby in 1887.

In 1066 FARLETON was one of MANORS the manors held by Chetel in Bentham.¹

Later it was added to the lordship or barony of Hornby,² and was included in a grant of

¹³⁴ From the Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

¹³⁵ Scott, *Admissions to St. John's Coll.*, ii, 212.

¹³⁶ The curacy was stated to be then (31 Dec. 1757) vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Benison, so that either Hoyle and Carr were assistant curates only—they were nominated by the vicar of Melling—or else Charteris, as patron, would not acknowledge their right to the curacy. In April 1758 the vicar of Melling nominated Robert Armitstead to the vacant curacy. Silvester Petty died in 1761.

¹³⁷ Son of the preceding incumbent. His nomination led to a suit, mentioned already, concerning the right of presentation; it was decided in 1788 in favour of the Earl of Wemyss. Another paper states that the earl had in 1785 nominated Henry Ellershaw, and though this act was revoked by him in 1788 it was Ellershaw's resignation which created the vacancy in 1799.

¹³⁸ Also rector of Heysham.

¹³⁹ Anthony Lister, son of the Rev. Anthony Lister and kinsman of the patron, was appointed to the assistant curacy in 1800, becoming perpetual curate in 1802. Vicar of Gargrave 1806–52.

¹⁴⁰ Also incumbent of Euxton in Leyland. He was one of the witnesses of John Marsden's will.

¹⁴¹ Son-in-law of the preceding incumbent. In 1850 he became vicar of Meldreth. ¹⁴² Rector of Eastrop 1879.

¹⁴³ Vicar of Hilton, Yorks., 1886–91; rector of Storrington 1900.

¹⁴⁴ The story in the text is taken from an account by the late rector, Mgr. Wrennall, and Mr. Joseph Gillow in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 322. The registers, which begin in 1762, are printed *ibid.* 331–52. See also *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1887.

¹⁴⁵ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 106. William Sweetlove of Cloughton similarly registered a freehold at Hornby; *ibid.* 144.

¹⁴⁶ It is now part of the Hornby Castle estate. In 1747 there was an agreement between Henry Faithwaite and Anne Benison as to messuages, &c., in Hornby, Roeburndale, Farleton, Botton and other places; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 336, m. 118. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. i, 329.

¹⁴⁷ This was a fund originating with Cuthbert Morley of Thurnham in 1712. He left the residue of his estate in trust for the priests at Leighton Hall and Robert Hall; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 320.

¹⁴⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 219.

¹⁴⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 254–78, with full bibliography.

There is an interesting account of Dr. Lingard's life at Hornby in the article cited above; *Lond. Soc.* Feb. 1880.

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 79, 155, 262; ii, 37.

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six plough-lands made by Adam de Montbegon to Geoffrey de Valoines. A small portion, assessed as 1 oxgang of land, was given to Ellis de Wennington. The tenure in each case was by knight's service.³

The former grant, the manor proper, descended like Cantsfield for a time,⁴ but soon after 1300 came to the Harringtons of Aldingham, and in 1306 the manor was in dispute between John son of Robert de Harrington and John son of Walter de Cansfield.⁵ This manor was granted to a younger son, who made it his residence,⁶ and was known as Sir John de Harrington of Farleton; by his wife Katherine he had portions of the manors of Bolton-le-Moors, Chorley and Aighton. Sir John died in 1359 holding the manor of Farleton of John de Harrington of Aldingham by the service of a rose yearly and performing suit at the court of Hornby from three weeks to three weeks, the manor being held of Robert de Nevill of Hornby by knight's service.⁷ Robert de Harrington, the son and heir, died abroad in 1361, his heir being a younger brother Nicholas, aged sixteen years.⁸ William son of Nicholas by his marriage acquired the lordship of Hornby, but in 1411 made a settlement of the paternal manors of Farleton, Chorley, &c.⁹ From this time the manor is recorded among the Hornby manors, as in the Mounteagle inquisitions and later¹⁰; it also was claimed and apparently held by the heirs male of the

Harrington family. Thus Sir James Harrington in 1479 had licence to build towers, &c., at Farleton, and to inclose and empark all his lands, woods, &c., there.¹¹ In 1521-2 the king granted to James Harrington the manors of Farleton in Lonsdale, Farleton in Kendal and Brierley in Yorkshire, formerly belonging to Sir James Harrington, and on his attainder granted by Henry VII to Sir Edward Stanley,¹² afterwards Lord Mounteagle, except certain portions (including Hornby); but these portions were to revert to James Harrington if Lord Mounteagle had no heirs male.¹³ This right or claim appears from time to time,¹⁴ and in 1664 the manors of Tatham and Farleton forfeited by James and Robert Harrington were granted by the king to the Earl of Cardigan, who also purchased the lordship of Hornby.¹⁵ In this way the manor of Farleton seems to have become annexed to Hornby finally, and it has since descended with it.

The Wennington oxgang was perhaps that claimed by John son of Robert de Harrington in 1320 from Henry Drinkale.¹⁶

The manor of *AKEFRITH*, the site of which is now unknown, can be traced back to the time of Henry II, when it was granted to Hugh de Morewich,¹⁷ to 1246, when the Yolton family were concerned in it,¹⁸ followed perhaps by Hornby,¹⁹ and down to the 16th century, when it was held by the

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 79.

⁴ It appears that Geoffrey de Valoines (d. c. 1190) was succeeded by a brother Philip, who before 1208 had granted Farleton, assessed as three plough-lands, to Hugh de Morewich; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 31, and pleadings cited in the notes. For the Valoines family see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), v, 143, 290; *Gen.* (old ser.), vi, 7; *Ancestor*, xi, 133.

Hugh de Morewich had the mill of Farleton; *Final Conc.* i, 34. In 1235 he obtained a release of right in 3 oxgangs of land in Farleton from William Aaron and Godith his wife; *ibid.* 73.

John son of Walter de Cansfield was defendant to a claim for land in Farleton by Roger Ward in 1296; *De Banco R.* 115, m. 219. The same John had disputes in 1299 with Thomas son of Adam de Tunstall, who claimed the manor as heir of his brother John. Plaintiff was a minor, and it was alleged that his brother John had demised the manor to defendant whilst under age; *ibid.* 127, m. 47. The case was continued in 1300, but as John de Cansfield was then setting out for Scotland he had the king's protection; *ibid.* 134, m. 150. See also *Assize R.* 1321, m. 9; 418, m. 12 d.

⁵ *De Banco R.* 161, m. 87. Isabel widow of John de Cansfield in 1319 claimed a third part of the manor as dower against John de Harrington; *ibid.* 231, m. 208.

⁶ John younger son of Sir John de Harrington of Aldingham is named in 1336; *Final Conc.* ii, 195.

In 1349 Sir John de Harrington had licence for three years for an oratory in his manor of Farleton; Mr. Earwaker's note. John de Harrington of Farleton, Katherine his wife and Robert their son were engaged in suits in 1355 and later; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 4, m. 3 d. Protections to Sir John and Robert son of John de Harrington were granted in 1358, Sir John having to go to London

on the king's service; *Assize R.* 438, m. 16.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 99. Sir John held jointly with Katherine his wife by the gift of John de Harrington of Aldingham. An extent of the manor is given. There was a capital messuage, with 80 acres of land in demesne; rents of four free tenants amounted to 13s. 5d., and of tenants at will to 66s. 8d.

⁸ *Ibid.* Thomas de Harrington, apparently another brother, died the same year, and Nicholas de Harrington was his heir also. For proof of age of Nicholas see *Cal. Close*, 1364-8, p. 219.

Sir Nicholas de Harrington of Farleton occurs as plaintiff in 1374 (*De Banco R.* 456, m. 372), and in other ways to 1397; *Final Conc.* iii, 37, 53.

⁹ *B.M. Add. Chart.* 20515.

¹⁰ Lord Morley's bill to enable him to sell the manor of Farleton and lands there was passed in 1678; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. ii, 86; *Private Act*, 29 & 30 Chas. II, cap. 3.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 151. Sir James was the son of Sir Thomas and brother of Sir John Harrington of Hornby, who fell at Wakefield in 1460; he was attainted in 1485 as a Yorkist.

¹² *Pat.* 4 Hen. VII.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, g. 2016 (3); *Pat.* 13 Hen. VIII, pt. iii, m. 22. The pedigree annexed shows that Sir Nicholas Harrington had two sons, William and James. William had a son Thomas and grandson Sir James (attainted); while from James the descent was -s. Richard -s. William -s. Nicholas -s. James (grantee).

¹⁴ In the time of Elizabeth Stephen Harrington petitioned Sir William Cecil for the queen's licence to purchase the reversion of the manors of Farleton, Brierley and Hemsforth; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 358. The manor was granted to him in 1564; *Pat.* 6 Eliz. pt. v. Then in 1570 the reversion was given to John Harrington; *Pat.* 12 Eliz. pt. x.

In 1572 the queen acquired the Farleton manors from Stephen and Henry Harrington; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 76, 80. Again in 1635 the king granted to John Harrington of Kelston in Somerset a fifth of the tenement in Farleton, &c., which John had by grant of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, and had recently surrendered to the king. The other four-fifths was to go to the repair of St. Paul's in London; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635, p. 137. The meaning and effect of these transactions are unknown. They do not seem to have affected the tenure of the Mounteagles.

¹⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663-4, p. 575.

¹⁶ *De Banco R.* 233, m. 118 d.

¹⁷ The original charter may be seen in the British Museum; *Lansdowne charter* 681. By it Adam de Montbegon gave to Hugh de Morewich Farleton Akefrith (Eichefrid) for one plough-land, together with half a plough-land in the other Farleton, to be held by knight's service, fourteen plough-lands being reckoned to a fee. From a preceding note it appears that Hugh afterwards obtained the whole of Farleton from Philip de Valoines. His name occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1184-5; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 52.

¹⁸ *Final Conc.* i, 104; an agreement by which Henry de Yolton and Mariota his wife retained 1 oxgang of land in Farleton 'Oketfrith' as Mariota's right and gave another to Roger le Franceys and Ughtred Prat. From another source it appears that Mariota and Siegrith (under age) were daughters and heirs of Waltheof de Claughton, who had held 4 oxgangs of land, occupied by the said Roger and Ughtred; *Assize R.* 404, m. 5. These do not seem to refer to any 'manor' of Akefrith.

¹⁹ In 1313 Alice widow of Stephen de Yolton claimed dower in 3 oxgangs of land held by Adam, Henry, Nicholas, Robert and William de Tunstall; *De Banco R.* 201, m. 9. John de Hornby

Harringtons of Huyton.²⁰ It appears to have passed to the Croft family,²¹ who however had been connected with the township in earlier times.²² The Farleton family also occurs.²³

A husbandman named William Jenkinson, 'having acted in the first war against the State,' compounded with the Parliament in 1649 by a fine of £4 10s.²⁴

MELLING WITH WRAYTON

Mellinge, Dom. Bk.; Mellings, 1195; Malling, 1229; Melling, 1285.

Wraiton, 1229; Wratton, 1292.

Melling proper is situated in the lower ground between the hills of Hornby to the south and Wrayton to the north-east, and looking west and north over the Lune valley, with higher land on the eastern side. The constituent parts of the township measure—Melling 613 acres, and Wrayton 449, the whole being 1,062 acres.¹ There was a population of 170 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Lancaster through Hornby to Kirkby Lonsdale. It passes through the village close to the parish church, and has branches going west to Wennington and to Wrayton. The Furness and Midland Companies' railway from

Wennington to Carnforth crosses the township, which it enters by a tunnel, and has a station at the village of Melling.

The Castle mount and the ancient crosses have been noticed above.²

The land is mostly used for grazing; the soil is a loam, with clay subsoil.

The village contains some picturesque 17th-century houses, with well-designed doorways.

In 1066 Ulf held nine plough-lands in *MANOR MELLING*, Hornby and Wennington, and Orm had a plough-land and a-half as a berewick, which has been identified as Wrayton.³ After the Conquest these were parts of the king's land in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and later came to Roger de Montbegon. Hornby became the chief seat of the lord, and the manor of Melling was from that time an appurtenance of Hornby.⁴

There is little to record of the place,⁵ though the lord claimed right of gallows there.⁶ In the 17th century the chief resident family was that of Thornton⁷; a few other landowners occur in the inquisitions.⁸ Some of the inhabitants had their estates sequestered by the Parliament during the Civil War.⁹

*WRAYTON*¹⁰ gave a surname to a local

the younger in 1322 recovered 1½ oxgangs of land against Isabel daughter of William son of Stephen de Yolton, by default; *ibid.* 244, m. 101 d.

John de Hornby in 1307 acquired a messuage, &c., in Hornby and Farleton from Benedict de Brekeley and Hawise his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 212. It was probably the same John de Hornby who in 1320 acquired another messuage with land in Farleton from Robert son of Adam de Tunstall; *ibid.* ii, 39. In 1313 he had had a dispute with Nicholas son of Adam de Tunstall; *De Banco R.* 198, m. 67 d. The Tunstalls occur also in a pleading of 1332, when Adam Swyer and Agnes his wife claimed a tenement against Nicholas de Tunstall, Amota his wife, Adam his son and John le Brune; *ibid.* 292, m. 75 d.; 296, m. 311.

²⁰ Hamlet Harrington died in 1528 holding the manor of Akefrith and lands, &c., in Farleton, Hornby, Eskrigg and Hutton Roof of Thomas Stanley Lord Mounteagle by the fifth part of a knight's fee and 16s. 1½d. rent yearly; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 57. His nephew Percival held the same in 1535; *ibid.* viii, no. 41.

²¹ In 1589 William Croft was plaintiff respecting it against Thomas Siggeswick and Thomas Croft, who alleged the right of John Harrington; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 238. The place-name is given as *Arkesieth alias Halstead*. Thomas Siggeswick had acquired barns, &c., from Robert Croft and Anne his wife in 1578; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 40, m. 178.

James Croft died in 1640 in London holding a capital messuage in Farleton of Henry Lord Morley as of his manor of Farleton, having left it by his will to his wife Ruth, who afterwards married Luke Leigh. He held other lands, &c., in Hornby, to which his brother Gabriel Croft succeeded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 3, 80.

²² Sir John Croft of Dalton held land in Farleton in 1419, but the tenure was not known; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 140.

²³ A number of them appear in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 155. In 1287 William son of Henry de Farleton was plaintiff, and in 1290 Gilbert son of Richard and Thomas son of Roger had a dispute; *De Banco R.* 68, m. 19; 81, m. 83. Adam son of Gamel de 'Farlington' in 1301 may have been another of the family; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 9; 418, m. 12 d.

²⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 29.

¹ 1,064 acres, including 15 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² See the account of the church.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁴ The manor of Melling was included in the Hornby lordship in 1229; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. Geoffrey de Nevill in 1285 received 70s. from the farmers and cottagers of Melling, and 40s. the free service of Wrayton with Braconsberii; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 261. Braconsbury is not now known.

Margaret de Nevill died in 1319 holding 8 oxgangs of land at Melling within the honour of the castle of Hornby; *ibid.* ii, 37.

⁵ John de Eskrigg and Katherine de Lockagh in 1352 claimed a messuage and land in Melling against Agnes widow of Henry del Mire; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 3.

John del Hall of Arkholme and Katherine his wife in 1375 released half a messuage to Thomas Wyse, rector of Chipping; *Final Conc.* ii, 188.

⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380. The 'Gallow hill' of Melling is mentioned in the Hornby Castle records; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 249.

⁷ Christopher Thornton made an inclosure at Watley in the manor of Wrayton, and in 1597 Thomas Redman, John Cansfield and others claimed common of pasture; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 383. Giles Thornton of Melling was in 1631 entered as owing £10 as composition on refusing knight-

hood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and

Ches.), i, 221. He died in 1639 holding a messuage and land in Melling of Henry Lord Morley and Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby in socage, doing suit at court. He also had land in Arkholme and Cawood, held of the same. His heir was a son James, aged forty-six; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 43.

One James Thornton died in 1635 holding messuages in Wrayton of Lord Morley by a rent of 8s. 9d. His heir was a daughter Susanna, aged five; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 59.

Richard Thornton of Fence forfeited houses, &c., in Whalley and Melling, having apparently assisted the Duke of Hamilton in his invasion of England in 1648. The estate was sold under the Act of 1653; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2667.

⁸ Robert Washington of Warton died in 1483 holding a tenement in Melling called 'Salober,' by rendering a pound of cummin yearly to the church there; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116. In 1517 the messuage was called Galaber Hall, and stated to be held of the king as duke by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 10. Gallowber Wain is a field adjoining Cringleber in Melling.

The Crofts of Claughton held a messuage, &c., in Melling, but the tenure is not recorded; *ibid.* x, no. 28; xiii, no. 23.

⁹ See Procter, Thornton and Redmayne. Thomas Barker of Broomfield in Melling parish compounded in 1649 for his 'delinquency in adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament'; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2020.

¹⁰ Margaret widow of Geoffrey de Nevill in 1292 complained that John de Tunstall had disseised her of the moiety of a small piece of meadow and pasture in Arkholme and 'Wratton.' The defendant replied that there was no vill in the county named 'Wratton,' that the meadow was in Whittingham (Whittington) and the pasture in Cantsfield, and that he had entered through a certain

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family.¹¹ A moiety of the manor was acquired from the Procters¹² by John Redmayne of Thornton in 1548–9,¹³ and descended to Mary widow of Colonel William Forbes, who compounded for it in 1649.¹⁴ The manor was in 1801 held by Thomas Fenwick of Burrow.¹⁵ Another estate in the township was about a century ago held by J. Guy; it descended to his grandson, Robert Burrow of Wrayton Hall, after whose death it was in 1901 offered for sale.

The hospital or cell of Hornby had some land in Wrayton.¹⁶

The right of customary tenants to take wood for repairing their houses, &c., from lands assigned by the lord of the manor of Hornby was in dispute in 1697.¹⁷

The copyhold tenure was changed by an Act passed about 1770, enabling the lord to sell and the tenants to purchase the freehold. Hence the copyholders or customary tenants became freeholders, and the land is much subdivided.

The parish church, already described, is the only place of worship in the township.

ARKHOLME WITH CAWOOD

Ergune, Dom. Bk.; Argun, 1229; Hergun, 1242; Ergum, 1285; Erghum, 1292; Erwhum, 1343; Erwom, 1441; Argholme, xvi cent.

Cawode, c. 1350.

Arkholme proper is placed on a little eminence or bluff, overlooking the Lune, which is there crossed by a ferry and a ford towards Hornby and Melling. The village consists mainly of one street leading down to the ford across the river, and retains many picturesque 17th and 18th-century houses with well-designed doorways, many bearing dates and initials.¹ Cawood was the forest of the lords of Hornby and

no doubt occupied most of the area of the township. Its surface may be described as a hill, attaining 466 ft. above sea level at Craggloot, and descending with many outlying spurs to the Keer on the north-west, the Lune on the south-east, and their tributaries on the north. Storrs is to the south-west of Arkholme, Locka and Kitlow to the west, and Gunnerthwaite to the north-west, near the Keer. The area is 3,016 acres,^{1a} and there was a population of 286 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale on the western side of the Lune; it has a branch east through the village to the river side, and north-west towards Docker and the Keer valley. The Furness and Midland Railway Companies' branch line from Wennington to Carnforth crosses the northern end of the township and has a station called Arkholme near the village. An omnibus runs to Kirkby Lonsdale.

The township is governed by a parish council.

The soil is a loam, overlying sand; the land is chiefly in pasture. There is some basket-making.

The base of the churchyard cross remains, and there was probably a market cross also.² There is an ancient artificial mound on the north-east side of the church.

In 1066 *ARKHOLME*, assessed as *MANORS* six plough-lands, was part of Earl Tostig's fee of Whittington.³ It was afterwards a member of the lordship of Hornby, and in 1279 Geoffrey de Nevill obtained a charter for a market at Arkholme every Wednesday and a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. John Baptist, 23–25 June.⁴ At his death in 1285 Sir Geoffrey had free services of £9 5s. from the vill,⁵ and his widow Margaret de Nevill in 1319 received £15 1s. 8d. from free tenants and tenants for terms.⁶ The manor has continued to be held with Hornby.⁷ Arkholme, Cawood,

Alan de Copeland. Afterwards the plaintiff acknowledged that the vill was called 'Wraton' and withdrew; Assize R. 408, m. 50.

¹¹ In 1319 Thomas de Wrayton held the hamlet of Wrayton freely of the lord of Hornby, also 2 oxgangs of land in Wennington, rendering 48s. 8d. a year and doing suit at the three weeks court at Hornby; *ibid.*

Margaret widow of Geoffrey de Nevill had in 1304 claimed certain lands in Melling against Thomas de Wrayton and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 152, m. 106; 160, m. 167. In 1306 the same Thomas and Alice made a claim against Thomas son of William Baines; *ibid.* 158, m. 269 d. The suits were still going on in 1310 and later when John son of William Baines and Thomas son of William de Wrayton were called to warrant; *ibid.* 180, m. 76; 195, m. 355 d.

In 1369 Robert son of John the Shepherd claimed land in Wrayton against William son of Robert de Wrayton, and Katherine daughter of William de Wrayton was mentioned; *ibid.* 435, m. 184 d., 49 d.

¹² Christopher Procter of Keisden in Yorkshire and Margaret his wife sold one fourth part of the manor to John Redmayne in 1548, and Robert Procter of the same place sold another fourth part in 1549; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 12487, A 13107, A 13474; also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 15.

The Procters continued to have an estate there, for Giles Procter, 'always

well affected,' in 1649 desired to compound for the delinquency of his father, Bryan Procter of Wrayton, deceased; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1952.

¹³ John Redmayne had half the manor in 1578; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, m. 35. Marmaduke Redmayne had the same or the other moiety in 1579; *ibid.* bde. 35, m. 87; 41, m. 56.

Edmund Redmayne of Ireby died in 1511 holding in right of his deceased wife three messuages, &c., in Wrayton of the lord of Hornby by the sixth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 42. His son Thomas held in socage in 1536; *ibid.* vii, no. 2. Others of the family had estates there later; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 46, m. 154 (George son of William); 49, m. 47 (George and William).

¹⁴ Mary widow of Col. William Forbes, who had 'done many faithful services for Parliament,' was in 1649 allowed to compound for lands in Wrayton which had descended to her from her father Sir John Redmayne of Thornton, who had forfeited; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1764.

¹⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes 41 Geo. III, Recov. R. 5. 'The principal estate in the hamlet of Wrayton came to the Fenwicks by devise of Thomas Robson, esq., who died in 1711, to Robert Fenwick of Burrow, esq.; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 616. This estate includes Redmayne House.

¹⁶ William Abbot of Croxton in 1202 claimed 7 acres of land in Wrayton in

right of his hospital of St. Wilfrid (Hornby) against John de Tunstall; Assize R. 408, m. 26. The dispute was continued in 1294; De Banco R. 104, m. 91. John de Tunstall was also in trouble with the lady of Hornby and shot an arrow at her steward and tried to kill him because he wanted to seize a wagon laden with corn to make distraint; Assize R. 408, m. 10.

¹⁷ Exch. of Pleas, East. 9 Will. III, m. 11, 12; 29, 30.

¹ The following dates occur, 1614, 1690, 1693, 1700, 1743, 1748.

^{1a} The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 3,018 acres, including 71 of inland water.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 107.

³ *F.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁴ Chart. R. 73 (8 Edw. I), m. 11, no. 75. In 1345 Robert de Nevill complained that a new fair at Lancaster was injuring his fair at Arkholme; De Banco R. 342, m. 375. The market and fair were sometimes said to be at Hornby and were perhaps transferred thither; *Piac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 261.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 37; there were twenty-three messuages, 18½ oxgangs and 130 acres of arable land in the hands of free tenants; also three messuages, 1 oxgang and 32 acres of land in the hands of tenants for terms of years.

⁷ The manor of Arkholme is named as part of the Hornby fee in the Mounteagle inquisitions.

Melling and other parts of the inheritance of Sir Thomas Harrington were in dispute in 1508⁸ and again in 1530.⁹

The land seems to have been much divided, and some of the tenants used the local surname.¹⁰ The pleadings¹¹ and the later inquisitions¹² give various particulars, but in most cases no continuous story is possible.

CAWOOD, to judge from its name, was probably part of the wood of Melling for which William de Albini in 1196 and later paid £4 a year.¹³ The

wood called Cawood was granted to Thetford Priory by Roger de Montbegon.¹⁴ In Cawood is Storthes or *STORRS*,¹⁵ which was in 1420 divided between Alice and Margaret, sisters and heirs of John of the Storthes.¹⁶ Part descended in a family named from it, who acquired further lands,¹⁷ and in 1619 Adam Storrs was found to have held Storrs in Arkholme and Cawood of Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby by a rent of 2s. 4d. His son Henry, aged nine, was heir.¹⁸ Henry's son Adam left the Storrs estate to his son-in-law Dr. Anthony Askew,¹⁹ from

⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 106, m. 4 d.; Beaumont v. Stanley.

⁹ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 147; Swift v. Mounteagle.

¹⁰ Andrew de Argun (or Argum), 1194-5, may have been of this township; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 90, 93. Benedict, Robert son of Waldeve, Thomas son of Alan, Gilbert son of Uctred and Simon son of Thomas de Arkholme were jurors at Hornby in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 155. In 1246 Tunoka widow of Roger de Arkholme sued John de Arkholme for dower in 2 oxgangs of land there, but it was found that Roger had not held in demesne; Assize R. 404, m. 14.

In 1292 the following had suits respecting tenements in Arkholme: Richard son of Robert de Arkholme v. Henry son of John de Arkholme; *ibid.* 408, m. 67. Hugh son of Gilbert de Arkholme v. Alan le Walsh of Lupton; *ibid.* m. 96. John son of Godith de Arkholme v. Henry son of Gamel and Amabel his wife, William son of Ralph and Ralph son of John de Leighton; *ibid.* m. 59 d.

In 1301 John (the elder) son of John le Stapper claimed land by descent against Hugh son of Gilbert de Arkholme; *ibid.* 418, m. 62; 419, m. 5 d. Walter son of Alan de Arkholme claimed land in 1306 against Mabel and Agnes daughters of John de Shellay of Arkholme and Amabil his wife; De Banco R. 161, m. 373, 351 d.

Agnes widow of Roger son of Hamon de Kirkby in 1313 claimed dower in an oxgang of land against Walter son of Alan de Arkholme and Ingreda his wife; De Banco R. 201, m. 302.

A claim for four messuages and 2 oxgangs of land was in 1345 put forward against John son of Walter son of Alan de Arkholme by John son of Gilbert the Cowherd in right of his mother Agnes (daughter of Benedict son of Richard de Arkholme), who he said had demised to Walter son of Alan while she was of unsound mind; *ibid.* 344, m. 165; 356, m. 323. The defendant in 1349 called Walter son and heir of Walter son of Alan de Arkholme to warrant him; *ibid.* 358, m. 162 d. The claim seems to refer to a settlement made in 1319 by which Walter the Clerk of Arkholme and Agnes his wife caused an oxgang of land there to descend to a younger son named John, with remainder to a brother William; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 32. Agnes was in 1337 the wife of John de Romundby and was claiming dower as Walter's widow; De Banco R. 310, m. 221; 314, m. 163 d.

William Erghum or Arkholme of Preston in 1402 appears to have sold an oxgang of land; Add. MS. 32108, no. 1526.

¹¹ William son of Ranulf de Dacre in 1292 claimed certain woodland in Arkholme against Margery widow of Geoffrey de Nevill, alleging that his father had

bought it; Assize R. 408, m. 72 d., 77 d. Joan widow of Ranulf was also involved; *ibid.* m. 39.

In 1305 William son of Ralph de Leighton claimed a toft against Ralph de Leighton, Ingreda del Hurst (in possession) and others. It appeared that Ralph had granted it to William son of Simon, whose son Adam had granted it to Ingreda; *ibid.* 420, m. 6.

Nicholas the Chapman of Melling in 1322 acquired the reversion of half an oxgang of land in Arkholme from Roger Pachardi and Maud his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 47. Richard the Serjeant and Agnes his wife held a messuage with 1½ oxgangs of land in 1345; De Banco R. 345, m. 393. John Gurnel or Gronel appears in suits of 1350-4; *ibid.* 364, m. 19 d.; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 1; 3, m. 2.

Agnes daughter of Thomas Henryson obtained the third part of an oxgang of land in Arkholme, through her guardian Adam de Arkholme, chaplain, from Robert Beck and Ellen his wife, whose dower it was; *Final Conc.* iii, 52.

In 1469 a partition was sought by the heirs of John Fryre of his estate in Arkholme—six messuages, &c. The heirs were his daughters Margaret wife of William Fox of Millom and Isabel wife of Robert Rede; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 9 Edw. IV a.

¹² In 1384 William de Tunstall obtained the reversion of two messuages, an oxgang of land, &c., in Arkholme from William de Austwick and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 23. The Tunstalls afterwards held land in the township of the lord of Hornby, but the tenure is not specially defined; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 37, &c. Marmaduke Burrow in 1564 claimed a messuage in Arkholme and Cawood in right of his wife Anne daughter of William Tunstall; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 276. Francis Tunstall and Elizabeth his wife in 1597 sold two messuages, a water mill and various lands in Arkholme, Storrs, Newton and Docker to Christopher Bindloss; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 85.

Christopher was the younger son of Robert Bindloss of Borwick, who died in 1595 holding various messuages in Arkholme of Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby by knight's service, suit of court twice yearly and a free rent of 11s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 6, 7. He also had a messuage called the High Cawood. Christopher's estate in Arkholme was held similarly at his death in 1600; *ibid.* no. 52.

The Morleys of Wennington held land in Arkholme of the lord of Hornby by services unknown; *ibid.* iii, no. 60, &c. In 1587 Thomas Morley and Anne his wife sold a messuage, &c., in Arkholme and Cawood to Christopher Thornton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 49, m. 64.

The Washingtons of Warton held land

of the lord of Hornby as stated in 1483; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 116. Later they were said to hold of the king as of his duchy by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 10. Thomas Blackburne of Capernwray held of the lord of Hornby; *ibid.* iv, no. 84. George Hesketh of Poulton-le-Fylde in 1571 held in Arkholme of Lord Mounteagle in socage; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15. John Brabin of Docker in 1623 held ten messuages, &c., in Arkholme of Lord Mounteagle by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 415.

Robert Green of Arkholme in 1631 paid £10 on declining knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

¹³ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 93, &c.

¹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 150. Nothing further is known of this gift.

¹⁵ William son of Reginald de Stordis (Storrs) occurs in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 155.

¹⁶ The account of this estate is drawn from an old abstract of title and information of Mr. A. Pearson. It appears that Alice married Adam Thompson and Margaret Robin Thompson.

¹⁷ Including Kitlow and Locka. The former place, as 'Kydlow in Cawood,' occurs in a grant from William son and heir of Thomas Newpage of Kellet to John Myre in 1445.

In 1619 John Widder of Kitlow and Christopher his son and heir-apparent gave land there to Bryan Widder, who in 1646 sold to William Storrs, by whom it was transferred in 1649 to Henry Storrs. These and other deeds relating to Kitlow and Storrs are in the possession of W. Farrer.

In 1597 William Barker of Cawood sold a messuage called 'Lockey' to James son of Thomas Pearson of Halton, and in 1609 James sold the same to Adam Storrs. It was held 'according to the custom of tenant right' used in Hornby manor at a rent of 13s. 4d.

In 1664 William Storrs and Jane his wife (she was a widow in 1674) granted to Adam Storrs land called Callgaith in Arkholme, for which a free rent of 10s. 10½d. was payable.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Adam, who was a son of Henry Storrs, was in 1601 admitted to a tenement in Storrs for which a rent of 7s. 4d. was due; it is later called tenant-right ground lying in the ayre. This with his messuage and Locka he settled in 1616. Henry was admitted in 1617 and again in 1623 and his son Adam in 1661-2. Henry Storrs was a member of the classis in 1646. Adam in 1662 complained of depasturing on his land of Lower or Little Ayre, which had been good land but was washed away and then restored again.

¹⁹ Adam Storrs of Storrs Hall occurs in 1698, but Dr. Askew in right of his wife Cecily had succeeded by 1705.

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whose descendants³⁰ it was in 1848 purchased by Francis Pearson, who built the hall in the Gothic style, and from him descended to his son the present owner, Mr. Francis Fenwick Pearson.

William Croft of Cloughton, who died in 1606, was stated to hold messuages in Gressingham of the king by the serjeanty of being forester in Cawood and Quernmore.^{31 32}

The church stands at the end of the **CHURCH** village close to the river and consists of chancel with vestry on the north side, nave with south aisle and south porch. There is a bell-cote over the west gable containing one bell. Down to the year 1897, when the chancel was added, the building, which appears to be of late 15th or early 16th-century date, was in plan a plain rectangle about 50 ft. long by 25 ft. 6 in. wide internally, comprising nave and south aisle under one roof with the sanctuary at the east end. The building was repaired in 1788, assuming then more or less the aspect it retained till the last restoration, and a small vestry added on the north side. Most of the windows were altered and a doorway made at the west end. The present bell-cote belongs to the 1788 reconstruction. In 1897 the building was thoroughly overhauled, a new and larger vestry being built, the porch reconstructed, and all the windows except that at the east end of the aisle being replaced by modern Gothic ones. The roof was renewed and covered with stone slates, and the sanctuary lengthened 15 ft. 6 in. to the east as a chancel, projecting that distance in front of the aisle. All the fittings are modern. The organ was given in 1906.

The east window is of four lights with perpendicular tracery in the head, and part of the hood mould of the old window with carved head terminations has been retained. The whole of the walling is of rubble masonry without plinth or string, but there are buttresses on the south side, at the ends of the aisle and against the west respond of the arcade. The old window at the end of the aisle is of two lights with rounded head, and is perfectly plain in character. The arcade consists of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders without hood moulds springing from octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases and from similar responds at either end. The arcade occupies the whole length of the original building without any portion of blank wall at the ends, and the arches rise slightly from west to east, there being a difference of 3 in. in height between the capitals of the first and third piers from the west. The capital of the easternmost pier has some rough

carvings on five of its sides, and the other capitals may have been also ornamented, but they have been roughly used and perhaps re-chiselled. One of the carvings on the eastern pier represents a dog chasing a hare, another is a blank shield reversed, and a third a slung horn. The horn also occurs on a stone now built into the south wall of the chancel.

The aisle is 7 ft. 6 in. wide, the width of the nave being 16 ft. The west doorway was built up in 1897 and a three-light Gothic window inserted in its place. There is no structural division between the chancel and the nave, the chancel fittings occupying part of the first bay westward. The font is modern, but the 18th-century one is in the churchyard. There is a wooden collecting box with the initials and date W.S., 1751.

The registers begin in 1626.

The origin and dedication of the **ADVOUSON** chapel at Arkholme are unknown. In the list of 1610 it is joined with Hornby as served by a 'stipendiary reader, Mr. Mann.'³³ In 1650 it was reported that the minister there had £4 13s. 4d., 'anciently paid by the inhabitants of the chapelry'; this had been augmented by £40 a year out of the sequestered estate of Lord Morley. The minister at that time was Mr. Foster.³⁴ Curates are mentioned in 1674 and 1677.³⁵ In 1717 it was recorded that the curate preached every Sunday and read prayers every holy day; the 'priest's wages' amounted to £8 10s. paid in small sums by the people.³⁶ Afterwards some augmentation was obtained³⁷ and perpetual curates, now vicars, were appointed. The income is now given as £106.

A district chapelry was formed in 1863.³⁸ The vicar of Melling presents.

The following is a list of incumbents³⁹ :—

1758	John Wilson ³⁹
1792	Robert Cort ³¹
1793	Jacob Fletcher
1797	John Dobson
1800	Henry Halliwell, M.A. ³⁹ (Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1801	Henry Sill, M.A. ³⁹ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1826	Robert Dunderdale, M.A. ³¹
1828	Richard Mallinson
1866	Thomas Machell Remington, M.A. ³⁵ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
1873	Joseph Hunter, B.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
1883	Thomas Robinson ³⁶
1893	Richard Hamilton Horsfall, M.A. (Dur.)
1907	William Shepherd, M.A. (Dur.)

There is a Wesleyan chapel built in 1890.

³⁰ Burke, *Commoners*, ii, 293; Foster, *Lancs. Pedigrees*. The descent is thus given: Anthony —s. Adam, d. 1773 —s. Anthony, d. 1774 —s. Adam, s.p. —bro. (Rev.) Henry, rector of Greystoke, d. 1852 —s. Henry William. Of the second Anthony, physician and classical scholar, there is a notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The principal seat of the family was at Redheugh in Durham.

^{31 32} *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 56. Cawood is named in error as a royal forest; it had always belonged to the Hornby fee, as recorded in a former part of the present work (ii, 462).

³³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

³⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 124. The £40 aug-

mentation was made in 1646, when the 'present maintenance' was only £3; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 20. Mr. John Ayckridge seems to have been appointed in 1654; *ibid.* ii, 139. James Talbot is said by Calamy to have been ejected for nonconformity in 1662, but no particulars are given, and nothing further is known.

³⁵ Anthony Lund, also at Gressingham, in 1674; Anthony Procter in 1677; *Visit. Papers* at Chester.

³⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 484-5. It was 'parted from the parish church by a great river which [was] often unpassable.'

³⁷ £600 royal bounty; Lewis, *Tofeg. Dict.*

³⁸ *Lond. Gau.* 15 Sept. 1863.

³⁹ From the Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. In 1753 Alexander Bagot was curate of Gressingham and Arkholme; Cloughton Church Papers.

³⁰ Schoolmaster of Kirkby Lonsdale.

³¹ See Formby and Kirkby. He wished to found a charity at Arkholme, his birth-place, and his daughters gave an endowment of £15 a year to the school. Thomas Cort in 1719 had left 8s. a year for teaching children; *End. Char. Rep.*

³² Rector of Clayton, Sussex, 1803-35.

³³ Rector of Dean, in Cumberland, 1804.

³⁴ Incumbent of Leck 1837.

³⁵ Rector of Cloughton 1873-84.

³⁶ Vicar of Murcaster 1844-2, of Farsley 1873-5, and Grinton 1876-8.

WENNINGTON

Wininctune, Wennigeton, Dom. Bk.; Wenigton, 1212; Weninton, 1229; Wenington, 1285.

This township lies between the Wenning on the south and the wooded Greeta on the north; the undulating surface rises on the whole from the former stream to the latter, about 280 ft. above sea level being attained near the northern boundary. The hamlet of Wennington lies on the river from which it takes its name, and over which there is a bridge adjacent, while Old Wennington occupies the north-east corner; Hutton lies midway between them. There is an acreage of 980½, including 11 acres of inland water, and in 1901 the population was 142.

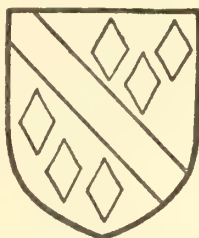
The principal roads meet at Wennington; one goes east to Bentham, another north-west to Melling, and a third south-west to Wray and Lancaster. The Lancaster branch of the Midland railway just touches the southern border in one place, but Wennington station is in Tatham; the branch to Carnforth crosses the west end partly through a tunnel.

The land is mostly in pasture; the soil is clay, with clayey subsoil.

In 1066 one part of *WENNINGTON* was held by Ulf together with Melling and Hornby and another part by Chetel with Bentham and other manors.¹ This division seems to have been perpetuated by the Nether Wennington and Old Wennington of later times. The whole was included in the fee of Hornby and one plough-land there was granted by Adam de Montbegon to Henry de Roxburgh to be held by the service of the fourteenth part of a knight's fee.² This was only part of the land, for part continued to be held by the lords of Hornby and part was granted out to others.³

The successor of Henry de Roxburgh in 1212 was probably the Ellis de Wennington named in the

survey of that year⁴; he had in 1202 acquired 2 oxgangs of land from John son of Uctred.⁵ Adam son of Ellis was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey,⁶ and in 1242 Adam de Wennington held the fourteenth part of a knight's fee of Hubert de Burgh of Hornby.⁷ The records are scanty and the descent cannot be traced satisfactorily. William son of William de Wennington appears to have been lord of the manor in 1305⁸; Gilbert de Wennington held it in 1319 by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 7d.,⁹ and his son William had succeeded by 1329.¹⁰ He was a minor,¹¹ and his sisters, or perhaps daughters, Clemence and Joan, likewise under age, were his successors in 1345.¹² Joan married William son of



WENNINGTON. *Argent a bend between six lozenges sable.*



MORLEY. *Sable a leopard's face argentessant de lis or.*

John de Morley, the manor being settled upon her heirs in 1360.¹³

The manor descended in this family for more than 300 years.¹⁴ Robert son of John Morley died in 1499 holding Wennington of Sir Edward Stanley as of his manor of Hornby by knight's service, and was followed by his son John, aged thirty-two.¹⁵ John died shortly afterwards,¹⁶ and his sister Margaret Sale was in possession at her death in 1507, when the heir was an uncle, Thomas Morley, brother of Robert.¹⁷ His tenure also was brief, and his nephew

(*ibid.* 176) which seem to have descended to the Morleys of Wennington, perhaps by bequest.

¹⁴ The Morleys occur earlier at Great Mearley near Clitheroe, part of which was acquired by Richard de Morley and Elizabeth his wife in 1305; Richard's son was John, no doubt the father of William, who married the heiress of Wennington. See the account of Mearley.

John Morley of Wennington and William his son occur in 1419; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bdle. 1, file 14, no. 23*. John Morley was knight of the shire in 1431; *Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repr. of Lancs. 53*. In 1445-6 Thomas Booth held the Morley lands in right of his wife Agnes widow of William Morley; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20*.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 51*; he had had lands in Great Mearley, &c., as early as 1480.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* iii, no. 89. This inquisition, dated 10 Oct. 1502, shows the descent: John Morley, d. 1487—s. Robert—s. John—sister Margaret, aged twenty-two. The writ of diem cl. extr. after John's death was issued 8 Feb. 1501-2; *Dep. Keeper's Rep. xl, App. 542*. His widow Grace had dower later in the year and then licence to marry; *ibid.* xl, 542-3.

¹⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 34*; Margaret was wife of Henry Sale. The heir was sixty years of age.

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs. i, 289a*.

² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 79. Adam de Montbegon died before 1185. A free rent of 3s. 7d. was due; *ibid.* 261.

³ In 1319 Thomas de Wrayton held 2 oxgangs of land in Wennington of Margaret de Nevill of Hornby; *ibid.* ii, 37. In 1242 Henry de Wennington and Henry son of Robert de Wennington were Hornby jurors; *ibid.* i, 155.

⁴ *Ibid.* i, 79, 97; he had an oxgang of land in Farleton. This does not occur again in connexion with Wennington.

⁵ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 12.

⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 900. The grant consisted of a toft and various acres in Aspohuth, Flasks, Hutton, Ruchecroft and Swanemure. Richard son of Henry de Wennington was also a benefactor; *ibid.* The canons of Cockersand afterwards gave it to their brethren of Hornby at a rent of 3s., on the understanding that if the former should find land of the value of 2s. 6d. a year on sale the Hornby brethren were to secure it for Cockersand as an exchange; *ibid.* 901. In 1247 the abbot and canons obtained 9 acres in Wennington—in Cobbanargh, Dalslakland, Gale and Longe of Thorolf-land—in exchange for some in Whinfell; *ibid.* 902; *Final Conc.* i, 150.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 155.

⁸ John son of John de Cansfield complained that William son of William de Wennington had obstructed his right of way and deprived him of common of pasture in 10 acres of land after the corn was taken away, in 2 acres of meadow after the hay was raised, and in an acre of moss; *Assize R. 1306, m. 18*.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 37.

¹⁰ John de Hornby the younger complained that William the son and Eleanor the widow of Gilbert de Wennington had refused him the annual robe with suitable trimming promised him by Gilbert; *Assize R. 427, m. 2*. The claim was prosecuted in 1332; *ibid.* 1411, m. 13.

¹¹ In 1334 when John de Hornby recovered; *Coram Rege R. 297, m. 2d., 58*.

¹² John de Ludington, custodee of the sisters Clemence and Joan de Wennington, claimed from Simon Waleys and Eleanor his wife the performance of a covenant regarding the third part of the manor; *De Banco R. 341, m. 377 d*. Eleanor was probably the widow of Gilbert de Wennington.

In 1346 Clemence had married William son of John de Ludington, and an agreement was ratified by which Simon and Eleanor released dower right to Clemence; *Final Conc.* ii, 122.

¹³ *Ibid.* ii, 166. Simon brother of William de Morley was in the remainders. He had lands in Dinkley and Billington

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

John son of Giles Morley succeeded,¹⁸ but by 1511 the manor had passed to a cousin Francis, under age.¹⁹ Francis died at Wennington in September 1542 holding the manor with messuages and lands of Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby Castle by services unknown²⁰; his son and heir Thomas, then aged twenty-eight, died at the end of 1557, leaving a son Thomas, eighteen years old.²¹ Thomas Morley had livery of his inheritance in 1560,²² and was returned as a freeholder in 1600.²³ The descent here is a little uncertain, owing to the succession of several Thomases.²⁴ The family were embarrassed by their adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and to the king's side in the Civil War. In 1630 Thomas Morley compounded for the two-thirds of his estate liable to sequestration for recusancy by a fine of £4 a year,²⁵ and Francis²⁶ and Thomas Morley²⁷ had their estates sequestered and confiscated by the Parliament for various 'delinquencies.' Thomas Morley survived his troubles and recorded a pedigree in 1664, his heir then being Robert, a son

by his second wife, aged fourteen.²⁸ Robert Morley in 1674 sold the manor to Henry Marsden.²⁹

The manor remained in the Marsden family for more than a century,³⁰ being sold about 1790 in order to purchase Hornby. The new owner was the Rev. Anthony Lister, a cousin of the old one, and he took the name of Marsden.³¹ From his representatives it was purchased in 1841 by Richard Saunders, whose son and heir William Allen Francis married Dorothy Morley, a descendant of the former owners of Wennington, and the estate has descended to their son Mr. Charles Morley Saunders, the present lord of the manor.³²

The Tunstall³³ and Croft³⁴ families long had estates in the township, and a few other names of



Supports: Per chevron argent and sable three elephants' heads erased counterchanged.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 60; iv, no. 35. The inquisitions are in part illegible. Thomas Morley died in December 1508, having made provision for his daughter Alice and sister Margaret. The manor of Wennington was held of Sir Edward Stanley, but the service was unknown. The heir was of full age. Anne the widow of Thomas, as Anne Starkie, died in 1520; *ibid.* v, no. 25.

¹⁹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxix, App. 557; the wardship was granted to George Beconsaw. According to Anne Starkie's inquisition Francis Morley was aged twenty-nine in 1520.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 2. By his will dated 1540 he desired to be buried in the church of St. Wilfrid of Melling, and left 6s. 8d. for the repair and adornment of St. Katherine's quire there, also a vestment of black chamlet, &c. Thomas his son and heir is mentioned; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 21.

²¹ *Ibid.* x, no. 23. Thomas had married Elizabeth daughter of Geoffrey Starkie, and she survived him; he had younger sons Lawrence, Robert, Edward and John and brothers Robert and Edward. His will is recited in the inquisition.

²² *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxix, App. 557.

²³ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229. In 1599 he had a dispute with Richard Smithies as to lands in Old Wennington; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 422.

²⁴ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 68. The Thomas who succeeded in 1560 appears to have had a son Thomas, who lived on till about 1650 and whose son Francis heads the 1664 pedigree. For a notice of the family see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 167.

²⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173.

²⁶ He is called 'gent' and is the Francis mentioned as heir in note 24. His story was that, being plundered of all his goods in the Parliament's quarters, he took refuge with Sir John Girdlington the Cavalier, remaining with him ten days. Then he returned to his own house and furnished three men who served in the Parliament's army, as shown by a certificate dated 1646. He himself took the National Covenant before Robert Heblethwaite, vicar of Melling, at the parish church in 1645 and again in 1647; he also took the Negative Oath. His father

Thomas was living at the date of the petition (April 1647); he had sons Thomas (with a son Francis) and Francis. His lands were in Old Wennington, Nether Wennington (including a mill and cowgates) and Yorkshire; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 175-7. The will of Francis Morley of Wennington was proved in 1649.

There is a romantic story that he took refuge in France, and his wife, supposing herself a widow, married a Cromwellian captain. Francis returned in disguise, found what had happened, and then returned to France, where he died; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 255.

²⁷ Thomas Morley, styled 'gent.', had been in arms against the Parliament in the first and second wars. He had had no estate till the death of his grandfather Thomas Morley, who was no delinquent, and he petitioned in December 1650, his estate having been sequestered a month before. His lands were in Wennington and Raran or Rayron in the parish of Melling and in Yorkshire; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 193; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2637. His estate was afterwards confiscated and placed in the Act for sale, 1652; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43.

²⁸ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 210. Francis, the son by the first wife, had died in 1659.

Administration to the effects of Thomas Morley of Wennington was granted in 1666.

²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 192, m. 11.

³⁰ Little is known of this family, who had the advowson of Gargrave vicarage from about 1600.

Henry Marsden of Gisburne and his sons Charles, Henry, Adam and Robert were burgesses of Preston in 1682; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 191.

In a fine of 1721 concerning the manor of Wennington Thomas Benison was plaintiff and Henry Marsden deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 288, m. 78. The will of Henry Marsden of Wennington Hall was proved in 1742. His son Henry (d. 1753) was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb. In a recovery of the manor, with appurtenances in Wennington and Wrayton, in 1778 the vouchee was George Postlethwaite and the tenant Henry Marsden; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 628, m. 13. Henry son of

Henry Marsden of Melling matriculated at Oxford (Queen's College) in 1775, being seventeen years of age; *Foster, Alumni Oxon.* He died in 1788 and was succeeded by his brother John, the vendor.

³¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 607. The estate was sold in parcels. The Rev. Anthony Lister was vicar of Gargrave from 1806 till his death in 1832, aged seventy-five; Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 233.

³² *Foster, Yorks. Peds.* (N. and E. Riding), under Morley of Marrick. Colonel W. A. F. Saunders was high sheriff in 1862 and built the present hall; he died there in 1879.

³³ Roger de Tunstall and Maud his wife in 1227 claimed an oxgang of land in Wennington; *Final Conc.* i, 51. John de Tunstall, Thomas de Tunstall and Agnes his wife were concerned in a partition of wood and waste in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 17 d.

Richard Tunstall of Thurland, attainted, was in 1465 found to have held a messuage in Old Wennington and a close in Nether Wennington; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 5 Edw. IV, no. 45; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 445, 461.

William Tunstall died in 1499 holding the 'eighth part of the manor or vill of Wennington, called Old Wennington,' of Sir Edward Stanley as of his castle of Hornby by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 37. Brian Tunstall held the same in 1513; *ibid.* iv, no. 3. Later the tenure was socage; *ibid.* x, no. 5. The estate was still retained in 1591; *ibid.* xv, no. 32. In 1582 Francis Tunstall purchased two messuages, &c., in Old Wennington from Adam Carr, Anne his wife and Thomas his son and heir; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 44, m. 200.

³⁴ In 1276 Geoffrey de Nevill and Margaret his wife claimed from Roger Lestrangle the custody of John son and heir of Richard (son of John) de Cansfield. It was stated that John the grandfather of the heir had held 1½ oxgangs of land in Wennington of Henry father of Roger de Croft by knight's service and that Roger's tenement was then in plaintiffs' custody, Roger being a minor. Defendant alleged that the ancestors of Cansfield had been enfeoffed by the ancestors of Roger son and heir of Roger de Mowbray, a minor; *De Banco R.* 14, m. 70, 71.

ancient landowners occur.³⁵ Hornby Priory and Cocksand Abbey were the religious houses having lands there.³⁶ William Girlington in 1630 compounded for recusancy by a fine of £3 a year.³⁷

ROEBURNDALE

Reburndale, 1285.

This is a wide tract of hill country, most of it quite solitary, though the northern end has many farmsteads. The southern boundary is formed by Mallowdale Fell, a ridge 1,750 ft. above sea level. The Roeburn rises in the south-east corner and flows north-west and then north to join the Hindburn at Wray; the latter half of its course lies through a wooded valley. On the western side it has Haylot, Winder and Whit Moor, the boundary hills decreasing in height till 600 ft. marks the northern boundary; on the eastern side are Salter Fell, Goodber Fell, Harterbeck and Outhwaite. The area is 8,840½ acres,³⁸ and the population in 1901 numbered 95.

There are roads up the valley from Wray and Hornby, as well as footpaths. One of these roads goes along the high ground of Salters Fell and over the border into Yorkshire; not a house is passed for many miles.

There was properly speaking no manor CHASE of ROEBURNDALE, which was part of the forest of the lords of Hornby,³⁹ and it continues to be part of the Hornby estate. It is scarcely ever named in the records,⁴⁰ but in the 16th and 17th centuries some minor estates appear, such as Scambler,⁴¹ Outhwaite⁴² and Winder.⁴³ John Coulston of Ketter in Roeburndale registered his estate in 1717 as a 'Papist.'⁴⁴

WRAY WITH BOTTON

Wra, 1229.

This township consists of a long strip of hill-side

land extending along the Hindburn from the Wenning on the north, south-east and south to the Yorkshire border, when a height of 1,784 ft. above sea level is attained. Wray, with a separate area of 1,247½ acres, occupies the northern end, the village, as in other cases, lying at the foot of the hills, from which the level ground extends beside the Hindburn as far as the Wenning. Botton, 5,277½ acres, has scattered farm-houses and a mill. The total area is 6,525 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 499.

From the village of Wray one road goes west to Hornby and Lancaster, another north to Wennington, crossing the Hindburn by Mealbank Bridge, and a third east over Hindburn Bridge to Bentham. Minor roads lead up the wooded valley. The Settle and Lancaster branch of the Midland railway crosses the northern end of the township.

The land is mostly used as pasture; the soil is gravelly with subsoil of clay. There is a cattle fair held on Shrove Tuesday. Bobbins are made. Seventy years ago hats and nails were manufactured here.²

The township is governed by a parish council.

WRAY, a part of the Hornby fee, does MANOR not appear to have been at any time regarded as a manor. It was named in the grant of free warren to Geoffrey de Nevill in 1279. In 1285 there were two free tenants there rendering 12s. a year and a number of farmers and cottagers paying 108s.³ In 1319 there were twenty tofts, 16 oxgangs of land, and 76 acres of land and meadow in the hands of various tenants, who paid in all £9 18s. 10d. to the lady of Hornby.⁴ BOTTON or Bottin comes into notice in the 16th century as a hunting ground.⁵

The history of the place has left little trace in the records. One John del Woods, outlawed in 1389, held a messuage and land there of Sir Robert de

John de Croft of Claughton complained in 1370 that various persons had broken his house at Old Wennington; De Banco R. 440, m. 260.

³⁵ Giles Bateson was plaintiff respecting land in Old Wennington in 1545; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 178. Francis Bateson died in 1626 holding a messuage in Old Wennington, his heir being his son Richard, aged forty; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 8.

Brian Baines died about 1628 holding a messuage, &c., of Lord Morley; his heir was his son Gabriel; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), 65.

Thomas Craven died in 1634, leaving a son and heir Leonard; *ibid.* 243.

Gabriel Thompson of Wennington in 1631 paid £10 for having refused knighthood; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 221.

³⁶ See preceding notes. The fine of 1227 confirmed the right of Hornby Priory and in 1292 the Abbot of Croxton was joined with the Tunstalls and others; *Final Conc.* i, 51; *Assize R.* 408, m. 17 d. A messuage, &c., in Old Wennington, as parcel of the Priory lands, was sold to Lord Mounteagle in 1544; *Pat.* 36 Hen. VIII, pt. x.

³⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 174.

³⁸ 8,824 acres, including 19 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

³⁹ This 'forest of Roger de Montbegon' is mentioned in 1199 in the description

of the bounds of Littledale in Caton; *Chart. R. (Rec. Com.)*, xlb.

The 'chase of Roeburndale' is mentioned in a fine concerning the Hornby fee in 1363; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 169.

⁴⁰ In 1285 the agistment of Roeburndale was valued at £6 19s. a year; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 261.

James King of Hornby and Roeburndale paid £10 in 1631 on refusing knighthood; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 220.

⁴¹ Percival Harrington of Huyton, who died in 1535, held four messuages, &c., in Scambler of Lord Mounteagle; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 41.

In 1569 William Middlebrook as feoffee of Richard Primett deceased claimed a moiety of the messuage called Scambler against the executors; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 380.

Thomas Benison the younger, an attorney, was in 1688 described as of Scambler House. About 1720 he married Anne Winder, daughter and heir of John Dowbiggin, and settled in Hornby, dying in 1738; *Pal. Note-Bk.* iii, 261, 280.

⁴² Margaret de Nevill, widow, lady of Hornby, in 1316-17 granted Ulvethwaite in the hamlet of Wray to the occupier, Adam the Tanur of Hornby, with remainder to his son William de Hornby and issue; *Dods. MSS. cxlix*, fol. 93b. Sir Robert de Nevill released to Adam de Hornby and

his heirs his title in lands held by Adam for life in Hornby, Wray and Melling; *ibid.*

William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe in 1596 held land in Outhwaite (Ulthwait) and Roeburndale as part of his Tatham estate; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, no. 16.

John Hind died in or before 1627, when it was found that he held a messuage and land in Outhwaite of Henry Lord Morley and Mounteagle as of the manor of Hornby. Robert (perhaps a brother) was his next heir, and twenty-six years of age, but the deceased had by his will (1623) left the property to a brother Francis Hind; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), 508.

⁴³ Henry Faithwaite of Littledale in 1719 married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Dowbiggin of High Winder (who had died in 1695) and heir of her brother Lancelot; and in 1735-6 he paid the customary rent of 10s. 4½d. for High Winder to the steward of Francis Charteris; Mr. J. R. Faithwaite's D.

⁴⁴ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 144.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 records 6,526 acres, including 31 of inland water.

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.*; Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 261.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 37.

⁵ *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 316; iii, 203.

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Nevill as of his manor of Hornby.⁶ Thomas Marshall of Wray in 1631 compounded by a fine of £10 for having refused knighthood.⁷

In connexion with the Church of England Holy Trinity was built in 1840 at Wray, and a district was assigned to it. The patronage is vested in trustees.

There are also chapels of the Wesleyans (1842) and United Free Methodists (1867),⁸ and a meeting-house of the Society of Friends of ancient foundation, it having existed in 1668.⁹

A free school was founded by the will of Captain Richard Pooley, 1685.¹⁰

CLAUGHTON¹

Clactun, Dom. Bk.; Clahton, 1208; Clacton, 1212; Clauton, 1241; Clagton, 1255; Claghton, 1297. Local pronunciation Clacton.

This parish, with a single township only, is the smallest in the county, the area being 1,581 acres, including 9 acres of inland water.^{1a} The north-west boundary is formed by the Lune, which here flows through a green and level valley over half a mile wide. To the south-east of this the surface steadily rises from about 60 ft. above sea level to over 1,150 ft. at Hewrigg. The lower slopes of this hill-side are pleasantly wooded, and the surface is broken by a number of little cloughs, some of them well wooded, down which run Claughton Beck and other brooks to join the Lune. In one place, behind the church, is a fine waterfall. The upper slopes are bare moorland.

The principal road, that from Lancaster north-east to Hornby, goes along the foot of the hill. The parish church stands by it, and, though there is nothing to call a village, a number of houses, including the old hall, are ranged along the road. The Midland Railway Company's line also passes through the township, below the main road, but there is no public station. The population in 1901 numbered 140.

The parish has no distinctive history, but it is interesting to notice that one of its landowners about 1220 took his way to the Holy Land, and apparently never returned.² To the county lay of 1624, based on the old 'fifteenth,' Claughton paid £5 16s. 10½d. when the hundred of Lonsdale had to raise £100, and so in proportion. The soil is fertile, overlying limestone, and there are 956 acres of permanent

pasture and 156 of woods and plantations.^{2a} Bricks and tiles are made, and formerly the flagstone quarries on the hill-side were worked.

At one time Claughton was regarded as a hamlet of Caton,³ and as late as 1717 Caton-with-Claughton was considered a single township.⁴

The parish is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 *CLAUGHTON* like *Caton MANOR* was among the manors of Torfin of Austwick⁵; the assessment is not given separately, but was in later times 9 or 10 oxgangs of land. Early in the 12th century it was held by the ancestors of the Kellet family in thegnage and became subdivided. In 1212 Gilbert de Kellet held it with Kellet and Bare, but a third part had been granted out to a certain Adam, and 30 acres had been given to Gospatrick the White at 1s. free rent.⁶

It is impossible, on account of the scanty and conflicting evidence, to trace the descent of the various portions clearly.⁷ A moiety of the lordship soon descended to the Crofts of Dalton, but in later times they did not claim anything except the advowson of the church. Roger de Croft died in 1255 holding 4½ oxgangs of land in Claughton of the king by a rent of 26d.; also the fifth part of a water-mill there.⁸ The other moiety was held by a family surnamed Claughton.⁹ In 1297 Roger de Croft and William de Claughton held each a plough-land and 2 oxgangs in Claughton and Over Kellet by a rent of 5s. 9d.,¹⁰ while about the same time Roger son of Henry de Croft and William de Claughton were stated to be jointly seised of the lordship of Claughton.¹¹ In 1324 three lords are named—John Fleming holding a third, Henry de Croft a fourth,

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 39.

⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁸ At one time they used the Quaker meeting-house; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 618.

⁹ It is named in Gastrell's *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 481. A burial-ground was purchased in 1676; *Quaker Charities* (1905), 25.

¹⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* for Melling.

¹¹ For parish map, see Lancaster, *ante*.

^{1a} *Census Rep.* 1901.

² This was Gospatrick the White, who before setting out gave a piece of land to his daughter Milda as a marriage portion. The gift was confirmed by his son William; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 888.

^{2a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ In a charter of 1395-6; Dods, *MSS.* cxlix, fol. 94b.

⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 481; 'the parish consists of but one little village called Claughton, which is about one-fifth part of the township of Caton with Claughton.'

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 90. The gift to Adam (living 1169) had been made by his brother Orm son of Bernard (or Bernulf), ancestor of Gilbert; that to Gospatrick by Gilbert's father William. Adam is usually identified with the Adam de Urswick who was ancestor of the Fleming family.

In 1226 the thegnage rent of Claughton appears as 4s.; *ibid.* 141. Later it was 4s. 4d.

Henry de Kellet in 1208 complained that Hugh de Morewich had been diverting the courses of Solebeck and Micklebeck to a mill in Farleton, to the injury of Henry's tenement in Claughton. On Hugh's paying 5 marks the diversion was allowed; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 34.

⁷ Gilbert de Kellet's son William left two sisters as heirs: Alice, who married Henry de Croft, and Godith, who married Vivian Gernet and afterwards John de Rigging; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 91. See the account of Over Kellet.

In 1241 William son of Orm (apparently the same as William son of Gilbert) released to William son of William (? de Claughton) 2 oxgangs of land which the latter claimed by descent; *Final Conc.* i, 86.

In 1242-3 complaint was made that the men of Claughton had raised a dyke to the injury of Hornby; *Close*, 57, m. 1.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 200. Henry was the son and heir, under age.

⁹ This appears from the grant of the advowson to Cockersand Abbey. One moiety was held by Godith daughter of William son of Orm de Kellet, who had a son William de Claughton, and the other by Roger (d. 1255) son of Henry de Croft, Henry's widow (1272) being Alice; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 881-92.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 92.

¹¹ In a pleading of 1303, when John de Claughton had succeeded his father William, concerning land inclosed by the Abbot of Cockersand and the rector of Claughton; *Assize R.* 419, m. 8.

and John de Claughton a third, rendering 20d., 12d. and 20d. respectively to the Earl of Lancaster, or 4s. 4d. in all.¹² The Fleming portion appears to be that anciently granted to Adam,¹³ while Henry de Croft's, from its service, was Gospatrick's.¹⁴

Quite another distribution is shown in the survey of 1346, though the total service is the same. At that time John de Croft of Dalton held 2 oxgangs of land and two-thirds, paying 12d.; Henry de Croft of Claughton held 3 oxgangs by 17d.; Edmund de Hornby the same; and William Doggeson 1 oxgang by 6d.¹⁵ The last-named seems to have held the twelfth part of the lordship not recorded in 1324. The Hornby share then represented that of Claughton.¹⁶

John son and heir of William de Claughton in 1316 gave 3 acres in the vill to Edmund de Nevill; Add. MS. 32107, no. 375. Edmund de Nevill in 1330 granted certain land in Caton and Claughton (of the gift of his sister Joan) to John de Lancaster and John his son, with remainder to Agnes his daughter; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 6524. William son of Edmund de Nevill was called to warrant the Lancasters in 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 1.

¹² Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 42b.

¹³ In later times Richard Fleming had a charter by which Gilbert de Kellet granted to Adam son of Gilbert de Coupmanwra the whole third part of the vill of Claughton in Lonsdale, excepting the advowson of the church; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 60b. This gift corresponds with that of Orm to his brother Adam, but must be of much later date; probably it was a confirmation of the old grant. Gilbert de Kellet died in 1236.

¹⁴ Robert son of Gospatrick the White gave two parcels of land to Cockerand Abbey. In one spot a boundary was marked by a heap of stones; in another by the 'beck which has its rise in the neighbouring hills.' The lower well or spring below Varicke Park is also named; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 888-9.

¹⁵ *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 76; Doggeson should perhaps have been allowed only the third part of an oxgang. His rent of 6d. (omitted in the print) appears in a later version; Dods. MSS. lxxvii, fol. 63b.

¹⁶ John de Hornby in 1314 claimed land in Claughton and Caton against John de Caton; De Banco R. 204, m. 40d. In 1325 Hugh de Kernetby was licensed to enfeof John and Edmund de Hornby of a moiety of the manor of Claughton, &c., then held in chief of the king as of the honour of Lancaster; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 180. A settlement was made by the same parties in 1328-30, Edmund being then under age; *Final Conc.* ii, 74. Edmund son of John de Hornby the elder in 1337-8 made a further settlement of his manors, &c., in Ireby, Tunstall and Claughton; *ibid.* 108. Sir John de Harrington the younger in 1342 required Edmund de Hornby to fulfil an agreement respecting the third part of lands in Claughton; De Banco R. 330, m. 124 d.

In 1395-6 John de Hornby of Warrington, saddler, rephew and heir of John de Hornby, lately rector of Tatham, granted to feoffees all his interest in Caton and Claughton, on which the trustees granted the lands to Sir Robert de Urswick; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 94b, 94a.

There seems no explanation of the differences between the extents of 1324 and 1345. In the former year it would appear that Claughton and Croft of Dalton held the manor, while Fleming, Croft of Claughton and perhaps one Roger were under-tenants. The Hornbys seem to have displaced both Claughton and Fleming by 1346, yet, perhaps by a later readjustment, the Fleming rent afterwards agreed with that of Hornby.

¹⁷ John Fleming died in 1352 holding two markates of rent from tenements in Claughton held of John de Croft; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37. Jane widow of Sir John Fleming in 1355 claimed dower against Roger de Slene and Isabel his wife in sixteen messuages, 12 oxgangs of land, &c., in Claughton and Caton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 8. The defendants, who said there were but eight messuages, 2½ oxgangs of land, &c., called Richard son and heir of John Fleming to warrant them; *ibid.* m. 13 d.; 5, m. 16.

¹⁸ John Fleming of Rydal was in 1522 found to have held a third part of the manor of Claughton of the king as duke in socage by 17d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 42. Hugh Fleming died in 1557 holding the same by a rent of 16d.; *ibid.* xi, no. 49.

¹⁹ William Thompson died 6 Jan. 1565-6 holding the Fleming estate in Claughton—a third part of the manor, with six messuages, &c.—of the queen as of her duchy by 16d. rent. He had in 1564 made a settlement of it, with remainder to his wife Isabel for life and then to his heirs. He had lands, &c., in Bolton, Hornby and Gressingham also. His heir was his son Oliver, aged forty-two; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 32.

Oliver Thompson died in 1571 holding the same estate by 16d. rent, and leaving as heir a son John, twenty-four years old; *ibid.* xiii, no. 9. Oliver had had a dispute in 1567 with Brian Newton, Isabel his wife and Isabel Newton, widow, respecting his inheritance, the Newtons having the deeds; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 356. Brian's wife was probably William Thompson's widow.

Gabriel and Ralph Thompson, bankrupts, in 1693 held the Scale House and various lands; *Cal. Exch. of Pleas*, C 154.

²⁰ William, Thomas, Adam and John sons of Roger de Claughton were in 1375 charged by the rector with depasturing; *Coram Rege* R. Hil. 49 Edw. III, m. 26 d.

In 1395 Thomas son of William de Claughton obtained messuages and land in Claughton and Caton against John Cuthbertson of Farleton and Katherine his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 45.

²¹ Edmund Redmayne died in 1511

ton.¹⁶ Though the Fleming share is not expressly named it existed,¹⁷ and descended with Coniston until the 16th century¹⁸; it was then acquired by Thompson.¹⁹ The Doggeson share can be traced a little further.²⁰ The share of John de Croft appears to have been acquired by the Redmaynes²¹ and Claughtons.²²

The Crofts of Claughton, who resided in the township and ultimately became sole lords, were a branch of the Dalton family, receiving the remnant of Claughton as an inheritance,²³ but little definite appears²⁴ until the death of John Croft in 1416. He was found to have held a third part of the manor of the king as duke by the rent of 18d.²⁵

holding messuages and land in Claughton of the king as duke in socage by a rent of 2d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 42. His son Thomas in 1536 held similarly; *ibid.* vii, no. 2. Another of the family, William Redmayne of Urswick, at the same time held land in Claughton of Thomas Croft; *ibid.* viii, no. 34. William Redmayne of Irby (the heir of Thomas) and Isabel his wife in 1562 made a settlement of messuages, &c., in Claughton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 24, m. 44.

²² Peter son of William Claughton died in 1540 holding messuages and lands in Claughton and Ireby of the king as duke by a rent of 10d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 14. His son John held similarly in 1561; *ibid.* xi, no. 45. He left two infant daughters as heirs—Alice and Frances.

The rents of Redmayne and Claughton together make 12d., the rent of Croft of Dalton in 1346, and according to the fines quoted below each of the two families held a moiety of the third part of the manor.

²³ Roger son of Henry de Croft (of Dalton) in 1309 granted to his brother Henry all his part of the manor of Claughton, as well in demesne as in services, at a rent of £10 of silver during the grantor's life, and afterwards rendering only the services due to the chief lords; *Lansdowne MS.* 559, fol. 60.

²⁴ In 1333 Aline widow of Roger de Croft claimed dower in a moiety of the manor of Claughton against John de Bredkirk, custodee of the lands of Henry son of Henry de Croft; De Banco R. 293, m. 177.

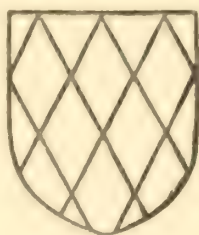
As stated in the text, Henry de Croft of Claughton held 3 oxgangs of land in 1346. John de Croft of Claughton was plaintiff in 1370; *ibid.* 440, m. 56.

²⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 131. Henry Croft the son and heir was over thirty years of age in 1418. He died in 1421 holding the same estate and leaving a son also named Henry, aged twenty in 1423; *ibid.* ii, 4. The younger Henry lived on till 1480, and was then succeeded by his son Henry, aged forty or more in 1484; *ibid.* 115. Writs of livery to the first and second Henry are in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 16, 24.

The third Henry Croft died in 1510, having made a settlement of his third part of the manor in 1508, by which it was given to his son and heir John, aged about sixty. The said third part was held of the king as duke in thegnage by the yearly rent of 18d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 40. No lands outside Claughton are recorded in any of the above inquisitions.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

From this time the record is complete until the beginning of the 17th century. The Redmayne and Claughton third of the manor was acquired in 1565²⁶ and 1581,²⁷ and the Fleming or Thompson share probably about the same time, so that William Croft at his death in 1606²⁸ and his brother and successor Edward in 1614 held the whole manor by a rent of 4s. 4d.; also the advowson of the church (or a moiety of it) and various messuages and lands.²⁹ Cocksand Abbey had long had an estate in the township,³⁰ and this also had been acquired by the family.³¹



CROFT. *Lozenge argent and sable.*

Henry Croft, son of Edward, succeeded and at his death in 1625 the manor went to his brother Edward.³² The family had hitherto adhered to the Roman Catholic religion,³³ but Edward conformed and in 1632 he compounded for the arrears due for recusancy.³⁴ The estates were soon afterwards mortgaged and sold, Francis Sherington of Worsley and his descendants becoming owners of part at least.³⁵ The manor was in 1702 purchased by

Thomas Fenwick of Burrow,³⁶ and descended with that manor till 1898, when it was sold by the late Thomas F. Fenwick to the Claughton Manor Brick Company, Limited, the present lords of the manor. The lord's rents, free fishery, mines and minerals, the old hall and the advowson of the church were included in the purchase. The last court baron was held in 1903.³⁷

CLAUGHTON HALL,³⁸ the home of the Croft family, is a picturesque building now used as a farmhouse, standing on the lower slope of the hill just above and south-west of the church, overlooking the Lune valley to the north. The main building is T-shaped with north and east wings, the inner sides of which facing south and west are respectively 57 ft. and 45 ft. in length. The house appears to have been built at two different times, the east wing being the older, its south end yet showing detail apparently of Elizabethan date. The whole of this wing may, indeed, represent a 16th-century house which faced the east, but this is very uncertain, though the present disposition of the buildings on that side suggests a house of the usual middle-hall type. The north wing appears to have been added in the 17th century when probably the older portion of the structure was remodelled, assuming more or less the appearance

John Croft died in 1524 holding the third part of the manor as before, also land in Thornton; *ibid.* v, no. 53. His son Simon, fifty years of age, was heir, but died in the same year, a few months after his father, leaving a son Thomas, aged twenty-four; *ibid.* no. 60.

Thomas Croft's inquisition shows a considerably increased estate. He died in 1556 holding the third part of the manor as before, with messuages, water mill, lands, &c., in Claughton, and other lands in Tatham, Melling, Gressingham, Bolton, Over Kellet and Ireby. His heir was his son Henry, thirty years of age; *ibid.* x, no. 28. From the later inquisitions it appears there were other sons—Gabriel, William and Edward.

²⁶ Henry Croft purchased from William Redmayne of Ireby and Isabel his wife four messuages, a sixth part of the manor, a free fishery in the Lune, lands, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 27, m. 49. Henry died in 1570, but no sign of the purchase appears in the inquisition which records (as before) a third part of the manor held by 18d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 23. The next heir was a brother Gabriel, aged thirty-eight. Gabriel Croft was the queen's auditor in Ireland in 1561; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 247. Henry and Gabriel Croft acquired part of Over Kellet.

²⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 43, m. 73; a purchase of four messuages, a moiety of the third part of the manor, &c., by Gabriel Croft from Marmaduke Redmayne, Alice his wife, Ambrose Pudsey and Frances his wife. The inquisition after Gabriel's death has not been preserved, but he purchased the Middleton share of the advowson and probably acquired the remaining (Fleming) third, for in 1587 he granted the manor, lands, water mill, advowson of the church, &c., to trustees for division between his brothers William and Edward, the latter to have the Nether Hall; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49 50. He died soon afterwards, for his will dated 1587 was proved at Richmond in the same

year and in 1590 a settlement was made by William Croft, Jane his wife, Edward Croft and Elizabeth his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 52, m. 169.

²⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 49–56. The rent is the ancient thegnage rent for the whole of Claughton. William Croft married (as his second wife) Mary daughter of John Gascoyne, and by her left a daughter and heir Mary, born in 1604. She married John Leyburne of Cunswick and was mother of George Leyburne of Nateby. Caton and other parts of William's estate went to his daughter.

²⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 90. Edward obtained the manor as heir male. It seems quite safe to identify him with the Edward Croft, rector of Heysham, 1568–83. He left a son and heir Henry, aged twenty-seven, in 1618. Elizabeth wife of Edward survived him.

³⁰ *Cocksand Chartul.* ii, 883–93. Some of the gifts to the abbey have been mentioned already. The other benefactors were Gilbert de Kellet, William son of William de Kellet, Adam de Arncliffe, Simon de How, Roger and Gilbert sons of Adam the brother of Asulf, Adam son of Hugh and Anabil his wife. The following are among the place-names: Sletholme Beck, Langland Beck, Meres Beck and Bacstan Beck; Fele Bridge and Grete Bridge; Wetholme, Benstock Rigg and Levenath Ridding.

John son of Adam son of Adam de Appletrethwaite of Caton in 1299 claimed 7 acres, as heir of his grandfather, against the Abbot of Cocksand; *De Banco R.* 127, m. 115; 132, m. 149 d. See *Chartul.* iii, 890.

Furness Abbey also had some land in Claughton; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 17.

³¹ The Cocksand lands in Caton, Claughton and Gressingham were sold to Richard Pimond in 1544; *Pat.* 36 Hen. VIII, pt. ix. Edward Croft in 1614 held the Cocksand lands in Claughton of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Inq. ut sup.*

³² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no.

33. Three widows were living—Mary, Elizabeth and Martha.

³³ In 1607 the king made a grant of lands in Claughton, Poulton, Gressingham and Over Kellet sequestered for the recusancy of Edward Croft; *Pat.* 5 Jas. I, pt. 1.

³⁴ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 180. Administration to Edward Croft's estate was granted in 1641.

³⁵ The following fines relating to the manor, &c., give an indication of the changes: 1633—*Feoffees v. Edward Croft and Frances his wife*; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 123, no. 11. 1634—*Francis Sherington and Thomas Collet v. Edward Croft, Frances his wife and the feoffees*; *ibid.* bdl. 126, no. 18. 1659—*Alexander Mawdesley v. Francis Sherington, Audrey his wife, Robert and John Sherington*; *ibid.* bdl. 164, m. 120 (rent from Booths and Claughton). 1690—*Feoffees v. Francis Sherington and Martha his wife*; *ibid.* bdl. 225, m. 65 (lands in Claughton). 1695—*Richard Tatham v. Thomas Brabin and Mary his wife*; *ibid.* bdl. 235, m. 54 (manor, mill, fishery, view of frankpledge, &c.).

For disputes between Sherington and Croft about 1638 see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* ii, 249, 262.

The Crofts continued to hold the manor, for the will of John Croft, 1694, devised his manor of Claughton and land there to trustees for his wife Mary and her heirs and assigns. A sister Susanna Croft is mentioned.

³⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1800), ii, 610. A later Thomas Fenwick was vouchee in a recovery of the manor in 1801; *Duchy of Lanc. Aug. Assizes* 41 Geo. III, rot. 5. In 1836 all the farms paid a lord's or free-farm rent, and the lord of the manor had also the fishery on the Claughton side of the Lune as well as mines and minerals; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 591.

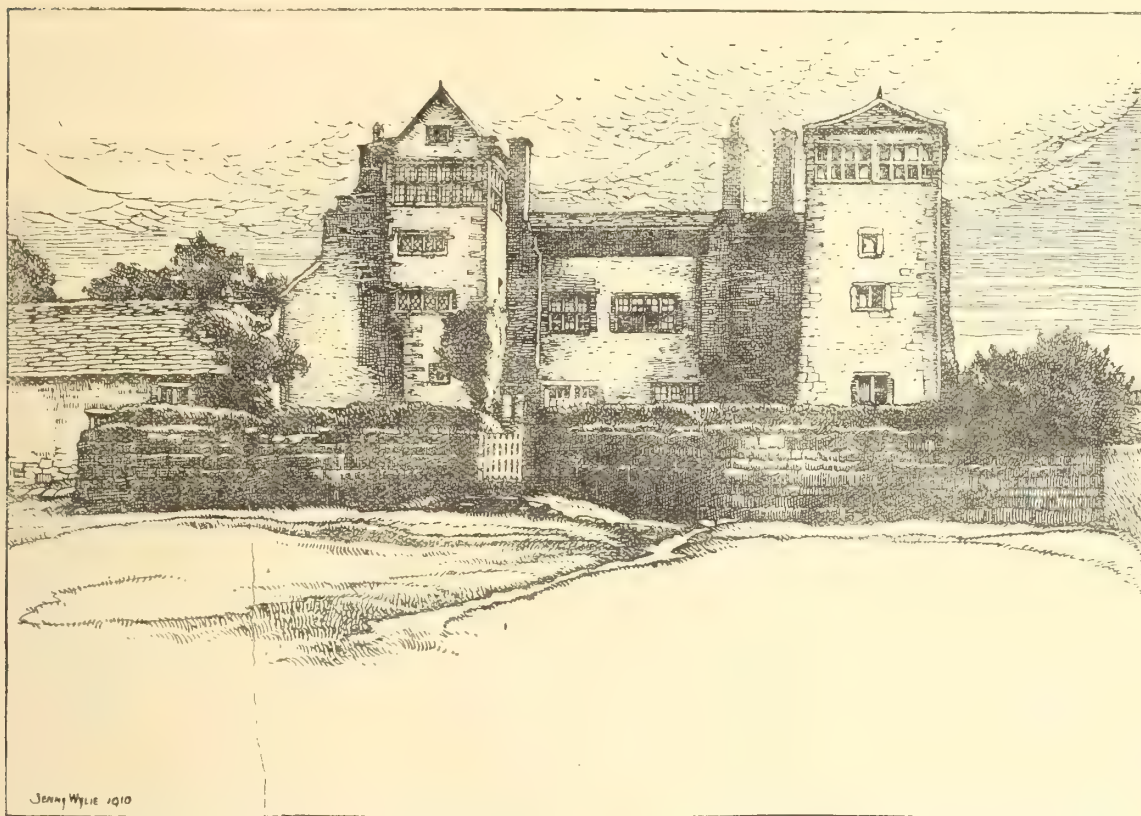
³⁷ Information of Mr. J. T. Hatton, secretary of the company.

³⁸ There are drawings of Claughton Hall in the *Abbey Square Sketch Bk.* (Chester 1822), i, plates 25 8 inclusive.

of the later work. The architectural history of the building is, however, difficult to follow, nearly all the internal walls having been removed in comparatively recent times and the interior adapted to the requirements of a modern farm-house, the original plan being consequently lost.

The building is of stone and two stories in height with mullioned and transomed windows and stone slated roofs. The north front is rather unusual in design, being broken up with chimneys and flanked by towers standing well in front of the main wall, that to the west having a low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves and the other, which is smaller at the base but corbelled out above, finishing with a stone gable and saddle-backed roof. The total length of the principal or north front is nearly

that the size of the hall and its actual position are difficult to determine, but it seems unlikely that it extended further west than the fireplace on the north side, leaving a room at the west end from which the north-west tower was gained. There was a door, now built up, in the north wall, with a window on either side, but there is no trace left of a screen arrangement, the entrance under the north-east tower being apparently a modern insertion. The north wing is now, however, divided into two at something less than half its length by a modern wall. Over the hall there appears to have been a large room at the west end with fireplace on the north side and a mullioned and transomed window of nine lights, now built up, on the south, the south front having been originally of much more importance than now.



CLAUGHTON HALL : NORTH FRONT OF NORTH WING

80 ft. and of the east front about a foot less, and there is a low building 40 ft. by 29 ft., now used as a shippon, attached to the north-east angle, and a smaller one-story block 16 ft. wide built out at right angles from the south end of the east wing, which together form a kind of courtyard (now a garden) on the east side of the house. The west half of the west wing is in a semi-ruined condition and is now used as stables and shippons, and the north-west tower is gutted. The hall and dwelling rooms seem to have been in the north wing and the kitchen and offices in the east, the principal entrance to the hall being by a projecting porch, going up both stories, on the south side, the upper part forming a large bay window on the first floor of six double-transomed lights and two on each return, now all built up. The mutilation of the north wing, however, has been so great

The north-west tower measures 10 ft. square internally, its two lower stories being lighted by plain two-light windows on the north side. Its top story, however, has a mullioned and transomed window of eight lights the full length of its north wall with two lights on each return, forming, along with the two adjoining chimneys, a very picturesque feature.³⁹ There are two transomed windows of four lights each in the upper story of the main north front, which finishes with a straight parapet of dressed stone, and the north-east gabled tower has an eight-light window facing north in the top story and two smaller mullioned windows each of four lights below. At the south end of the east wing facing east is an

³⁹ The upper part of the nearer chimney, however, is gone, a single modern shaft taking its place.

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oriel window of four trefoil-headed lights in the upper floor carried upon bull-nosed corbels, with embattled transom and sill, near which in the wall below is a carved stone with the arms of Croft held by a figure, and another with the initials and date I. C., 1673. The latter, however, may belong to some other building or to the later portion of the house, having been found in an adjoining field in modern times and afterwards placed in its present position.⁴⁰ A wide archway at the south end of the east wing, below the oriel window, is now built up, though a door remains in the opening. The roof of the shippon to the north-east of the house is supported by two carved oak principals, or crucks, 16 ft. apart and 9 ft. from each end of the building.

A minor branch of the Croft family once resided at West Hall in the township,⁴¹ and the surname

estates as 'Papists' in 1717.⁴² One or two others did the same.⁴³

An inclosure award was made in 1806.⁴⁴

The church of *ST. CHAD* stands *CHURCH* on rising ground on the south side of the road close to the hall, and is a small rectangular stone building measuring externally 50 ft. by 20 ft. erected in 1815 on the site of an older building, of which the east window is the only part now remaining.⁴⁵ The church was restored in 1904 and enlarged by the addition of an aisle, vestry and porch on the north side, the old west door being built up and the former vestry, which was at the south-east corner, pulled down. The aisle is 8 ft. wide, and is separated from the nave by an arcade of three semicircular arches on round piers, the total width of the building inside



CLAUGHTON HALL: THE SOUTH FRONT, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO GREAT HALL

exists in the district to the present time. Margaret Croft, widow, and William her son registered their

being now 25 ft. 10 in. The older walling is of rubble and appears to have been originally rough-cast,

⁴⁰ Ex inform. Mr. J. Richardson, the present tenant (1909).

⁴¹ A Nicholas Croft of Claughton died in 1590, desiring to be buried 'in the little quire where I was accustomed to sit.' He left bequests to sons Henry, Anthony and Thomas, the last being sole executor.

Another Nicholas died in or about 1692, leaving a widow Elinor and a son Henry. He had land in Claughton and the tithes of Gressingham; Cal. Exch. of Pleas, G 164.

The epitaph on Gabriel Croft of West

End states that he spent his youth in a merchant's office in Liverpool, but preferring books to riches retired to Claughton and devoted his leisure to Homer, Virgil and Horace. He died a bachelor in 1795, aged seventy-one; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 592. 'By the marriage of the heiress of Henry Knowles, whose father married the heiress of Henry Croft, [West End] became the property of Samuel Still of London, esq.'; *ibid.* (ed. 1870), ii, 610.

⁴² Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cash. Non-jurors*, 143.

⁴³ John son of John Dobson of Crossfield House and William Foxcroft; *ibid.* 143, 146.

⁴⁴ Under an Act 45 Geo. III, cap. 94 (private). The award is at Lancaster; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 56.

⁴⁵ The church is said to be much smaller than its predecessor. The sexton in 1884 said he occasionally came upon foundations of old walls when digging. *Palatine Note Bk.* iv, 121. The interior dimensions of the church as rebuilt in 1815 are 45 ft. 10 in. long by 15 ft. 10 in. wide.

and the roofs are slated and have overhanging eaves. In the west wall, immediately over the built-up doorway, is a panel within a moulded stone frame with the arms and initials of W. Croft and the date 1602.⁴⁶ The east window is pointed and of three trefoiled lights with the mullions crossing in the head forming three quatrefoils, but is without hood mould, and may be of 14th-century date. The three windows on the south side are of 1904 date, replacing the original early 19th-century lights. The interior has no features of antiquarian or architectural interest,⁴⁷ all the fittings being modern. In the vestry, however, is preserved an oak communion table dated 1636, and there are a portion of a trefoiled window head and an 18th-century classic font. The font in use was given by Canon Grenside when curate here in 1855. In the south-west corner of the churchyard, which falls from south to north, is the base of a cross, the shaft of which, set upside down, is in the adjoining lane near Claughton Hall.

There are two bells hung in a stone turret with segmental pedimented head over the west gable. One of these bears the inscription + ANNO · DNI · M · CC · NONO^o · AI, and is the oldest dated (1296) bell in the kingdom.⁴⁸ The second is by Luke Ashton of Wigan, and is inscribed 'Nicholas Fenwick Esq^r. H. Croft. T. Sweetlove Wardens 1727.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1709-10 inscribed 'The Gift of S. Needham sometime Rector, Claughton Communion Cup 1710,' and a plated paten with 'De^o et Ecclesiae S. Ceddæ Claughton A^o 1851' scratched on the underside.

The registers begin in 1701.

The church afforded sanctuary⁴⁹ in 1537.

⁴⁶ The panel was formerly in a mortuary chapel belonging to the Crofts on the south side of the old church.

⁴⁷ T. D. Whitaker states that in the old church there were 'a fine Norman zigzag arch about the south door,' the effigy of a priest and a 'rood loft, richly painted with vermilion and gilt'; *Richmondshire* (1820), ii, 244. He also quotes a description of the arms remaining in the east window about 1665, at which time there was also a chapel, called Croft's chapel, on the south side of the chancel. This was probably 'my new chapel of Claughton, which I made of mine own proper costs and charges' as a burial-place, named in William Croft's will, 1604; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 55. A drawing of the Croft chapel in 1814 is in Capt. E. Jones's sketch book (W. Farrer).

⁴⁸ See *Palatine Note Bk.* iv, 121-3, where a facsimile of the inscription is given. The date was discovered in 1853 by Canon Grenside when curate at Claughton. The bell measures 16½ in. in height to the crown, exclusive of the canons, and 21½ in. in diameter at the mouth. The inscription is high up near the canons.

⁴⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Indictments*, Aug. 29 Hen. VIII, bde. 2. John Jobson, late of Kingston in Kent, scholar, took sanctuary there, having committed divers felonies; in particular he had stolen a horse from Thomas Carter at Scotforth.

⁵⁰ The advowson of the church was reserved in the grant by Gilbert de Kellet to Adam son of Gilbert de Coupmanwra; *Lansd. MS.* 559, fol. 60b.

⁵¹ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii,

884. The grant was made for the soul of Henry, King of England. Alice the widow of Henry de Croft in 1273 formally resigned any claim she had to the patronage; *ibid.* 892.

⁵² *Ibid.* 883; her grant was the earlier of the two. Its motive also was patriotic—'for the souls of King Henry and all the kings of England.' Her son William afterwards confirmed the gift; *ibid.* 894.

⁵³ In Kuerden's version of the inquisition after the death of John Croft of Dalton in 1416 the advowson of Claughton is named; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 235.

⁵⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 68, m. 7. The next gift was to go to the lord of Leighton, the next after that to the lord of Dalton. In practice the lords of Leighton seem to have presented twice to the others' once.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 204, m. 5; 205, m. 13. Both parties claimed as representatives of Middleton of Leighton. Gervase Middleton had presented Thomas Levyns and then sold the next presentation to John Tunstall and others, who in 1549 granted it to Thomas Procter and John Foster. The plaintiff, John Aglionby, claimed in virtue of another grant made by Gervase Middleton in 1531. He seems to have failed, as the clerk presented by the defendants retained the benefice.

⁵⁶ Henry Croft in 1566 purchased the advowson from George Middleton and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 28, m. 197. The advowson is not named in the inquisition after his death, but was in 1590 in the possession of his brothers William and Edward;

Originally no doubt the advowson *ADVOWSON* of the church belonged to the lord of the manor,⁵⁰ but became divided with the land, and in the time of Henry III Roger son of Henry de Croft gave his moiety to Cockersand Abbey,⁵¹ the other moiety being given to the canons by Godith daughter of William son of Orm de Kellet.⁵² These grants, though ratified by the heirs of the benefactors, appear to have been invalid, for in later times the patronage was exercised by the Crofts⁵³ of Dalton, and on a partition in 1489 it was agreed that the lords of Dalton and Leighton should present alternately.⁵⁴ There was a dispute as to the right in 1557,⁵⁵ and a little later the Crofts of Claughton purchased the Leighton share of the advowson,⁵⁶ the Leghs of Lyme, as heirs of Croft of Dalton, likewise claiming.⁵⁷ The sole right of the latter appears to have been recognized ultimately, though in 1650 they were said to present alternately with the lords of the manor,⁵⁸ and in 1807 the co-heirs of Peter Legh sold the advowson to Thomas Fenwick of Burrow,⁵⁹ and it has since descended with the manor to the Claughton Manor Brick Company; their chairman, Mr. John William Craven, acts as patron.⁶⁰

The value of the rectory was estimated as 10 marks in 1291, but as only 4 marks after the Scottish invasion of 1322⁶¹; and 53s. 4d. was also the value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341.⁶² In 1527 it was estimated at £6 13s. 4d.,⁶³ as in 1291, and in 1535 at £9 14s. 10d. clear.⁶⁴ This had risen to £28 by 1650, when an augmentation of £20 was also paid out of Royalist sequestrations by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers.⁶⁵ The value was certified as £27 about 1717,⁶⁶ but is now given as £112.⁶⁷

ibid. bde. 52, m. 169. Edward Croft was said to be the patron about 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

⁵⁷ The advowson of Claughton is named in the inquisitions, e.g. Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 38.

⁵⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 119; by the lords of the manor twice and the heirs of Sir Peter Legh once. The advowson of the church is named in a fine concerning the manor in 1695; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 235, m. 54. Gabriel Croft had presented in 1678. In 1717 Mr. Legh of Lyme was sole patron; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 480.

⁵⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 611.

⁶⁰ Information of the Rev. E. Harrison.

⁶¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307.

⁶² *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The reduction was accounted for by 40s. altarage and 40s. destruction by the Scots.

⁶³ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde. 5, no. 15.

⁶⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 259; the parsonage-house and glebe were worth 4s., tithes of grain £7, other tithes 26s. 6d., and Easter roll, &c., 27s. 4d. Out of this synodals and procurations had to be paid—3s.

⁶⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 119-20. The glebe was 'about 3 acres'; there was a prescription for tithe hay. An augmentation of £50 (not £20) had in 1647 been granted out of Sir George Middleton's sequestered estates, and this charge was in 1651 transferred to Lord Morley's estates; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 116.

⁶⁶ Gastrell, *loc. cit.*

⁶⁷ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

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The following have been rectors:—

Instituted	Name	Place	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1230	Richard ⁶⁸	—	—
oc. 1246	Robert ⁶⁹	—	—
c. 1300	Ralph ⁷⁰	—	—
oc. 1302-3	Thomas ⁷¹	—	—
oc. 1326-45	Hugh de Kernethy ⁷²	—	—
oc. 1363-75	Bernard de Pullo ⁷³	—	—
oc. 1396	John de Claughton ⁷⁴	—	—
31 Oct. 1427	John Gressingham ⁷⁵	Nicholas Croft	d. J. de Claughton
10 June 1437	Thomas Bellingham ⁷⁶	"	d. J. Gressingham
Oct. 1445	John Primett ⁷⁷	"	"
Jan. 1456-7	Oliver Bland ⁷⁸	Sir Thomas Harrington	d. J. Primett
11 June 1474	Robert Allanson ⁷⁹	Heirs of N. Croft	d. O. Bland
oc. 1489	Roger Middleton ⁸⁰	—	—
c. 1515	John Dockwray ⁸¹	Sir Piers Legh	—
c. 1540	Thomas Levyns ⁸²	Gervase Middleton	—
1557	Thomas Croft ⁸³	{ Thomas Procter }	d. T. Levyns
		{ John Foster }	
	Thomas Carter ⁸⁴	—	—
20 June 1584	Richard Senhouse ⁸⁵	Gabriel Croft	d. T. Carter
12 Nov. 1628	Richard Newton, M.A. ⁸⁶	Edward Croft	d. R. Senhouse
8 Jan. 1630-1	Edward Cresswell, M.A. ⁸⁷	Sir Piers Legh	d. R. Newton
oc. 1647-52	Edward Ashton, B.A. ⁸⁸	—	—
1659	Henry Kidson, M.A. ⁸⁹	—	—
30 Sept. 1678	Leonard Jackson, M.A. ⁹⁰	Gabriel Croft	d. H. Kidson
27 May 1681	Samuel Needham, B.A. ⁹¹	Richard Legh	"
22 Feb. 1683-4	Ralph Standish ⁹²	"	res. S. Needham
14 Mar. 1690-1	Richard Weever, B.A. ⁹³	Peter Legh	depr. R. Standish
7 Aug. 1691	Anthony Procter, B.A. ⁹⁴	"	res. R. Weever
27 Jan. 1700-1	Samuel Lever, M.A. ⁹⁵	"	d. A. Procter
8 Mar. 1711-12	Thomas Holme ⁹⁶	Bp. of Chester	—

⁶⁸ *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 362.

⁶⁹ Assize R. 404, m. 23 d. Malefactors had broken into his house, and as the town of Claughton made no pursuit it was fined. It was reported that Robert was dead, but no proof was given, though he did not appear in court; his sureties were therefore fined.

⁷⁰ Ralph the chaplain of Claughton came to a violent end in or before 1302; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 311. He may not have been rector.

⁷¹ In 1302 he complained that various persons had carried off his goods; De Banco R. 144, m. 310. Next year he was a defendant; Assize R. 410, m. 8.

⁷² He is named in 1326; De Banco R. 264, m. 52 d. He was still rector in 1340 and 1345, being then described as brother and heir of Roger de Kernethy, clerk, who had lands in Whittington; *ibid.* 324, m. 358 d.; 344, m. 21.

⁷³ Bernard rector of Claughton was plaintiff in 1363; De Banco R. 414, m. 81. He was trustee in 1369; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 177. He again appeared in 1373 as Bernard de Pullo; De Banco R. 451, m. 12.

⁷⁴ He was a trustee in 1395-6 (Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 94) and again in 1396-7; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 140. He occurs again in 1403 and 1411; *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 191; B.M. Add. Chart. 20515.

⁷⁵ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 407.

⁷⁶ Whitaker, *op. cit.* ii, 245.

⁷⁷ Raines MSS. xxii, 375. Primate or Primett was rector in 1450; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 69.

⁷⁸ Raines MSS. xxii, 381. He is named as rector in 1464; Hunter, *Dunstable*, ii, 403.

⁷⁹ Raines MSS. xxii, 385-6. On the

death of Oliver Bland in January 1473-4 an inquiry was made as to the right of presentation, Sir James Harrington claiming in virtue of a purchase made by his father Sir Thomas. On the other hand Mabel widow of Piers Legh and Robert Middleton claimed as heirs of Nicholas Croft of Dalton, and established their right.

⁸⁰ He was rector at the time of the arrangement about the next presentation in 1489; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 68, m. 7.

⁸¹ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde. 5, no. 15. He was still rector in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 259. In the pleadings of 1557 it was alleged that Levyns was presented before February 1530-1.

⁸² His name occurs in the visitation lists of 1548 and 1554.

⁸³ His nomination was the occasion of a dispute about the patronage in 1557, as above related; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 204, m. 5; 205, m. 13.

⁸⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxviii, App. 518, in a deposition dated 1607.

⁸⁵ From the York registers, the see of Chester being vacant; note by Mr. Earwaker. The original presentation is at Hornby Chapel. Senhouse was described as 'a preacher' in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. This rector was uncle of a more famous Richard Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, 1624-6; Burke, *Commoners*, i, 215.

⁸⁶ The Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. begin at this point.

⁸⁷ The records in the Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.) begin here. Cresswell was presented 2 Oct. 1629. He was also curate of Disley in Cheshire and died at Edale near Castleton in 1643; Earwaker, *East. Ches.* ii, 98.

⁸⁸ *Plund. Mins. Acct.* i, 102, 115. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648.

⁸⁹ Curate of Hornby in 1650 and of Gressingham in 1652. He compounded for first-fruits on appointment to Claughton in April 1659; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 414. Henry Kidson, B.A. of Christ's Coll., Camb., was incorporated at Oxford as M.A. 1618; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁹⁰ Though Croft's nominee seems to have been duly instituted, his title is doubtful, as Richard Legh at once (17 September) claimed the patronage. Leonard Jackson was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1677.

⁹¹ Nominated 5 Jan. 1678-9, but not instituted till 1681. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1674. See the account of Newton-in-Makerfield.

⁹² He was a nonjuror and therefore deprived in 1689; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 534. One of the name was educated at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1681.

⁹³ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxfr.; B.A. 1684. Became vicar of Over, Ches., 1695; rector of Wistaston 1704 and Barrow 1707; Foster, *Alumni*. He died in December 1736; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 335.

⁹⁴ He was curate of Caton. Another of the name was rector of Dean in Cumberland. Three Anthonys graduated at Cambridge—from St. John's College, 1668, and from Christ's College, 1675 and 1676.

⁹⁵ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxfr.; M.A. 1699; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁹⁶ Curate of Stalmine 1725-37. He did not reside at Claughton, which was served in 1727 by the curate of Aughton; Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. The holy sacrament was administered three times a year.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

TATHAM

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
5 May 1741 . . .	Thomas Knowles, M.A. ⁹⁷ . . .	Peter Legh	d. T. Holme
5 May 1773 . . .	Robert Armitstead ⁹⁸	"	d. T. Knowles
16 Apr. 1807 . . .	Thomas Wilson, B.D. ⁹⁹	Lord Lilford, &c.	d. R. Armitstead
20 Dec. 1813 . . .	Henry White, M.A. ¹⁰⁰	Thomas Fenwick	d. T. Wilson
28 Sept. 1844 . . .	John Reid, B.A. ¹⁰¹	Fenwick Trustees	d. H. White
1857	John Chaîne	"	res. J. Reid
1862	Percival Bowen, M.A. ¹⁰²	Edward Matthew Fenwick	d. J. Chaîne
1873	Thomas Machell Remington, M.A. ¹⁰³	Fenwick Trustees	d. P. Bowen
1885	Edward Kent Green, M.A. ¹⁰⁴ . . .	Thomas Fenwick-Fenwick	rs. T.M. Remington
1899	Edward Harrison, B.A. ¹⁰⁵	J. W. Craven	res. E. K. Green

The list of rectors does not call for any comment except that Samuel Needham was ejected as a nonjuror in 1689. A curate is named in the visitation lists of 1548 to 1562, but it may be doubted whether there were then usually two priests resident at Cloughton. Many of the later rectors did not reside. Thomas Wilson, rector from 1807 till his death in 1813, was a scholar of some distinction; he had been master of Clitheroe Grammar School, and published

an *Archaeological Dictionary* in 1783.¹⁰⁶ There is no school.

There was formerly a Roman Catholic chapel near the hall,¹⁰⁷ but this was in 1820 removed to Hornby.

Francis Croft in 1690 gave £50 CHARITIES for the poor,¹⁰⁸ and the sum of £2 14s. 6d. is still paid out of the manor; it is divided among eight or nine poor persons in sums of 5s. to 8s.¹⁰⁹

TATHAM¹

Tathaim, Dom. Bk.; Tateham, 1202; Thataim, Thatham, 1212; Tatham, 1241. The local pronunciation is Taytam.

Tatham proper lies in the valley of the Wenning, the parish church being placed on the northern side of the river, which is crossed by a bridge; but nearly the whole area of this township-parish lies to the south of the river, occupying hilly country between the wooded valley of the Hindburn and the border of Yorkshire. About the centre of its course the Hindburn is joined by another stream flowing across Tatham from east to west; in its valley, on the north bank, is the ancient chapel of Tatham Fell; to the south are Lowgill and Ivah. The fells to the south-east end of the parish attain a height of 1,550 ft. above sea level. There is no village, the farms and occasional hamlets being scattered over the surface. Robert Hall, an ancient seat, is in the north-east part, not far from Bentham. The area measures 8,547 acres,^{1a} and in 1901 there was a population of 454.

The principal roads are two, which coming from Lancaster to Wray there divide, one going north-east to Wennington and the other east and north-east to

Bentham. The Hellifield and Lancaster line of the Midland railway runs through the northern edge of the township near the Wenning, and has a station called Wennington at which is the junction of the branch to Carnforth.

The soil is sandy, overlying rock and gravel. Only 185 acres are arable, while 5,227 are occupied by permanent grass and 248 by woods and plantations.² Coal mines and quarries were formerly worked. There used also to be a bobbin mill and a corn mill.

A fair is held at Lowgill in March.

The parish is administered by a parish council.

The scenery of this hill country is frequently of great beauty. Dr. Whitaker, writing about 1820, says: 'The situation of the church, the hall, and the parsonage is delightful; as there is perhaps no point from which Hornby Castle is seen to greater advantage on the one hand, while Ingleborough at the other presents its vast and towering bulk, sufficiently near, when unclouded, to display its asperities in all their rugged grandeur.' Two lively trout streams, forming boundaries of the parish on the right and left, with their fringed banks, natural copse-woods, elegantly dispersed and fertile fields of grass

⁹⁷ Curate of Stalmine 1737-73.

⁹⁸ He was schoolmaster of Caton and held the curacy of Gressingham. He was son of John Armitstead of Stocks in Slaidburn, and was ordained in 1753-5.

⁹⁹ The patrons were Thomas Lord Lilford and Henrietta Maria his wife (in her right), George Anthony Legh Keck and Elizabeth his wife (in her right), James John Hornby and Hester his wife (in her right) and Elizabeth Pye Benet, widow.

¹⁰⁰ Henry White was of Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1819. He resided at Kew Green, Surrey.

¹⁰¹ The trustees were Alexander Pearson, surgeon, and Francis Pearson, both of Kirkby Lonsdale. Mr. Reid was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1839. He resigned Cloughton for the

rectory of Tregoney with Cuby, Cornwall; Croston's Baines.

¹⁰² Educated at All Souls' Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1829. He was head master of Sheffield Grammar School 1831-63.

¹⁰³ Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1863. He was vicar of Arkholme 1866-73.

¹⁰⁴ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1858.

¹⁰⁵ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1888.

¹⁰⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; he was B.D. of Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1794.

¹⁰⁷ Bishop Gastrell records sixteen 'Papists' in the parish in 1717. The church-wards the same year reported thus: 'The Papists sometimes meet at an house in our parish. We know not what sort of worship one or two of the parishioners frequent, or whether any at all.' Ten

years later they reported: 'We have no Dissenters but Papists, who with their neighbours of the same profession in the adjacent parishes hold their meeting in a building of a private house about once in the month.' A separate chapel was built by Mrs. Fenwick in 1763; *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, iv, 322-4.

¹⁰⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 481.

¹⁰⁹ *End. Char. Rep.* 1898. Official inquiries were held in 1837 and 1898. The original benefaction included a further £10 for a sermon on St. Mark's Day, but this ceased about 1870, apparently because the rector did not claim it and discontinued the sermon.

¹ For parish map, see Melling, *ante*.

^{1a} The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 8,551 acres, including 57 of inland water.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

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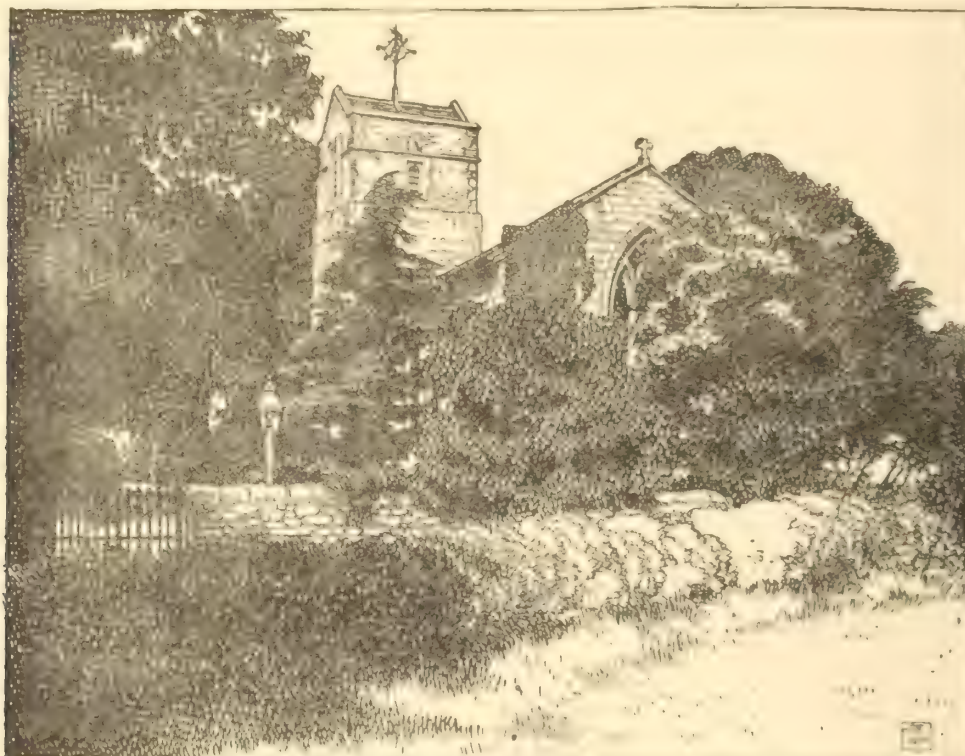
and corn, conspire to make this a very pleasing retreat.^{2a}

The history has been quite uneventful, though here as elsewhere the Scottish raid of 1322 left its mark of desolation. To the county lay of 1624 Tatham with Ireby contributed 19s. 9½d. to each £100 demanded from Lonsdale Hundred.³

In 1066 *TATHAM* was one of *MANORS* the four manors held by Chetel with Bentham.⁴ Later it was held in thegnage of the honour of Lancaster, in conjunction with Ireby, by a rent of 18s.; its separate assessment was one plough-land. In 1346 the tenure was recorded

as knight's service. The earliest lord on record after the Conquest appears to have been one Waldeve,⁵ whose son Richard,⁶ dead in 1198, was succeeded by a son William,⁷ sometimes called Sir William.⁸ William son of Richard de Tatham was in 1212 found to hold the two plough-lands in Tatham and Ireby, but several small alienations had been made.⁹ King John while Count of Mortain had granted 18s. 8d. rent, viz. the service of William de Tatham for Tatham and Ireby, to Roger de Montbegon,¹⁰ and in 1222 Henry III ordered inquiry to be made as to the tenure.¹¹

The manor descended to a John de Tatham,¹²



TATHAM CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

^{2a} *Richmondshire*, ii, 263.

³ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a; the assessments are not separately recorded in this case.

⁵ Waldeve son of Edmund gave land in Newby in Clapham to Furness Abbey; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 181. The full descent will be found in Assize R. 1042, m. 17, thus: Etheyn —s. Edmund —s. Waldeve —s. Richard —s. William de Tatham, living 1230.

⁶ In 1181 Richard son of Waldeve complained that certain of his men asserted they were free when they were not so; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 45. He attested Count John's confirmation of the Lancaster Priory charter about 1190; *ibid.* 299. Tatham is not mentioned in the record, but the later notices show that it was the seat of his lordship. In the same volume other 'sons of Waldeve' are named—Adam, Augustine, Gilbert and William—but there may have been more than one Waldeve.

⁷ In 1197-8 Adam de Lancaster paid the £10 he owed the king for having the wardship of the heir of Richard son of

Waldeve; *ibid.* 102. In 1206 William son of Richard had livery of his inheritance; Adam the Dean (of Lancaster) had had the wardship; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 352.

⁸ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 932.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 97; the service is given as 28s. instead of 18s. Five grants are recorded: two by William's 'ancestor,' and three by the ancestor's son William.

¹⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 215b; a confirmation granted in 1215. William de Tatham was then the tenant, but his father Richard probably held at the time of the original grant. In 1213-15 Roger de Montbegon paid 37s. 4d. (two years' rent) as the service of William de Tatham; Farrer, *op. cit.* 249.

¹¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* i, 509b.

¹² In 1226 the heirs of Richard son of Waldeve held a plough-land in Tatham and another plough-land in Ireby by a rent of 18s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 141. The immediate succession is uncertain.

William de Tatham may have died in

1222; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 89. Walter brother and heir of William de Tatham (perhaps a second William) succeeded in 1232, paying 1000s. as relief; *ibid.* 236.

In 1241 Walter de Tatham, holding the two plough-lands, obtained a quitclaim from Richard de Rigmaiden, Agnes his wife, Alice her sister and Godith daughter of Gilbert Whithaud; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 91. About the same time he acquired 12 acres from Stephen de Oxenthwaite, Thomas son of Alan and Lawrence his brother; *ibid.* He also held of the Dean and chapter of York a plough-land in Sedbergh; *Lansdowne MS.* 559, fol. 127v-2.

Walter died soon afterwards, for in 1246 John his son and heir was in the king's custody, while John le Franceys had his land, worth £20 a year, by the king's gift; Assize R. 404, m. 24. In the same year custody of the lands was given to Robert de Creppings, dower being allowed to Denise widow of Walter; *Close*, 60, m. 10. Denise soon afterwards married John de Halton without the

who in 1320 alienated it to Edmund de Dacre.¹³ From his descendants it passed to the Harringtons,¹⁴ and thus became joined with the Hornby lordship, and has since descended in the same manner,¹⁵ the present lord being the heir of the late Colonel Foster.

According to Leland, writing about 1536, 'the Harringtons had of ancient time a fair manor place . . . called Tatham, now in a manner desolated.'¹⁶ Dr. Whitaker states that its vestiges were about 1820 still visible at Hall Barn.¹⁷

The alienations recorded in 1212 were probably the origin of some of the later estates, but they

cannot long be traced.¹⁸ In later times the principal estate or manor was that called *ROBERT HALL*, held by the Cansfield family,¹⁹ who also held lands in Cantsfield and Oxcliffe. John Cansfield died in 1515 holding messuages and lands in Tatham of Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Tatham by knight's service. Robert his son and heir was about three years old.²⁰ Thomas Cansfield died in 1597 holding in socage, by a rent of 5s. 1d., and leaving a son and heir John, aged twenty-three.²¹ In 1602 a settlement of the manors of Robert Hall, Tatham and Cantsfield was made by John Cansfield.²² The family adhered to the Roman Catholic religion,²³ and

king's licence; *ibid.* 61, m. 4. Her marriage had been granted to Roger de Brus; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 460.

John de Tatham held the manors of Tatham and Ireby in 1279, William son of William de Kellet granting a release of his claim in them; *Final Conc.* i, 156. He was defendant in 1286, when John de Ireby claimed estovers in Tatham Wood; *De Banco R.* 61, m. 6. He died before 1290, when Sarah his widow claimed dower against Roger de Ellershaw and others; *ibid.* 82, m. 66. He is sometimes entitled knight, as in a charter by his son John respecting his lands at Sedbergh in 1310; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 135/71. This estate was sold to Edmund de Dacre; *ibid.* fol. 138/72 d.

John de Tatham held the two ploughlands by the old service in 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 292. He was son of the preceding John, and in 1290 as John son and heir of Sir John de Tatham gave all his land of Masongill in Thornton to John de Thornton and Berletta his wife, Walter the father of Sir John being mentioned; Dods. MSS. lxii, fol. 16, no. 22. He was under age at his father's death, Sarah the widow marrying Robert de Pickering; these with William brother of John were involved in a dispute with Robert de Forneaux in 1301-2; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 8; 418, m. 15 d. William son of John de Tatham was defendant to a claim for dower by Alice widow of William son of Gilbert de Tatham in 1299; *De Banco R.* 130, m. 99 d. In 1304 John de Tatham was pardoned for the death of Gilbert del Dispens at Tatham; *Assize R.* 422, m. 4. He and his wife Gundreda are mentioned in 1306; *ibid.* 420, m. 8.

Ten years later John son of John de Tatham complained of waste by Sarah widow of John son of Walter de Tatham; *De Banco R.* 216, m. 127 d.; 220, m. 358 d. Plaintiff was the third John in succession, as appears by a charter quoted in note 38. Ireby was sold by John de Tatham in 1317. Walter son of John de Tatham in 1319-20 made a claim against John son of John de Tatham; *Assize R.* 424, m. 11.

¹³ John granted two-thirds of the manor of Tatham and the reversion of the third part held in dower by Sarah widow of John de Tatham. Edmund was to pay 20 marks a year to the grantor and a rose to his heirs. In default of issue to Edmund the manor was to remain to Thomas and Edmund sons of John de Tatham—apparently brothers of the grantor—and to Edmund son of Sir William de Dacre; *De Banco R.* 246, m. 61.

Thomas son of John de Tatham was a plaintiff in 1329 and 1334; *ibid.* 277,

m. 6 d.; 298, m. 219 d.; 300, m. 160 d. Alice widow of Thomas son of John de Tatham proceeded against various persons for the death of her husband at Tatham in 1335; *Coram Rege R.* 302, Rex m. 6. Edmund de Tatham was defendant in 1345, when Avise widow of Walter de Tatham claimed dower against him and against Agnes de Stub. Avise's marriage was denied, but she proved that it took place at Cattistock in Dorset in 1307, and eventually recovered; *De Banco R.* 343, m. 405 d.

For junior Tatham families see notes 35 and 37 below.

¹⁴ The Dacre family has already been noticed in the account of Heysham.

In 1324 it was recorded that Edmund de Dacre held Tatham by the old rent of 18s. to the lord of Lancaster; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 118, 170. He obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Tatham in 1326; *Chart. R.* 19 Edw. II, m. 7, no. 16. In the same year he complained that various persons had broken his park there; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 284.

In 1346 it was recorded that Thomas de Dacre held three ploughlands in Ireby and Tatham by the service of three-tenths of a knight's fee, and that Robert de Tatham and Edmund de Tatham each held by the fifty-fourth part, rendering also 18s. at the four terms, with suit of court of county and wapentake and puture; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 62.

Edmund de Dacre and his parceners held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Tatham and Ireby in 1378; *Furness Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), 224. In 1375 he complained that Robert de Urswick and others had been hunting in his free warren at Tatham; *De Banco R.* 488, m. 393. In 1392 Edmund de Dacre claimed an annual rent of 40s. and a stone of wool from Roger de Brockholes, Thomas de Hesketh, Nicholas de Singleton the younger and John de Towneley; *Towneley MS.* C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 170. He died in January 1401-2 holding the manor of Tatham, with the advowson of the church, of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by knight's service and a rent of 18s.; also the manor of Heysham. Thomas his son and heir was twenty-three years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 78. Livery was ordered to be given to the heir; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 3.

Thomas Dacre died in 1419 holding as before and having as heir his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, who married Thomas son of Sir William Harrington; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 139. Sir William had Hornby in right of his wife. Elizabeth as widow of Sir Thomas Harrington made a settlement of the manors

of Tatham and Heysham in 1462; they were to descend to James Harrington, Robert his brother and Margaret, Joan, Anne, Katherine and Agnes, their sisters; *Final Conc.* iii, 131. This arrangement may have been altered later, for the manors descended like Hornby.

¹⁵ Tatham is named in the Mounteagle inquisitions, &c.; e.g. *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64; xi, no. 1; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 85 (Ellen wife of T. Lord Mounteagle); 93, m. 1 (William Lord Morley); 208, m. 136 (Robert Earl of Cardigan); *Plea R.* 612, m. 7 (Francis Charteris). The manors of Tatham and Farleton, forfeited by James and Robert Harrington, were in 1664 granted to the Earl of Cardigan; *Cal. Pat.* 1663-4, p. 575.

¹⁶ *Itin.* vi, 66.

¹⁷ *Richmondshire*, ii, 263.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 97. Bernard son of Acke had 1 oxgang of land, paying 12d. yearly; Waldeve son of Richard had a ridding, rendering the same; William son of Adam received 22 acres in free marriage with the lord's sister; Ellis de Wennington had 4 acres, and Matthew Gernet had 6 acres, for which he paid 6d. a year.

In 1202 Benedict the chaplain of Tatham for 4 marks of silver acquired 20 acres in Tatham from William son of Arkill; *Final Conc.* i, 38. Adam de Tunstall in 1305 claimed land against Siegrith daughter of Waden son of Benedict de Tatham; *Assize R.* 420, m. 8. In 1314 John son of Christiana daughter of Siegrith claimed a messuage, &c., against John son of John de Tatham; *De Banco R.* 206, m. 93 d.

¹⁹ The pedigree of this family cannot be traced, but an indication of the time and manner of acquisition of this estate is afforded by a claim made in 1376 by Robert de Urswick and Robert de Cansfield, as heirs of Walter de Tatham, for a box of charters in the keeping of the rector of Chipping; *ibid.* 462, m. 136.

²⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 9. Elizabeth the widow was living at Cantsfield.

²¹ *Ibid.* xvii, no. 4. In 1591 Thomas Cansfield purchased two messuages, &c., in Tatham from Robert Mercer; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 221. He made a further purchase from Lord Mounteagle in 1596; *ibid.* bde. 59, m. 323.

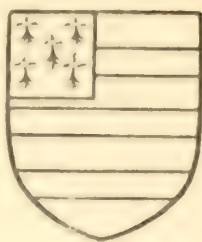
²² *Ibid.* bde. 64, no. 190. He married Isabel Ashton of Croston. In 1631 he compounded for refusing knighthood by a fine of £10; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 220.

²³ John Cansfield of Robert Hall in 1629 compounded for the two-thirds of his estates liable to sequestration for

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on the outbreak of the Civil War John Cansfield, perhaps a son of the former John, zealously espoused the royal cause.²⁴ He is stated to have saved the lives of the king and his son by a decisive charge at the second battle of Newbury 10 October 1644.²⁵ He was made a knight soon after.²⁶ The estates were sequestered²⁷ and then confiscated by the Parliament.²⁸ Sir John died in 1648,²⁹ and his son John, born about 1642,³⁰ succeeded, and was the last of the male line. By his marriage with Elizabeth Anderton he acquired the estate of Birchley near Wigan.³¹ He was buried 31 August 1671,³² and his younger daughter Mary became eventually sole heiress. She married Sir William Gerard of Brynn and died in 1726; the estate has descended to Captain Frederick Gerard.³³ Anne, the elder daughter, married Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, and died in 1693 without issue.

ROBERT HALL, now a farm-house, stands at the north-east end of the parish on high ground facing north over the valley of the Wenning. A drawing made in 1856³⁴ shows the building at that time to have been of considerable architectural interest, consisting of two wings at right angles, the principal one, which faces north, being about 90 ft. long and two stories in height, with mullioned and transomed windows to both floors and a square bay going up both stories towards its east end. The shorter west wing appears to have been then much as at present, though it has probably been since more entirely modernized and now serves as the farmer's dwelling-house. Very little but the walls of the building are now standing, nearly all the architectural features having been destroyed some time subsequent to 1856, and the house is in a more or less dilapidated condition, its eastern end, which is used as a barn,



CANSFIELD. Or three bars gules, a canton ermine.



GERARD. Argent a saltire gules.

being practically only a shell. A pointed doorway near the west end of the main wing still remains, however, and one original three-light mullioned window; all the other ancient windows have disappeared, the chimneys have been either wholly or partly destroyed, and a large square opening has been cut through the front wall at the east end. A straight joint in this wall about 40 ft. from the west end seems to indicate that the original building only extended this far and that it was enlarged eastward at a later time. So many changes have taken place, however, that it is difficult to trace with any degree of certainty the original plan. The older part of the house, to which the existing pointed door belongs, may be of 15th-century date, and probably included the hall at its east end. The drawing of 1856 shows a large eight-light mullioned and transomed window to the east of the doorway which probably lit the hall, but this window has now totally disappeared. The house was most likely enlarged in the 16th century, when it would assume more or less the aspect it had fifty years ago. An impaled shield of a Cansfield, which formerly was over the ground floor bay, is now preserved in the wall over the barn door, and is a good example of 16th-century work with scroll border. The barn measures internally 53 ft. by 24 ft. and is open to the roof, but the marks of the floor remain at a height of 10 ft., and probably the space now represented by this measurement was divided between two or more rooms, there being a fireplace both in the east and south wall, each built up and the chimneys pulled down above the roof level. On the south side there is a recess 10 ft. square. The walls are 3 ft. thick and built of local stone, and the roofs are covered with stone slates. Formerly there was a stone fence wall in front of the house on the north side inclosing a small grass forecourt, but this has disappeared. The roof runs with an unbroken ridge the full length of the main wing, with overhanging eaves to front and back and a plain gable broken by a projecting chimney at each end. There were originally two chimneys in the north front, the lower part of one of which, corbelled from the wall at the first floor level, still remains.

The vaccary of **LOWGILL**, with which Ivah, formerly Ivetho or Ivo, seems to have been joined, was held by a younger branch of the Tatham family, and

recusancy by an annual fine of £30. In the following year Isabel Cansfield of Cantsfield compounded by £4. See *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173-4.

Brian son of Thomas Cansfield, born in 1580, brought up as a Protestant and educated at Lancaster and other local schools, was reconciled to the Roman Church in 1596 and went to St. Omers, and thence to the English college at Rome, 1601. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1604, and laboured in the English mission for thirty-nine years, part of the time in Lancashire. At last he was seized while saying mass and imprisoned at York. After a time he was set at liberty, but the severity with which he had been treated broke his health and he died soon afterwards in 1643; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* iii, 140-2; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 396. His sister Elizabeth joined the English Benedictine nuns at Brussels in 1598; *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)* iv, 319.

²⁴ He was one of the recusants who in 1642 asked to be allowed to arm themselves; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 39.

²⁵ *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)* iv, 167.

²⁶ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 202.

²⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3101.

²⁸ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 49.

²⁹ He spent part of 1646 and 1647 in Rome; Foley, op. cit. vi, 633-7. His brother Charles, educated at the English college there, was ordained priest and sent on the English mission in 1645; *ibid.* 350.

³⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4. His mother Anne Hansby seems to have been dead also.

³¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* iv, 85.

³² Tatham Reg. Administration of James Anderton's goods was on 1 Apr. 1674 granted to Elizabeth Cansfield, widow, his daughter. She was indicted for recusancy in October 1678; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109.

The following fines refer to the manors of Robert Hall and Cansfield: 1668—John Cansfield, deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 181, m. 15. 1692—William Gerard, Mary his wife and Anne Shireburne, widow, deforciant; *ibid.* bdl. 229, m. 109. 1695—William Gerard and Mary his wife, deforciant; *ibid.* bdl. 235, m. 50.

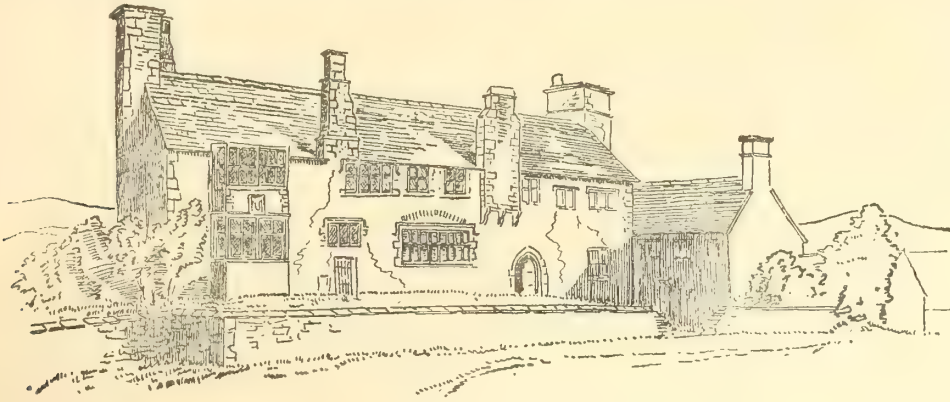
³³ Son of Frederick Sewallis Gerard (d. 1884), brother of the first Lord Gerard.

³⁴ By E. G. Paley in *John o'Gaunt Sketch Bk.* (1879-1885), vol. iii, plate 1. The roof of the west wing is shown very much lower than that of the main building, but this appears to have been an error or liberty of the artist. The statement that the building is 'now destroyed' which appears below the drawing is more than the truth, the destruction, which in its way is complete enough, being confined to the architectural features of the building.

passed to Urswick and Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe.³⁵ Robert de Urswick in 1376 obtained a grant of free warren for his demesne lands in Tatham, Cantsfield and Upper Rawcliffe.³⁶ The Brockholes family long

held an estate in Tatham,³⁷ and Hornbys³⁸ and some minor holders occur in the records.³⁹

The abbeyes of Croxton⁴⁰ and Cockersand had lands in Tatham.⁴¹



E.G.P. del.

ROBERT HALL, TATHAM (from a drawing of 1856)

³⁵ Deeds concerning it are in Dods. MSS. cxlix. John son of Sir John de Tatham gave his brother Robert the vaccary called Lowgill; fol. 91b. Sarah widow of Sir John in 1319 released to Robert de Tatham her son all her right (by dower) in the same; *ibid.* Edmund de Dacre granted for life to Robert de Tatham in 1323-4 a vaccary in Tatham Fell (*in monte de Tatham*) called Ewardscloough, as it was inclosed and dyked; fol. 91. Afterwards he released all his right in it; fol. 92. Robert de Tatham twenty years later gave Lowgill to John de Urswick, rector of Tatham, probably as trustee; *ibid.* At the same time he gave Ewardscloough to his daughter Sarah and her issue; *ibid.* She married Adam de Urswick (d. 1361), and so the inheritance in Tatham, Hornby, Cantsfield, Wray, Kellet, &c., descended to Kirkby.

In 1334 Isabel widow of Adam de Urswick claimed dower in a messuage in Tatham against John de Roeburndale; De Banco R. 297, m. 219 d.

John son of Roger Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe held land in Tatham in 1438 in right of his wife Ellen daughter of Sir Robert de Urswick and Margaret his wife; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, K 37. See also *Final Conc.* iii, 133.

George Kirkby was in 1561 found to have held his lands in Tatham of Lord Mounteagle by a rent of 12d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 8. William Kirkby in 1596 held messuages, land, &c., in Tatham, Ivo, Lowgill, Ulthwaite (Outhwaite), Roeburndale and Cantsfield, chiefly of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster; *ibid.* xvii, no. 16.

Part of this estate had in 1516 belonged to William Clifton of Kidsnape, who held lands in Ivah, Lowgill, Outhwaite and Kellet of John Dacre, late of Dacre, by the rent of a rose; *ibid.* v, no. 21. Anne, one of his daughters and co-heirs, married Bartholomew Hesketh, and Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton in 1549 sold his part of the estate in the Tatham district to William Kirkby; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 96b. In 1528 the same Bartholomew Hesketh purchased from Ralph Venables and Isabel his wife the third part of messuages,

lands, &c., in Ivah, Lowgill, Outhwaite, Roeburndale, Cantsfield and Over Kellet; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. xi, m. 162. Isabel was the eldest daughter of William Clifton. George Hesketh had land in Ivah and Lowgill called 'Venables land' in 1566, but it was probably sold; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 15.

Gilbert Latus of Goosnargh in 1568 held the fourth part of certain messuages and lands in Tatham of Lord Mounteagle by a rent of 12d.; *ibid.* xii, no. 11.

³⁶ Chart. R. 162 (47 & 51 Edw. III), m. 6, no. 13. He had in 1374 complained of depasturing by Hugh Ward and Edmund de Dacre; De Banco R. 455, m. 186.

³⁷ The estate was probably derived from William de Tatham, through whom the family appear to have been established in Claughton; see the account of Garstang. Ellen wife of Roger Brockholes had land in Tatham in 1342; *Final Conc.* ii, 114. She died in 1357 seized of messuages and land in Tatham held in socage of the heir of William de Tatham by the rent of a rose; Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 12. The estate occurs in the Brockholes of Claughton deeds, but there is nothing to show its origin. Roger Brockholes died in 1496 holding five messuages, &c., in Tatham of Sir Edward Stanley by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 73. In 1567 the estate was stated to be held by the rent of a rose yearly; *ibid.* xi, no. 6. It was probably sold soon afterwards. One messuage was in 1597 purchased by Stephen Sigwick from Thomas Brockholes; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 229.

³⁸ John de Hornby in purchasing Ireby in 1317 obtained also estovers in 3,000 acres of wood in Tatham for fuel and building and for making ploughs, ox yokes and waggons; *Final Conc.* ii, 28. In 1354 Edmund son of John de Hornby successfully claimed common of pasture between Redsyke and the Wenning in Tatham against Sir Thomas de Dacre and others in virtue of a grant in 1318 by John son of John son and heir of Sir John de Tatham to plaintiff's father; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 7.

³⁹ John Sparrow of Somerset died in 1417 without issue, holding a virgate of

land in Tatham of the king as of his duchy by $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rent and a plat called Smerhaw of Sir Robert Urswick. He was son of John Sparrow, son of Alice daughter of Adam de Urswick, and the said Sir Robert was next of kin, being son of Robert son of the same Adam; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 136.

Robert Washington of Warton had land in Tatham in 1483; *ibid.* ii, 116. The tenure is not recorded.

In 1488 Roger Tailor of Chester acquired a messuage at Relehurst and Fetherhurst in Tatham from Robert son and heir of Thomas Alcock and Christiana his mother; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542. Thomas Atkinson and Margaret his wife held three messuages, &c., in 1567, which appear to have been sold by John Atkinson and Elizabeth his wife (daughter and heir of William Holden) to Robert son and heir-apparent of Oliver Tailor in 1582; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 29, m. 123; 46, m. 59.

John Whittington of Borwick in 1511 held messuages, &c., in Tatham of Sir Edward Stanley by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 43, 86.

Thomas Croft of Claughton died in 1556 holding messuages, &c., in Tatham of Lord Mounteagle by a rent of 20d.; *ibid.* x, no. 28. A similar statement is made in the later inquisitions.

George Thornton died in 1632 holding a messuage, &c., in Lowgill of Lord Morley. His son James, aged eighteen, was heir; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1183. From a pleading of 1597 it appears that this was part of the Kirkby of Rawcliffe estate; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 351, 369.

Robert Wilcock held similarly in Ivah (Ivahoe) in 1633, leaving a son and heir Thomas, one year old; C 8, 13, p. 1292.

⁴⁰ In 1235 Walter de Tatham and the Abbot of Croxton agreed as to disputed land at Whitray in Tatham, the abbot allowing Walter a third part adjoining his land between Middlegill and Bolton Beck at 1d. rent. The Earl of Kent put in his claim to chase and to the hawks which anyone should take; *Final Conc.* i, 67.

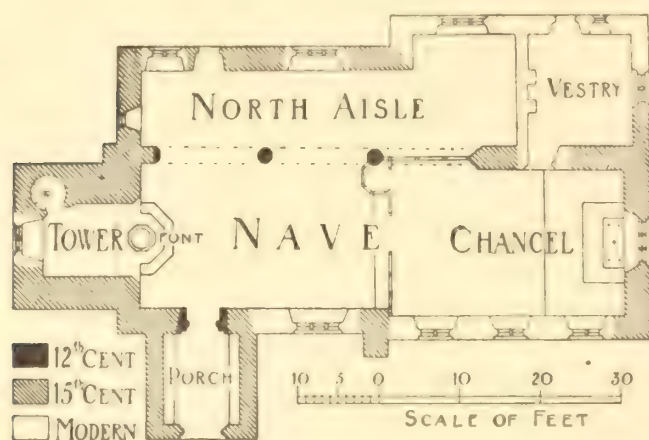
⁴¹ William de Tatham gave land and confirmed various gifts made by Bernard

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The lands of Christopher Nicholson of Tatham were ordered to be sold by Parliament in 1652.⁴² Richard Russell as a 'Papist' registered his freehold house called Burton in 1717.⁴³

The church of *ST. JAMES THE CHURCH* LESS stands at the extreme north-west of the parish near to the north bank of the River Wenning, and consists of a chancel 29 ft. 4 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., with north vestry and organ chamber, nave 31 ft. by 17 ft. 10 in. with north aisle 9 ft. 8 in. wide, south porch 11 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in., and west tower 9 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., all these measurements being internal. It has apparently been rebuilt in the 15th century, but retains some portions of an older structure in the capitals of the piers in the nave arcade and in the south doorway. The tower, according to an inscribed stone "in the north wall, was built in 1722, but the masonry appears to be much older and the line of a steep-pitched roof on the east wall above the present roof seems to prove that the 18th-century work was only a restoration or perhaps reconstruction of the upper stage.⁴⁴ During the 18th or early 19th century the church was filled with square pews, which extended

The walling is of rubble masonry, and the roof is covered with stone slates and has overhanging eaves, and all the windows with the exception of the east window of the chancel and a small opening at the west end of the aisle are modern. The nave and aisle are under one wide spanned roof, which is continued over the chancel, with lower gabled roofs to the organ chamber and vestry. Before the alterations of 1885 the north aisle wall continued in a straight line eastward, with a small vestry north of the sanctuary. The vestry, however, appears to have been a later addition, the whole of the north wall of the chancel having been originally an outer wall, the plinth of which is still in position. The development of the plan, however, is not clear. The chancel is 8 in. wider than the nave, the break in the wall, which is on the south side only, being marked externally by a wide buttress which finishes above the roof with a triangular head. The moulded plinth which goes all round the chancel includes the buttress also, but it is broken on the south side for a space of about 6 ft. The whole of the upper part of the south wall, however, east of the buttress and west of it as far as the porch is now new.



PLAN OF TATHAM CHURCH

halfway into the chancel, and a west gallery erected, and four narrow round-headed classic windows inserted in the south side of the chancel. In 1885 the building underwent a very thorough restoration, the old seats and gallery being removed, the south wall of the nave and chancel partly rebuilt, modern Gothic windows being substituted for the 18th-century ones, and the north-east portion of the building entirely reconstructed. The old embattled parapet of the tower was removed at the same time and the tower itself raised, being finished with a saddleback roof and stone gables facing north and south.

The chancel has a pointed east window of three lights with plain chamfered mullions crossing in the head and a plain chamfered inner arch. On the south wall are a double piscina and triple sedilia, which were discovered and opened out in the restoration of 1885. The sedilia have trefoiled arches with solid chamfered divisions, and there is a similar trefoil head ranging with them over the piscina. The sedilia arcade appears to have been a good deal restored, but the lower part remains in its original state. The three new windows on the south side of the chancel, which replace the four round-headed classic ones, are of two lights with pointed heads and Gothic tracery, the easternmost one, which is above the sedilia, being shorter than the others. There is no chancel arch, and the chancel roof is a

continuation of the modern oak roof of the nave, plastered between the principals. The north side of the chancel has an 18-ft. length of wall at the east end pierced only by the modern vestry doorway, to the west of which it is open to the aisle, increased here 4 ft. in width to form the organ chamber. There is a modern oak chancel screen and one on the north side, and all the fittings also are modern.

The arcade consists of three pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers and responds 6 ft. in height, with moulded capitals and bases, the two westernmost bays of which belong to

son of Acke, who according to the survey of 1212 held an oxgang of land; *Cocker-sand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 930-40. Among the place-names are Borhan, Gale, Haverberg, Hengeland, Levenoth's ridding, Priestwath, Stanheir and Wirpleslid. One of the deeds (no. 6), attested by the Dean and the whole chapter of Lancaster, related to 4½ acres between the Strindes of the Wenning over against the church of Tatham, &c.

⁴² *Index of Royalists*, 41.

⁴³ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 144.

⁴⁴ The inscription reads: 'This steeple built in A.D. 1722. Leo. Jackson, Rector de Tatham, Tho. Dowbiggin, Oliver Beckett, Churchwardens.'

⁴⁵ Whitaker (*Richmondshire*, ii, 261), writing about 1822, says that the church then retained 'two features of one more ancient fabric if not of two; the first is

a rich and handsome Norman doorway, the other a very plain and massy arch of narrow dimensions between the nave and tower of which I should be more inclined to pronounce it really Saxon than any remnant of architecture within the compass of the present work.' Both of these features have now disappeared, the bases of the shafts of the Norman doorway being alone in position.

the nave. The capitals of the piers and responds are apparently of late 12th-century date but differ in size, being respectively 9½ in. and 12 in. in depth splaying from octagon to square, the westernmost one having simple ornament on all four sides. The ornament is coarse and the work of an unskilled hand, and some of it may be the work of a later improver. The abaci, however, point to the date named, and all the carving may be rough work of that time. The nave is lit by a single modern three-light pointed window on the south side and the aisle by two modern windows in the north wall, and by an original narrow single-light window with trefoiled head and deep internal splay at the west. The floor is flagged, and all the fittings, including the font and pulpit, are modern. Internally the walls have been stripped of plaster and whitewash, and now show the bare rubble masonry. The south doorway, though much restored, is of 12th-century date, with semicircular arch and angle shafts. The porch, which has a plain gable with sundial in the apex, has also been restored. The outer arch is a pointed one of two chamfered orders, and in the east wall is a small round-headed chamfered opening 6 in. wide by 2 ft. 3 in. high, splaying out to 14 in. in the thickness of the wall. The roof has overhanging eaves.

The tower has a vice in the north-west corner and a modern two-light west window, but is without buttresses and quite plain in character to the height of the modern belfry stage, which has square-headed traceried windows of two lights. The tower is open to the church by a modern arch.

On the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral slab with floreated cross, sword and obliterated shield; and below the modern altar is the old stone altar-slab, on which the five crosses are still visible. There is a brass to the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., rector, who died in 1699, and another to John Cansfield, esq.,

and Elizabeth his widow (died 1680), with the arms of Cansfield impaling Anderton.

In the top of the east window is a piece of old glass with the arms of Lancaster.

There are three bells, the oldest inscribed 'George Bruce Rector 1771,' and the others by Taylor of Loughborough, 1887.

The plate consists of an 18th-century chalice and paten each inscribed 'Parish of Tatham. The gift of a parishioner'; and a flagon of 1741, made at New-castle, inscribed 'The gift of Henry Marsden of Wennington Hall Esq^r.' Some older plate is at Tatham Fell Church.

The registers begin in 1558.⁴⁶

The church, though named in *ADVOVSON* Domesday Book, seems a little later to have become a chapel of ease to Melling; Benedict the chaplain of Tatham occurs in the time of Richard I, John and Henry III,⁴⁷ but the list of rectors begins soon afterwards. The advowson has descended in the same way as the manor—from the local family through the Dacres to the lords of Hornby—the present patrons being the representatives of the late William Henry Foster of Hornby Castle. In 1246 the value of the rectory was estimated at £10 a year,⁴⁸ but was taxed in 1291 as £6 13s. 4d.,⁴⁹ reduced by half after the Scottish invasion of 1322.⁵⁰ The ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was in 1341 stated to be worth £3 6s. 8d., the small tithes and altarage amounted to £2, and the destruction caused by the Scots accounted for a diminution of £1 6s. 8d. in the value.⁵¹ Later the income increased, and in 1527 was given as £15,⁵² while in 1535 the net value was £12 5s.⁵³ The whole profits were returned as £52 a year in 1650, and there had been added out of Royalist sequestrations £26 13s. 4d.⁵⁴ In 1717 the certified income was £56 4s., derived mainly from the glebe and the tithes.⁵⁵ The net value is now £230 a year.⁵⁶

The following have been rectors:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1220	Richard ⁵⁷	—	—
19 Mar. 1245–6 .	Richard son of Ingram ^{57a}	The King	—
oc. 1277	Mr. Thomas le Sauvage ⁵⁸	—	—
oc. 1279	Martin ⁵⁹	—	—
oc. 1325–43 . .	John de Urswick ⁶⁰	—	—

⁴⁶ They are a copy 'extracted and taken out from an old parchment book by the Rev. John Sharpe, Curate, and John Walker, Clerk of the Parish Church of Tatham,' in 1718.

⁴⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 338; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 38 (1202); *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 934.

⁴⁸ Assize R. 404, m. 24.

⁴⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35.

⁵² *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdle. 5, no. 15.

⁵³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 259; the house and glebe land were worth 13s. 4d., tithes of corn £6, other tithes £2 1s., Easter roll £3 13s. 4d. The outgoing were synodals 1s. and procurations 1s. 8d.

⁵⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 120. The rector had a house and 16 acres of glebe, with corn

tithes in Tatham town only; wool, lamb, and calf tithes all over the parish, and certain composition rents (about £2) in Tatham Fell. The additional allowance (called £40) was made in 1647; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 60.

⁵⁵ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 487. The Easter dues and surplice fees came to £1 only. There were two churchwardens.

⁵⁶ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁵⁷ Land in Claughton near Garstang was about 1228 acquired by Walter son of Richard the rector of Tatham; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 70.

^{57a} *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, p. 476; Assize R. 404, m. 24. The king presented because the heir of Walter de Tatham was in ward to him.

⁵⁸ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 299.

⁵⁹ In 1279 there was an agreement between the rector and Sir John de Tatham by which the former renounced

all claim to the manor and 20 acres called Holdeber, Itaynher, Forstotes and Herkeflat; also to common of pasture in the lord's meadow, and to tithes of hay in scalings then constructed, including Little Lowgill under Gargate; while Sir John in return gave 6 acres and 20 falls of land by the church, undertook to secure ingress and egress to the common pasture for the rector's beasts, and gave a scaling called Berletham with 16 acres of meadow adjoining, &c.; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 56. A suit concerning the matter had been instituted; De Banco R. 28, m. 25 d.

⁵⁹ Martin rector of Tatham was imprisoned at Arundel in 1279, the king ordering his release; *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, p. 339.

⁶⁰ De Banco R. 246, m. 120 d.; he again occurs as defendant 1328–32; *ibid.* 275, m. 48 d., 69; 290, m. 332. Again in 1337; *ibid.* 310, m. 12 d.; Kuerden MSS. iv, K 3. He had a

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Institute	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1350	Lawrence de Heysham ^{60a}	—	—
oc. 1363-83 . .	John de Hornby ⁶¹	—	—
30 Apr. 1395 . .	William Tindore ⁶²	Edmund de Dacre	—
28 June 1420 . .	Richard Banastre ⁶³	Thomas Harrington	—
13 July 1429 . .	Robert Litterster ⁶⁴	—	res. R. Banastre
4 Mar. 1441-2 . .	Roger Couper ⁶⁵	—	d. R. Litterster
oc. 1473	John Battison ⁶⁶	—	—
oc. 1517	James Gorton ⁶⁷	Lord Mounteagle	—
oc. 1554	Nicholas Clifton ⁶⁸	—	—
3 Apr. 1573 . . .	Richard Deyn ⁶⁹	John Clifton	d. N. Clifton
oc. 1591	William Dewhurst ⁷⁰	—	—
29 Apr. 1629 . .	Gilbert Nelson, M.A. ⁷¹	Henry Parker	d. W. Dewhurst
oc. 1646	Nicholas Smith ⁷²	—	—
21 Feb. 1660-1 . .	Thomas Sharpe, M.A. ⁷³	Thomas Lord Morley	d. G. Nelson
3 Feb. 1699-1700	Leonard Jackson, M.A. ⁷⁴	Mary Lady Morley, &c. . . .	d. T. Sharpe
7 Dec. 1726 . . .	Robert Gibson ⁷⁵	Robert Gibson	d. L. Jackson
10 June 1734 . . .	James Moore, B.A. ⁷⁶	Archibald Earl of Islay, &c. . . .	d. R. Jackson
10 Aug. 1750 . . .	George Bruce, M.A. ⁷⁷	Francis Charteris	d. J. Moore
20 Jan. 1781 . . .	Richard Wilson ⁷⁸	—	d. G. Bruce
7 July 1794 . . .	John Tatham, B.A. ⁷⁹	John Marsden	d. R. Wilson
29 June 1809 . . .	Anthony Lister, M.A. ⁸⁰	—	d. J. Tatham
13 Aug. 1823 . . .	John Marsden Wright, M.A. ⁸¹	—	res. A. Lister
1874	Richard Denny, B.A. ⁸²	John Foster	d. J. M. Wright
10 Apr. 1888 . . .	Arthur Wellesley Foster, M.A. ⁸³	{ William Henry Foster } { and R. J. Foster }	res. R. Denny
1893	Frederic Walker Joy, D.D. ⁸⁴	—	res. A. W. Foster
22 June 1902 . . .	Arthur Senior Roberts, M.A. ⁸⁵	W. H. Foster	res. F. W. Joy

grant of Lowgill from Robert de Tatham in 1343; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 92.

^{60a} He was a trustee for Thomas son of Thomas Travers of Heysham; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L. 366.

⁶¹ Brockholes of Cloughton D. He is also named in pleadings of 1367 and 1376; De Banco R. 426, m. 221; 464, m. 500. He occurs again in 1381 (Towneley MS. DD, no. 380) and 1383 (De Banco R. 491, m. 574), and is described as 'lately rector' in 1401; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1, m. 3 d. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 180; iii, 12.

⁶² The institutions of Tindore, Banastre, Litterster and Couper are from Torre's lists (p. 1755). See also Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 397, 407, 409. Tindore was rector in 1400; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 117.

⁶³ He resigned for Harthill; Torre.

⁶⁴ Joan widow of Robert Pearson of Ulverston was administratrix in 1443; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 9b.

⁶⁵ He was plaintiff in 1444; *ibid.* 6, m. 8b.

⁶⁶ Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 233 n.

⁶⁷ He is named as rector in 1517 in a Hornby Chapel D. concerning Burton in Kendal Church. In 1527 he was said to have held Tatham for ten years or more by Lord Mounteagle's nomination; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 5, no. 15. He was still rector in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 259. He may be the James Gorton, clerk, who was witness in 1531; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 97. One of the name was rector of a mediety of Sedgebrook near Grantham in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* iv, 115.

Named in the visitation lists of 1554 and 1562 (sick). His will, made in 1569, was proved at York in 1573. The inventory attached, which was made 15 Jan. 1572-3, shows furniture, cattle, &c., valued at £47 10s. 8d. He made his nephew John son of John Clifton his heir.

⁶⁹ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. The presentation was made in virtue of a grant by Thomas Lord Mounteagle in 1539 to John Clifton of Salwick and others.

⁷⁰ He was 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. Edmund More was then farmer of the rectory.

⁷¹ The next presentation had been granted by William (Stanley) Lord Mounteagle to Edmund More, whose assignee, Richard More, transferred to Henry Parker of Hornby Castle. Richard Newton was on the same vacancy (by the death of Richard Dewhurst) presented by Henry Lord Mounteagle, but not admitted; Church Papers. The name is also given as Nelsham; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 412. The entries in the Institution Books P.R.O. begin with him. Nelson as a Royalist was ousted by the Parliament, and in 1646 an allowance of a fifth part of the income was given to his wife Alice to maintain her family; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 36, 57. He died before the Restoration.

⁷² He was in charge in 1646, being a member of the Presbyterian Classis. Being 'a godly and orthodox divine' the possession of the church during sequestration was confirmed to him in 1647; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 52. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648 as 'pastor of Tatham,' but in 1650 was described as minister 'for the time being'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 120. He retained the charge till the Restoration, when, having no legal title, he had to give way. Nothing further seems to be known of him. A Nicholas Smith was curate at Halton Gill in Arneliffe in 1631; Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 585.

⁷³ He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

⁷⁴ The patrons were Lady Mounteagle and Sir Ed. Turner. Leonard Jackson, a son of Richard Jackson, rector of Whittington, was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1677. He was a benefactor.

In 1722 the churchwardens reported to the Bishop of Chester that the rector was in constant residence and held no other benefice; he was diligent in his duties and administered the Lord's Supper three times a year—at Easter, Michaelmas and the New Year. There was a duly licensed curate.

⁷⁵ Robert Gibson was patron for the turn.

⁷⁶ The patrons were the Earl of Islay, Duncan Forbes and Andrew Fletcher. A James Moore graduated from Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1732.

⁷⁷ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1748; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁷⁸ He was schoolmaster of Wray and became curate of Tatham in 1777 at a salary of £25.

⁷⁹ He had been vicar of Melling 1750-94.

⁸⁰ Cousin of the patron and took the name of Marsden; also vicar of Gargrave 1806 to 1852. He was educated at Clare and Emmanuel Colleges, Camb.; M.A. 1803.

⁸¹ Son of George Wright, steward of the Hornby estates and godson of the patron. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1823.

⁸² Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; B.A. 1836. He was perpetual curate of Ingleton 1844 to 1874.

⁸³ Brother of the patron. He was educated at St. Alban Hall and Merton Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1882.

⁸⁴ Educated at Oriol Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1877, F.S.A. 1882. Rector of Bentham 1884-93, vicar of Andover 1901.

⁸⁵ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1894.

Little is known of the clergy of this remote district. The Bishop of Chester's visitation list in 1554 names the rector and two others—one of them, no doubt, the curate⁸⁶ and the other perhaps serving the Fell Chapel.⁸⁷ In later times there appear to have been usually the rector and a curate, but the former was not always resident. There was no endowed chantry.

The chapel of *TATHAM FELL*, which has just been mentioned, was of ancient date,⁸⁸ and from the beginning of the 18th century has been served regularly.⁸⁹ Its certified income was only £2 in 1717⁹⁰; it is now £174.⁹¹ The old chapel was rebuilt in 1840. The existing church of the Good Shepherd was built on a new site in 1888. The perpetual curate is nominated by the rector of Tatham. The following have been in charge⁹² :—

- 1725 Christopher Hall
- John Sharp
- 1733 William Twisleton, B.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1735 James Cock
- 1736 Thomas Benison, B.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1740 Thomas Head
- 1767 George Holden⁹³
- 1793 George Holden, LL.D.⁹⁴
- 1821 Robert Beaty
- 1839 John Matthias Hodgson
- 1862 James Chadwick, B.A. (Queens' Coll., Camb.)
- 1876 James Marshall, B.A. (Dur.)
- 1905 William Newsome Martin, B.A. (St. Cath. Coll., Camb.)
- 1908 Charles James Milner, M.A. (Dur.)

In 1689 Francis Beckett's house in Tatham was certified as a meeting-place for Presbyterians.⁹⁵ About the same time the Fell Chapel was held by them, but it was in 1693 recovered for the Church of England, as 'an endowed ancient chapel wherein the sacraments and prayers of the Church of England have been duly ministered and used time out of mind.'⁹⁶ Quakers also were recorded in the presentments to the Bishop of Chester a little later. These Nonconformists appear to have died out. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Lowgill, built in 1866.

Through the Cansfields of Robert Hall a shelter was provided for the Roman Catholic missionary priests during the times of persecution.⁹⁷ Names of these priests are known from about 1600 until 1811. The mission had been worked in conjunction with Claughton and Hornby, but the chapel at Robert Hall ceased to be used about 1817, when Hornby alone remained.

Of the origin of the free school nothing is known. In 1708 the churchwardens reported to the Bishop of Chester that the parish clerk was the schoolmaster, but in 1712 stated that there was no hospital, almshouse or free school in the parish. In 1716 they testified that a free school existed, endowed with £88 capital, given by James Bouskill.⁹⁸

There are no endowments for the *CHARITIES* poor. An official inquiry was made in 1899,⁹⁹ and the charities reported were the school, the parish garth,¹⁰⁰ and a small endowment, now yielding 23s. 4d. a year, for the chapel clerk of Tatham Fell.¹⁰¹

TUNSTALL¹

TUNSTALL CANTSFIELD

The parish of Tunstall, which occupies the extreme north-east corner of Lancashire, extends from the comparatively level ground on the left bank of the Lune in a north-east direction up the steep side of

BURROW WITH BURROW LECK

Leck and Greygarth Fells. It has a total area of 9,360½ acres, but in 1901 there was a population of only 624.

An ancient Roman road to Carlisle runs north through the parish, and there was a station at

⁸⁶ His name was Robert Fairbank. Rector Clifton in 1569 bequeathed 53s. 4d. to 'Sir Robert Fyrthbanke my servant.' The will of Robert Friebanke or Firthbancke senior, priest at Tatham, was proved in 1587 at Richmond.

⁸⁷ He is not named in the 1562 list.

⁸⁸ It is marked on Saxton's map of 1577.

⁸⁹ The chapel is not named in the list of 1610 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7), nor in the visitation record of 1691. During the Commonwealth time it had a special curate, whose stipend was derived from 50s. 'paid yearly and anciently by the inhabitants,' and £40 from Royalist sequestrations; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 120. In 1646, however, when the £40 was allowed, the 'private maintenance' of the chapel was stated as £13 6s. 8d.; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* i, 20. The chapel was very inconveniently placed for the people. The minister in 1650 and 1654 was Thomas Drinkall, 'an honest man.'

⁹⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 488. The curate at that time read prayers and a

homily on Sundays. Application was made to Queen Anne's Bounty for a grant. The registers begin in 1745.

⁹¹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁹² From the Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁹³ Curate of Pilling 1758-67. He was the author of *Holden's Tide Tables*, still published at Liverpool. For an account of him see Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 115-18.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 118-19. He was son of the preceding curate and held the mastership of Horton School (c. 1779) and the incumbency there (1798-1820), serving Tatham Fell by a curate. His son, the third George Holden, was incumbent of Maghull in Halsall 1811-65.

⁹⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232. ⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 246.

⁹⁷ An account of the mission, with names of priests, &c., is given in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 319-22. The registers 1757-1811 are printed *ibid.* 325-31. In 1727 the churchwardens of Tatham reported to the Bishop of Chester: 'We have a place in our parish, a house

called Robert Hall, where the Papists resort to hear mass. . . . The priest's name is Mr. Gandy.' The number of 'Papists' was returned as five in 1717 and fifteen (with William Pennington, priest) in 1767; *Hist. Soc. Trans.* (new ser.), xviii, 219.

⁹⁸ *Visit. Ret.*; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 488; *End. Char. Rep.* for Tatham, 1899. The will of James Bouskill of Fethermire was proved at Richmond in 1705.

⁹⁹ The report includes a reprint of one issued in 1826, at which time only the school was included.

¹⁰⁰ A small piece of ground given by the Hon. Francis Charteris to the overseers in 1779 for the erection of houses for the poor. The land was on Tatham Moor, at Ashley Hill. No houses were built, and the land is now let for 30s. a year paid to the parish council.

¹⁰¹ The fund was derived from gifts of £20 each by Henry Varley of Rantryfold and John Cort of Over-Craggs about 1725.

¹ For parish map see Whittington, *post.*

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Overburrow called Galacum, where various remains have been found.^{1a} Leland about 1535 wrote of it thus: 'Burrow now a village, set in Lunesdale a vi. miles beneath the foot of Dentdale, hath been by likelihood some notable town. The ploughmen find there in "ering" lapides quadratos and many other strange things; and this place is much spoken of of the inhabitants there.'² Camden noticed this place, and mentions Thurland Castle also.³ Brian Tunstall of Thurland fell at Flodden in 1513. The castle was in 1643 gallantly held for the king by Sir John Girlington, its owner, but the Royalists having failed to relieve it it was surrendered after a seven weeks' siege. This is the only incident in the history of the parish connecting it with the general story of the country, but the admirers of Charlotte Brontë⁴ are interested in the school at Cowan Bridge founded about 1820 by the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, then rector of the parish, for the education of clergymen's daughters. It was to it that she and her sisters were sent in 1824 and her impressions of 'Lowood School' are recorded in *Jane Eyre*. Brocklebridge Church takes the place of Tunstall Church, to which

are shown by the old assessments. In 1624 the county lay required the parish to find £3 3s. 5½d. when the hundred had to raise £100. The separate parts contributed thus: Tunstall, 6s. 11d.; Cantsfield, 6s. 11½d.; Burrow, £1 6s. 10½d.; Leck, £1 2s. 8½d.⁵

Agriculture has always been the chief industry, but the land is now used almost entirely for grazing, and is at present occupied thus:—arable land, 299½ acres; permanent grass, 5,137½; woods and plantations, 178. The following are the details^{5a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Tunstall	31½	609	8½
Cantsfield	108½	1,444	36
Burrow with Burrow	153½	1,645	128
Leck	6	1,439½	5½

In 1825 there was some flax-spinning at Leck.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*, now *CHURCH ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*,⁶ stands amongst fields to the north-east of the village and consists of a chancel with north organ chamber and vestry and south aisle, nave with north and south aisle, south porch and west tower. The building is of 15th-century date, said to have been rebuilt c. 1415, but the windows of the chancel and south chancel aisle appear to be a century later, and the east end may have been reconstructed at the same time, or the windows may be insertions. There are some remains, however, of a 13th-century structure, fragments of which have been used in the rebuilding in the responds of the north arcade, and a sepulchral slab 6 ft. 5 in. long with a border of dog-tooth ornament was found in 1907 when the church was restored and the organ chamber and vestry



BRONTË SCHOOL: COWAN BRIDGE, TUNSTALL

the pupils went every Sunday, eating their dinners in the parvise between the services. Mrs. Gaskell, writing in 1857, thus describes the house :—

It is a long, bow-windowed cottage, now divided into two dwellings. It stands facing the Leck, between which and it intervenes a space, about 70 yds. deep, that was once the school garden. This original house was an old dwelling of the Picard family, which they had inhabited for two generations. They sold it for school purposes, and an additional building was erected, running at right angles from the older part. This new part was devoted expressly to schoolrooms, dormitories, &c.; and after the school was removed to Casterton, it was used for a bobbin-mill connected with the stream, where wooden reels were made out of the alders which grow profusely in such ground as that surrounding Cowan Bridge. The mill is now destroyed. The present cottage was, at the time of which I write, occupied by the teachers' rooms, the dining-room and kitchens and some smaller bedrooms.

The relative values of the parish and its townships

built. There had been a renovation of the interior in 1847.

The walling throughout is of rubble with grit-stone dressings and has been at one time covered with plaster, but this now only remains on the north side. There is no structural division between the chancel and nave and the aisles run the full length of the building, the body of which forms a parallelogram measuring 71 ft. by 36 ft. internally, under a single wide spanned slated roof. The aisle walls are surmounted by an embattled parapet of large proportions and the east end has a low wide gable with moulded coping and modern apex cross. The chancel, which is 18 ft. by 17 ft., has a three-light square-headed east window with pointed lights and external hood mould and is open on the north and south sides by modern arches to the organ chamber and aisle.

^{1a} Thompson Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 193.

² *Irin.* vii, 51.

³ *Brit.* (ed. 1695), 753.

⁴ Gaskell, *Life of C. Brontë*, cap. iv.

A notice respecting the opening of the school appeared in December 1820 in the *Lonsdale Mag.* i, 546.

⁵ Gregson, *Fragmenti* (ed. Harland), 23.

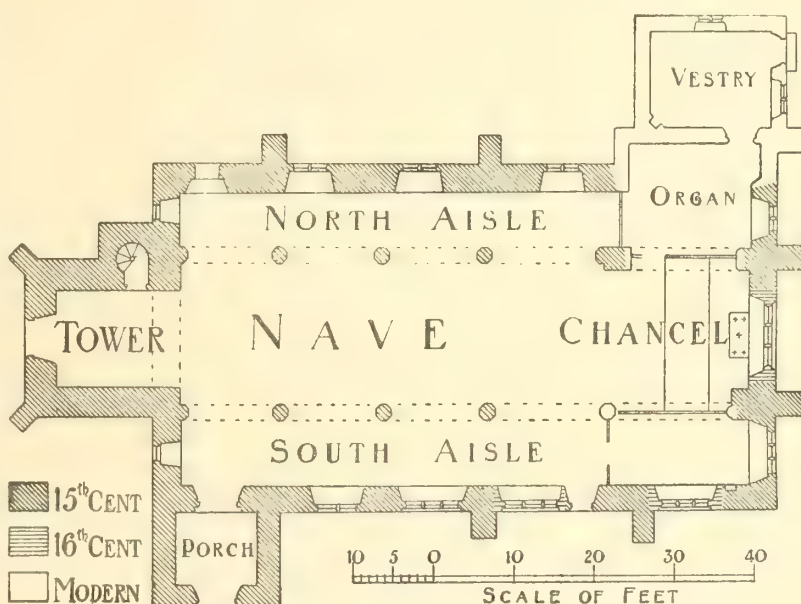
^{5a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁶ Although this church is now usually called St. John's, the earlier invocation was St. Michael. Brian Tunstall in 1513 desired to be buried 'in the

On each side of the east window is a carved angel bracket, but the fittings are all modern, and the roof, a continuation of that of the nave, is a modern timber one erected in 1907 of king-post type plastered between the principals.⁷ The nave, which is 53 ft. by 17 ft., has an arcade of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers and responds with moulded capitals 9 ft. 3 in. in height. The west respond of the north aisle has some early 13th-century stiff-leaved foliage in the capital, and the capital of the middle pier on the same side preserves a fragment carved with a patera, with modern repetitions. The east respond has also a fragment of early work much hacked, but with these exceptions and that of the west respond of the south aisle, which is original 15th-century work, all the capitals are new, and the first pier from the east on the south side together with the arch and respond on the south side of the chancel were rebuilt at the time of the last restoration. The north aisle is only 6 ft. 6 in. wide and is lit by three pointed windows of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoils in the head and external hood mould terminating in carved heads, but the mullions have been restored. There are also a small single light at the west end and a pointed north doorway now built up. The south aisle is 8 ft. wide and is lit by three windows, the westernmost of which is similar to those of the north aisle. The middle one has three trefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery and hood mould, and the third is a later opening of three trefoiled lights under a depressed head, without tracery. The east end of the south aisle is inclosed by a modern oak screen and was once a chapel. A piscina with pointed head but without bowl remains in the south wall, to the west of which at the floor level is a low recess 7 ft. long with segmental arch 2 ft. 6 in. high formerly containing a stone effigy. The effigy, which is supposed to be that of Sir Thomas Tunstall and is much mutilated, has lain since the raising of the floor in front of the recess. The east window of the chapel is square-headed and of three pointed lights without hood mould, and on the south side is a three-light window with depressed head, both windows being late and poor in detail. The priest's door has a pointed head with hood mould and is on the west side of the modern screen opposite the first bay of the nave. The aisles and east chancel wall have each two wide buttresses of four stages but are without plinth. The porch, which measures internally 9 ft. by 10 ft. in width, has a pointed outer arch of two hollow chamfers and

a quarter round between and external hood mould, and an upper story lighted on the south originally by a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights. The window has, however, been built up and a sundial inserted at a later time, a smaller square window being pierced through the wall above, which terminates in an embattled parapet. The inner doorway is pointed, with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head, and the door to the chamber, high up in the aisle wall, is now accessible only by means of a ladder.⁸

The west tower, which is 12 ft. square internally, has diagonal buttresses of four stages and a projecting vice in the north-east corner. The west door is pointed, with hollow-chamfered jambs and head and external hood mould and above is a pointed window of three cinquefoiled lights, perpendicular tracery, and external hood mould. The belfry windows are of two trefoiled lights with stone louvres under a square labelled head, immediately above which the



PLAN OF TUNSTALL CHURCH

wall sets back with a plain splay. Above each window in the short space between the set-back and the embattled parapet is a carved stone with an angel holding a shield. The north and south sides of the tower between the belfry windows and the moulded plinth are quite plain, and there is no clock. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing.

The interior walls were stripped of plaster in 1907 and now show the rubble masonry. The seating appears to be of early 19th-century date,⁹ but one square pew at the east end is dated 1738 and has the initials T. R. The font is of white marble, oval in shape, on a circular stone pedestal and belongs to the 18th century. The royal arms of George III are on the south wall over the porch door. In the east window is some stained glass in a wood frame

outward part of the church of St. Michael in Tunstall.' See Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 271. He left £3 6s. 8d. to the church works of Tunstall.

⁷ There was formerly a flat ceiling dating probably from the 18th century.

⁸ A west gallery, probably erected in the 18th century, was taken down about 1840.

⁹ Whitaker (*Richmondshire*, 1823) mentions 'late improvements inside,' including 'uniform seats,' &c.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

brought from Flanders by Major Toulmin North, who died in 1853. The outer lights, representing St. Mary and St. Anthony, show a trace of the Renaissance and probably belonged to a window of late 15th-century date. The middle light, which represents Christ and St. Peter, is later, probably of the middle of the 16th century.

There is a ring of three bells, the first dated 1710 with founder's initials W. S.; the second 1729; and the third by S. Smith of York, 1731.¹⁰

The plate consists of a chalice and small paten of 1708, the chalice inscribed 'Ex dono Ri. Tatham Edmundi filij hujus Ecclesiae Vic. A.D. 1708,' with the mark of Richard Bayley; a paten of 1709-10 with the same inscription and the mark of Henry Jay; a chalice inscribed 'Tunstall 1713'; and a flagon and paten of 1718-19, both inscribed 'Donum Edmundi Tatham hujus Ecclesiae olim Vicarij,' with the mark of Thomas Mason.

The registers begin in 1631.

The tithe maps are kept in the chest in the vestry.

In the churchyard to the south of the porch is a circular stone sundial shaft without plate on three octagonal steps.

The church existed in 1066, as *ADPOWSON* appears from Domesday Book.¹¹ The patronage would belong to the lord of the manor, and being thus transferred to the lords of Hornby, Adam de Montbegon in the time of Henry II granted Tunstall to Croxton Abbey in Leicestershire.¹² In 1272 John de Tunstall, who seems to have claimed the advowson, came to an agreement with the Abbot of Croxton.¹³ There was church land in Tunstall and other parts of the parish which probably constituted a rectory manor.¹⁴ The

abbot was in 1292 called upon to show his right to the assize of bread and other liberties in Hornby, Leck and Tunstall.¹⁵

The church would be served by a stipendiary priest or by one of the canons removable at the will of the abbot, but before 1230 a vicarage was ordained.¹⁶ Even then it was the rule for one of the canons to be appointed.

In 1375 the Abbot of Croxton had to defend his right against William de Tunstall, who alleged that his namesake and ancestor had presented a certain Roger Pety in the time of Henry III, and that institution had been given. The abbot, in defence, said that he and his predecessors had held the church from a time beyond the memory of man, and the case was withdrawn.¹⁷ At the Dissolution the rectory with the advowson of the vicarage was retained by the Crown for a time,¹⁸ but in 1588 was sold to Edward Downing and another,¹⁹ who quickly transferred it to Francis Tunstall of Thurland. The advowson continued to be an appurtenance of Thurland until 1885, but was then retained by Mr. North North, who, however, sold it in 1894 to the Rev. J. A. Burrow, now vicar.

In 1291 the value of the rectory was estimated at £26 13s. 4d., but this was reduced to £6 13s. 4d. after the destructive invasion of the Scots in 1322,²⁰ and in 1341 the ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was estimated to produce the lower amount—£6 13s. 4d.²¹ The vicarage had been assessed at £8, reduced to £2 13s. 4d. after 1322, and in 1341 was exempt on account of its poverty.²² In 1527 the rectory was valued at £20 a year and the vicarage at £13 6s. 8d.²³; but in 1535 the profits were estimated at £25 6s. 8d.²⁴ and £6 3s. 11d.²⁵ respectively. In 1650 the rectory

¹⁰ The inscriptions are as follows: (1) 'In dulcedine vocis cantabo tuo nōe i.r. Esquire et Minister,' and initials of churchwardens. (2) 'Gloria in altissimis deo 1729. Will. Withers, vicar. Will. Faucit, Fras. Hannom, John Fenwicke Esquire, Am (?) Thompson, Ed. Tatetam, Church Wardens.' (3) 'PRAISE YOU THE LORD IN THE HIGHEST. JOHN FENWICK ESQ. W. WITHERS. 1731. Henry Town, John Tatham, Edward Tatham, Church Wardens.' ¹¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

¹² *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 67, quoting Nichols' *Hist. of Leic.* A similar statement is made respecting the rectory of Melling, but the evidence shows that this was not granted to the abbey till later. An earlier grant may have failed.

¹³ *Curia Regis R.* 207, m. 1 d. In the same year a meeting of the chapter of Lonsdale at Tunstall Church is recorded; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 892.

¹⁴ The Abbot of Croxton in 1290 claimed land in Tunstall and Scaleber (Scalleberg) against John de Tunstall, who as lord of the manor of Tunstall had reclaimed banks left by the Lune in flood. For lack of pasture some oxgang land had been made common with the consent of the abbot's predecessor; *Assize R.* 1288, m. 12 d. The abbot made a complaint and obtained a verdict in 1292, for John de Tunstall had diverted the course of the Cant (Kaant) so as to inclose part of the meadow on the Tunstall side; *Assize R.* 408, m. 27 d. Further, a mill had been erected on the Lune to the injury of the abbot's land, but this complaint was withdrawn on

John's granting that the abbot and his tenants should always be allowed to grind at the mill free of multure; *ibid.* m. 52 d. In another plea the abbot's tenement is described as a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land: his cattle used to be driven directly from the messuage to water at the Cant, but John de Tunstall had prevented this by raising a dyke. John replied that the abbot's cattle had been accustomed to water at the Lune and Kyrewath, but afterwards allowed an approach to the Cant; *ibid.*

In 1310 the Abbot of Croxton made further complaints, stating that John de Tunstall had in 1305 seized his cattle feeding in the common pasture of Tunstall and in a place called the Nether Ayre, and in 1308 at a spot called 'Before the Kirk door.' In reply defendant denied taking the cattle in two of the cases, and in the third said he found them grazing on his land called Underelfho and therefore seized them; *De Banco R.* 180, m. 164.

In 1374 William de Tunstall claimed a messuage and an oxgang of land in Tunstall, and five messuages, 8 oxgangs of land, &c., in Leck against the Abbot of Croxton; *De Banco R.* 456, m. 576. This was probably the rectory manor. Plaintiff made another complaint in 1375; *ibid.* 457, m. 327 d.

¹⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 377. His men were free from suit to the county and wapentake.

¹⁶ A vicar is named in 1230. The vicarage is valued in *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307. From later records it seems that the vicar had the tithes of

wool, lambs, hay, &c., with the Easter roll; also a house.

¹⁷ *De Banco R.* 460, m. 402 d.

¹⁸ Lands of the rectory in Tunstall and Burrow were sold to Francis Tunstall, and other lands in Cantsfield to Thomas Smythies in 1560; *Pat. 2 Eliz.* pt. iv. A lease of the rectory for twenty-one years was made to Francis Tunstall in 1573; *Pat. 15 Eliz.* pt. x.

Edward VI charged 20 marks upon the rectory in 1548 for the support of Whalley School. According to Bishop Gastrell the benefactor was Queen Elizabeth.

¹⁹ *Pat. 30 Eliz.* pt. xv. A rent of £21 6s. 7d. was payable to the Crown for the rectory by Edward Wilson in 1670; *Pat. 22 Chas. II,* pt. ii, no. 1. Afterwards the rent was payable to Charteris of Hornby.

²⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* 307, 327. In addition to the rectory the Abbot of Croxton had a pension of £2 out of the vicarage; *ibid.* 309.

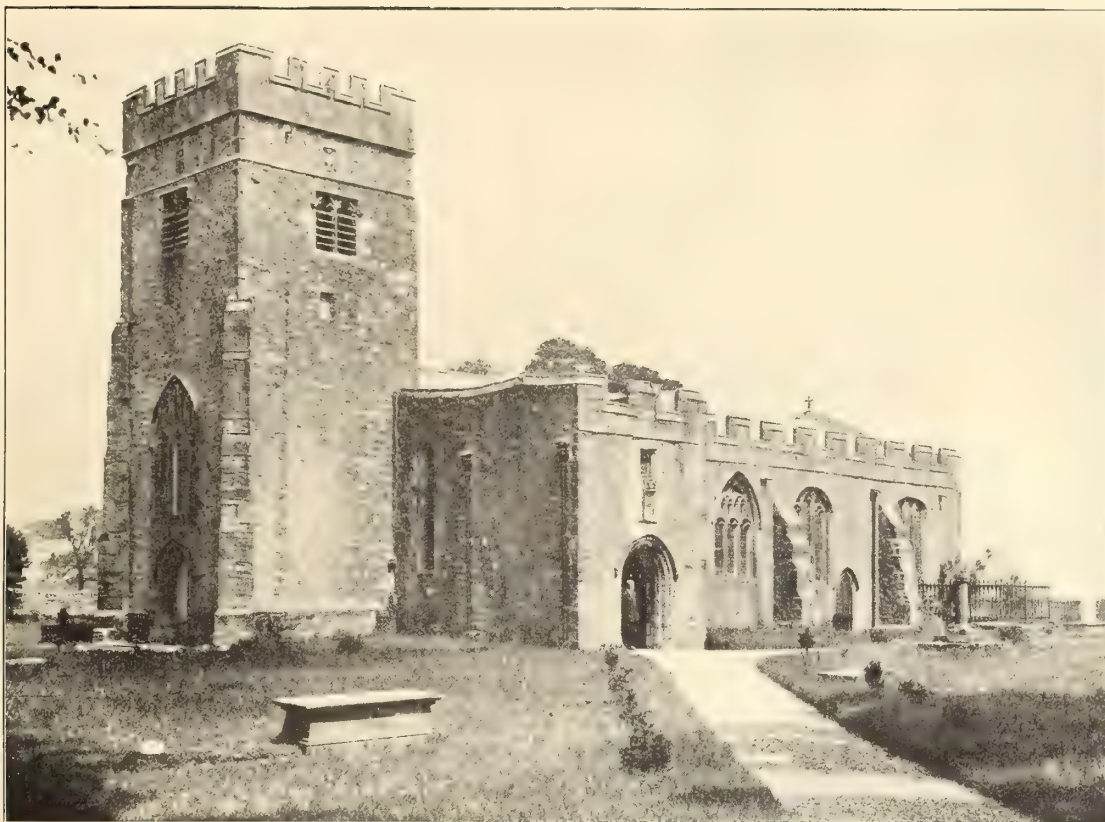
²¹ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 35; Tunstall was estimated to yield 26s. 8d., Cantsfield the same, Burrow and Leck £2 each. The glebe was valued at 13s. 4d. and the Scots accounted for the remainder of the diminution—£19 6s. 8d.

²² The vicar had the small tithes and oblations.

²³ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bille.* 5, no. 15.

²⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 150. The £2 from the vicarage was still paid to the abbot.

²⁵ *Ibid.* v, 260. The house and garden were worth 1s. a year and the small



TUNSTALL CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



WHITTINGTON : SELLET HALL

LONSDALE HUNDRED

TUNSTALL

was supposed to be worth £120 or thereabouts, while the vicarage, which had lately been worth £30, had declined to half that sum owing to 'the decay of

sheep.'²⁶ The certified income of the vicar in 1717 was £21,²⁷ and at present the net value is stated to be £260.²⁸

The following have been vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1230 . . .	Richard ²⁹	—	—
oc. 1318 . . .	John Burdet ³⁰	—	—
—	Bro. Adam de Widmerpool ³¹ . . .	—	—
28 Feb. 1345-6 .	Bro. John de Misterton	Croxton Abbey . . .	d. A. de Widmerpool
13 Dec. 1364 . .	Bro. Hugh de Dalby	" . . .	—
22 Feb. 1368-9 .	Bro. Robert de Gaddesby ³²	" . . .	—
6 Dec. 1397 . .	Bro. James de London	" . . .	d. R. de Gaddesby
31 Jan. 1398-9 .	Bro. John de Leicester ³³	" . . .	d. J. de London
22 Apr. 1437 . .	Bro. William Ridale	" . . .	—
—	Bro. John Erwan	—	—
9 Dec. 1473 . .	Bro. Thomas Within ³⁴	Croxton Abbey . . .	prom. J. Erwan
— 1526 . . .	A canon of Croxton ³⁵	—	—
oc. 1535 . . .	Thomas Batty ³⁶	—	—
— Aug. 1573 . .	Robert Batty ³⁷	—	—
22 Dec. 1592 . .	George Birkett ³⁸	Francis Tunstall . . .	d. R. Batty
20 Nov. 1612 . .	John Williamson, B.A. ³⁹	{ Robert Fish } { John Fortune }	res. G. Birkett
3 Jan. 1632-3 . .	John Leake, M.A. ⁴⁰	Edward Wilson	res. J. Williamson
13 Sept. 1664 . .	Edmund Tatham, M.A. ⁴¹	John Girlington	d. J. Leake
21 June 1699 . .	Edmund Tatham, M.A. ⁴²	John Borrett	—
— 1718 . . .	William Withers ⁴³	The King	[d. E. Tatham]
19 Dec. 1737 . .	James Cock ⁴⁴	John Borrett	d. last inc.
29 Mar. 1756 . .	William Wray	Susanna Borrett and others	res. J. Cock
8 Sept. 1790 . .	Robert Procter ⁴⁵	Miles North	d. W. Wray
23 May 1800 . .	Frederick Needham, M.A. ⁴⁶	Richard Toulmin North .	res. R. Procter
18 Apr. 1816 . .	William Carus Wilson, M.A. ⁴⁷ . . .	" . . .	d. F. Needham
14 June 1828 . .	Henry Currer Wilson, M.A. ⁴⁸ . . .	Matthew Wilson	res. W. C. Wilson
— 1857 . . .	Willoughby John Edward Rooke, M.A. ⁴⁹	North North	res. H. C. Wilson

tithe and Easter roll £6 10s. The vicar was liable for synodals and procurations, 7s. 1d.

²⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 118-19.

²⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 489. 'By an order made in the Court of Augmentations in the 36 Hen. VIII and confirmed in the 4 Eliz. £4 6s. 8d. was to be paid to the Archdeacon of Richmond out of the churches of Tunstall and Over Leck, parcel of the monastery of Croxton, for procurations and synodals.'

There were then four churchwardens, one for each quarter; on retiring each nominated two persons, of whom the vicar chose one to succeed.

²⁸ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

²⁹ *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 164.

³⁰ *De Banco R.* 221, m. 173 d.

³¹ This and the following vicars are taken from Torre's Registers at York, p. 1767.

³² The date 22 Feb. 1368 seems to be intended for him in Torre's entry. Gaddesby became warden of Hornby in 1379.

³³ Vicar of Melling till his death in 1429.

³⁴ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 385. Inquiry was made as to the right of presentation. The last vicar (Erwan) had been elected Abbot of Croxton.

³⁵ His name is not recorded in the survey of 1527, which states that previously the Abbot of Croxton had occupied the vicarage as well as the parsonage for sixteen years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 5, no. 15.

³⁶ *Valor Eccl.* v, 260. Thomas Batty

was still vicar in 1548, 1554 and 1562; Visit. Lists. In 1562 he was sick and appeared at the visitation by proxy.

³⁷ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.; the institution bond is preserved. There are no payments of first-fruits.

A Robert Battie, M.A. of Cambridge, was incorporated at Oxford in 1580; Foster, *Alumni*.

³⁸ The name is written Beckett in the Act Books and Birkett in the Church Papers. He was 'no preacher' in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

³⁹ The patrons, of whom Robert Fish was rector of Bentham, presented by a grant from John Girlington, deceased. John Williamson died in or before 1633, when an inventory of his goods was made; Richmond Reg.

⁴⁰ The Inst. Bks. P.R.O. begin with this vicar; the entries are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*. John Leake conformed to Presbyterianism under the Commonwealth, not being interfered with by the authorities, but he was not a member of the Classis (in which Tunstall was not represented at all), and did not sign the 'Harmonious Consent.' He signed the testimonial of the vicar of Melling in 1658; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 227. His will was proved at Richmond in 1664.

⁴¹ Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1661. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. A Richard Tatham, rector of Kirklington, was buried at Tunstall 13 July 1698; note by Rev. J. A. Burrow.

⁴² The patron is described as of Alderbury. An Edmund Tatham of

Christ's Coll., Camb., graduated M.A. 1694, another of St. John's Coll., M.A. 1700. Administration to the estate of Edmund Tatham, clerk, of Tunstall was granted in 1718.

⁴³ The king presented by lapse, Edmund Tatham (?) having neglected to present. One William Withers was of Christ's Coll., Camb. (fellow); M.A. 1694, and another of the same college, B.A. 1696. In 1719 this vicar gave £200 to augment the value of the benefice; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 490. His will was proved in 1737.

⁴⁴ The patron is described as of Shoreham, Kent. A James Cock of St. John's Coll., Camb., graduated as B.A. 1703.

⁴⁵ He had been curate of Tunstall since 1784, when William Wray, vicar, desired to keep a resident curate there, stating that there were not more than 130 houses in the parish, and a third part of them were in the chapelry of Leck; Church Papers. See Euxton and Hornby.

⁴⁶ The patron was an infant, and presented with the approbation of his mother Susanna (then wife of Richard Reynolds) and uncle Richard Toulmin.

⁴⁷ Rector of Whittington 1825 (q.v.).

⁴⁸ Also rector of Marton 1828-57. Matthew Wilson of Eshton Hall was patron for that turn only. H. C. Wilson, a son of the patron (who was afterwards made a baronet), was educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1828; Foster, *Alumni*. In 1830 the patron gave messuages, &c., to augment the value of the benefice. He died in 1866.

⁴⁹ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1836. Vicar of Little Wymondley, Herts., 1870-81, when he resigned.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
14 Apr. 1868	Henry Viveash Burton, B.A. ⁵⁰	North North	res. W. J. E. Rooke
— 1898	James Atkinson Burrow, B.A. ⁵¹	J. A. Burrow	d. H. V. Burton

Before the Reformation a normal staff of four priests would be required to fulfil the duties of the vicar, the chantry priests at Tunstall and Thurland and the chaplain at Leck, and five names are recorded in the visitation list of 1548.⁵² In 1554 there were still three, and in 1562 the same number may be intended, for the vicar appeared by a deputy.⁵³ Afterwards there was probably only the vicar, or, in case of non-residence, his curate, to supply the parish, for the chapel of Leck had no endowment, and even in the Commonwealth time had no minister. It may have had a lay 'reader,' with occasional visits from the vicar. About 1620 Tunstall Church appears to have fallen into a bad state, and the vicar had disputes with the parishioners as to repairs and maintenance. The Bishop of Chester appointed commissioners to make inquiry, and in 1621 they made their award, ordering various furniture to be provided, and concluding with the observation that 'the said poor vicar's living depends for the most part on small tithes, and all suits in law about them will be troublesome; therefore no further cause of cavil shall be given on either side.'⁵⁴

From a report to the Bishop of Chester in 1693 it appears that the church was in proper order and furnished according to the requirements of the time, including the king's arms, which were 'set up in a convenient place.' There was a perfect terrier of the houses, garden and glebe belonging to the vicarage. There was no hospital, almshouse or public endowed school in the parish. In 1699 there was a private schoolmaster duly licensed, and in 1712 'a youth taught some small children.' The perambulations in Rogation week had been discontinued before that time. In 1755 there were 118 families in the parish, of which 110 were Church of England, six Dissenting (three of Quakers and three of Methodists), and two 'Popish.' The Quakers were of old standing there, but it is remarkable that Methodism had already been introduced.⁵⁵

John de Hornby of Ireby in 1334 obtained the king's licence to alienate lands in Leck and Ireby to

provide £4 a year for a chaplain to celebrate daily in Holy Trinity chapel in Tunstall Church for the founder's soul, &c.⁵⁶ This chantry was founded accordingly,⁵⁷ and in 1547 the incumbent, who appears to have been a canon of Croxton, was celebrating daily and aiding the curate 'in ministering of the blessed Sacrament to the parishioners there.'⁵⁸

There was a school with some endowment in 1621⁵⁹; its existence is denied in the return of 1693 above quoted, and in 1717 it was described as 'a petty school,' having an endowment of only 20s. to 30s. a year.⁶⁰ It was re-founded about 1753 by John Farrer, John Fenwick and others.

Official inquiries into the charities of the parish were made in 1826 and 1898; in the report of the later one, issued in 1899, is reprinted the earlier report. The principal endowments, about £80 in all, are those of the schools at Tunstall and Leck. Small gifts to the poor amounting to £2 a year had been lost before 1826, and £100 bequeathed by Thomas Forton in 1817 was gradually dispersed by gifts of capital and interest. There are no charities remaining for the parish in general or any of the townships except Leck. Here an unknown benefactor (before 1741) left two cattlegates for the poor; these now produce £3 a year rent.⁶¹ An old poor's stock of £16 was in 1764 augmented by Elizabeth and Anne Welch, so as to provide two cottages to be occupied rent free by poor persons; a piece of land also was purchased, yielding £4 a year in 1826. The cottages have been sold and are represented by £39 consols, and the land is now rented at £2 10s. These charities, with a gross income of £6 11s. 4d., are administered by the Leck Charity Trustees; the money is distributed in gifts of £1 to £2 in amount. Edward Yeats of Ireby in 1887 left £50 for the poor of Leck and Ireby; the capital was invested in consols and produces £1 8s. a year. This is given to poor persons in sums of 2s. 6d. to 10s. each.

⁵⁰ Educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1864.

⁵¹ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1873.

⁵² The church appears to have been fairly well furnished in 1552, when the king seized its 'ornaments.' Among these was a cross cloth of linen painted; *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 14.

⁵³ From the Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁵⁴ Church Papers at Chester. The old pulpit was to 'remain in some convenient place in the body' of the church, but the wardens were to 'provide a new pulpit, a decent pulpit cloth and a comely cushion, an hour glass, a new communion table and a decent carpet or cover for the same, a communion book for the parish clerk, a parchment book for the register, all Bishop Jewell's works, two books of Homilies, a stoup or pewter flagon for the communion, and a fair pewter dish to carry the breads in, a handsome surplice' and some minor articles. The wardens were also to see that 'seats round about

the chancel' were 'made and set up for scholars to sit on, and none else to trouble or sit in the choir unless they be strangers.' The seats on the north side were to be repaired and others set in the old pulpit place, those to pay for them who used them. The glass windows were to be repaired and the bell made fit for use. The ringers were to have 'the benefit of the bells' at all burials, and 3s. yearly for ringing on 'the king's days'; further, 'on every Sabbath and Holy Day three several peals shall be solemnly rung to divine service, and no suspicious ringing shall be used hereafter.' The churchyard was to be repaired.

The money of the church stock might be used to defray the charges incurred, but 'the old church stock which hath been given to the church by divers men deceased shall be employed as is proved by their testaments and the testimony of honest men yet living, and any part due to the school to be employed accordingly to the use of the school.'

Bread and wine for the quarterly com-

munion were to be provided at the parish's charge; the vicar was to have what remained over.

⁵⁵ Churchwardens' replies at the visitations.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 554; 1334-8, p. 23.

⁵⁷ In 1535 the heirs of the founder—Marmaduke Reimayne and Peter Cloughton—paid the £4 a year to the celebrant, William Loughborough; *Valor Eccl.* v, 260.

⁵⁸ Raines, *Chantries* (*Chet. Soc.*), 232-3. In 1548 John Tunstall was erroneously named as the founder; Robert Derby, priest, was then the incumbent. There was no plate.

⁵⁹ See the award already quoted.

⁶⁰ Gastrell, *Noritia*, ii, 490. See also the *End. Char. Rep.* 1899. No other charity than this was known to Bishop Gastrell.

⁶¹ In 1741 the land belonging to the poor was 'meered out' in the pasture, but the mere stones were afterwards ploughed up.

TUNSTALL

Tunestalle, Dom. Bk.; Tunstall, 1202; Tunstal, 1227. The spelling with one *t* is still in use. Tunestall occurs in 1292.

This township occupies comparatively low-lying and level ground in the valley of the Lune, the highest point, near the eastern border, attaining about 230 ft. above sea level. The parish church stands near the centre, and has the village somewhat to the south-west. The area is 1,076½ acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 122.¹

The principal road is that from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, which passes north through the village. The Lune is crossed by two fords. The soil is a loam, with gravel subsoil.

In 1066 *TUNSTALL* was one of the four manors in Bentham held by Chetel.²

MANORS

¹ 1,077 acres, including 43 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

³ *Ibid.* ii, 319, n. 10. Tunstall and Cantsfield are named in the grant of the Hornby manors to Hubert de Burgh in 1227 (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 60), also in 1229; *Final Conc.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 56.

In 1285 the lord of Hornby was said to receive £4 4s. from the free tenants of Tunstall; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 261. William de Tunstall held the manor of Margaret de Nevill in 1319, rendering 17s. 4d. yearly; *ibid.* ii, 37.

There are few traces of the Hornby overlordship. In 1285-92 John de Tunstall was non-suited in a claim he made against Margaret de Nevill; *Assize R.* 1271, m. 11 d.; 407, m. 1; 408, m. 38 d. He recovered a rent of 13s. 5d. against William le Bremur, held by the same Margaret; *ibid.* 1294, m. 8. He also claimed a fulling mill in Tunstall against Margaret and others; *ibid.* m. 8 d.

In 1416 the manor of Tunstall was held of Thomas Earl of Dorset as of his lordship of Hornby by a rent of £5 11s. 6d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 115.

Tunstall Manor was included in the Hornby fee held by the Lords Mounteagle (Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64; xi, no. 1), and in the 17th century various lands were said to be held of them, as will be found recorded later.

⁴ William son of Thomas de Tunstall in 1227 claimed 7s. 7½d. yearly from Roger son of William de Tunstall in respect of 2 oxgangs of land held of him. It was agreed that Roger should hold for life by that rent; *Final Conc.* i, 48. In 1235 William de Tunstall obtained a release of a plough-land in Tunstall from Gilbert de Kellet; *ibid.* 59. See *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 228.

In 1246 it was alleged that Thomas de Tunstall, deceased, had granted to William de Tunstall, also deceased, the service of Roger his brother from 2 oxgangs of land, so that if Roger died without issue the land should remain to William son of William to hold of Thomas and his heirs. William son of Thomas refused at first to acknowledge the title of William son of William, but afterwards they agreed; *Assize R.* 404, m. 6 d. Adam son of Nicholas de Tunstall claimed an oxgang of land against William son of William, alleging that the term of demise had expired; *ibid.* m. 14.

Ellis son of John son of Eve de Tunstall made a journey to Jerusalem and died on the way. He had held an oxgang of land in the township which his brother William claimed in 1292, but John son of William de Tunstall held it by grant of plaintiff's father and obtained a verdict; *Assize R.* 408, m. 26 d., 68 d. William son of William de Tunstall claimed land against John son and heir of William de Tunstall, but was non-suited; *ibid.* m. 25 d.

In 1304 Isabel and Alina daughters of John de Tunstall recovered plats of meadow against Matthew de Redmayne, John son of John de Tunstall and others; *ibid.* 419, m. 9. At the same time Thomas de Gressingham and Maud his wife (in her right) claimed dower against Alina and Joan daughters of John de Tunstall; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 96. Robert de Shurvington claimed land against Thomas de Tunstall; *ibid.* 152, m. 19. This may connect the township with the Leyland Tunstalls. Thomas son of John de Tunstall recovered land in Tunstall against John son of John, and Matthew de Redmayne, who warranted, was ordered to compensate the defendant; *ibid.* 173, m. 167; 178, m. 80.

⁵ See the account of the church.

⁶ In 1317 John de Hornby acquired an oxgang of land and 6d. rent in Tunstall from Gilbert de Mirewray and Isabel his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 23. He alleged overburdening the common pasture in Tunstall against the vicar and many others in 1318; *De Banco R.* 221, m. 173 d. Three years later he purchased an oxgang and a half from John Bonny and Margery his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 44. Lands in Tunstall were included in the Hornby settlement of 1338; *ibid.* 108.

Edmund son of John de Hornby in 1341 charged William de Wrayton with making illegal distress, but it was alleged that John de Hornby had granted an annuity of 100s. a year from two messuages in Tunstall to Joan wife of Robert de Culwen and her sons Edmund and Robert, and that the rent was in arrears; *De Banco R.* 328, m. 65. A little later (1342-7) Margery widow of John Bonny, as daughter of Roger son of Roger de Tunstall, claimed the oxgang and a half of land above named against Edmund de Hornby, Margaret his wife, Margery daughter of Ellis de Wrayton and Cecily her daughter; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 48, 44, 51 d.

Edmund Redmayne died in 1511 holding three messuages, &c., in Tunstall of Sir Edward Stanley as of his manor of

In the following century it was included in the fee of Hornby held by the Montbegon family.³ The lordship of Tunstall was granted to a family which used the local surname, but, as they fixed their residence at Thurland in Cantsfield, the account of them is given there.⁴ There was probably also a rectory manor, held by the Abbots of Croxton,⁵ and another estate once called a manor in the hands of John de Hornby of Ireby and his successors.⁶ In later times a few other families appear in the records.⁷ John Burton of Tunstall in 1631 paid £10 for declining knighthood.⁸ John Turner of Garston had house and lands in Tunstall which were declared forfeit by the Commonwealth and sold in 1653.⁹

An inclosure award was made in 1825.¹⁰

The parish church has been described above. There is no other place of worship in the township.

Hornby by the rent of half a pound of cummin; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 42. His son Thomas Redmayne in 1536 held the same of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall and Robert Cansfield by rents of 13s. 8d. and 2s.; *ibid.* vii, no. 2. Peter Cloughton in 1540 held his estate in Tunstall of Isabel Tunstall widow and Robert Cansfield by fealty and a rent of 8s. 8d.; *ibid.* viii, no. 14. His son John in 1561 held of Francis Tunstall and Thomas Cansfield by a rent of 8s. 7d.; *ibid.* xi, no. 45.

Part of the estate was in 1594 purchased by Brian Tunstall from Ambrose Pudsey and Frances his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 56, m. 36.

⁷ In a pleading of 1246 it was alleged that William le Engleys held 2 oxgangs of land, two-thirds of the mill, &c., formerly held by Thomas de Preston, uncle of Henry (de Preston), son of Helewise, and brother of Isabel wife of Henry de Stutevill. William son of Roger de Preston was under age and in ward to William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle; *Assize R.* 1045, m. 42, 45, 46.

Alice widow of Adam le Toller of Tunstall in 1304 recovered an oxgang of land against William son of the said Adam; she had had it from her father Richard; *Assize R.* 419, m. 6.

Margaret widow of Geoffrey Tatham in 1538 claimed land in Tunstall against William Leeming; *Ducatus Lanc.* (*Rec. Com.*), ii, 60.

Richard Smithies died in 1609 holding land in Tunstall and Burrow of Lord Morley and Mounteagle by a rent of 3s. Thomas his son and heir was thirty-two years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 174.

John Smith in 1619 held of the same by a rent of 2s.; his heir was his son John, aged twenty; *ibid.* 192.

Thomas Cook of Ireby in 1620 also held land of Lord Morley; *ibid.* 193. A similar tenure is recorded in the case of Richard Bordrigge in 1638; *Towneley MS.* C8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), 64. In the case of James Bordrigge, who died in 1641, holding a messuage, &c., in Tunstall and Burrow, the tenure is not stated. His heir was his son William, aged thirteen; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 5.

⁸ *Misc.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 221.

⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3141. The name is given as Turvor in the *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 44.

¹⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 56.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

CANTSFIELD

Cantesfelt, Dom. Bk.; Canceveld, 1202; Cancefeld, 1208; Cauncefeld, 1241; Cauncefeld, 1283.

This township is bounded on the north in part by Cant Beck, on the south by the Greeta. At the west it extends to the level ground along the Lune, though it does not actually touch this river; to the east it becomes more hilly, a height of 300 ft. over sea level being attained in the south-east corner. The village lies near the centre, with Thurland Castle nearly a mile to the west. There is an area of 1,221½ acres, including 17 acres of inland water, and in 1901 the population was 103.¹

The road from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale crosses the western end of the township, and from it another road, which passes through the village, goes east into Yorkshire.

As a member of the lordship of *MANORS* Whittington Earl Tostig held Cantsfield in 1066, it being then assessed as four plough-lands.² Somewhat later it was with Tunstall included in the Hornby fee,³ and the dependence continued until 1885, when a payment of £2 10s. due annually to the lord of Hornby for Tunstall and Cantsfield was redeemed by Mr. North.⁴ The latter township was granted together with Farleton to Geoffrey de Valoines,⁵ and then to Hugh de Morewich,⁶ whose son Hugh came of age and succeeded about 1200.⁷ Later it was held in moieties known as the manors of Thurland and Cantsfield, of which the former was the principal, its lords having Tunstall also, and acquiring the manors of Burrow and Leck.

The lordship of *THURLAND*, a name which may

have been used from the first, though it does not occur till 1402, has an obscure origin. In 1201 Gilbert de Notton released to Akarias de Austwick all his title to three plough-lands in Cantsfield.⁸ A year afterwards Akarias came to an agreement with William de Tunstall and Thomas his son respecting boundaries and common rights.⁹ Akarias held the manor of Cantsfield at the beginning of 1208, when he had a dispute with Hugh de Morewich, lord of Farleton and Cantsfield—six plough-lands in all.¹⁰ This dispute was settled at the end of the same year by Richard de Heggefild, Godith his wife, Thomas de Tunstall, Maud his wife, Ingrith, John and Akarias on one side and Hugh de Morewich on the other, the former party releasing all their right in the multure of the three plough-lands in Farleton, and Hugh releasing 12s. 4d. out of the 39s. due to him for the manor and mill of Cantsfield and from the multure of the said six plough-lands held of him.¹¹ It is probable that Godith, Maud and Ingrith were daughters and heirs of Akarias de Austwick, John and Akarias being near of kin and tenants also. Thomas de Tunstall had a son William,¹² who in 1241 obtained from Sarah daughter of Robert de Stanton a release of 6 oxgangs of land in Austwick and 2 out of 5 oxgangs in Cantsfield.¹³ William son of Thomas de Tunstall was living in 1246, when Joan widow of Roger de Tunstall claimed dower against him.¹⁴ In the same year he acquired from John de Cansfield 7 oxgangs of land in Cantsfield, with a further messuage and 6 oxgangs there, an eighth part of Old Wennington, and land in Wrayton.¹⁵

William de Tunstall was succeeded¹⁶ by a son¹⁷ and a grandson,¹⁸ each named John. The chief messuage of the family had been fixed in Cantsfield

¹ *Census Rep.*

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b. The assessment may be only three plough-lands.

³ *Ibid.* 319.

⁴ Information of Col. B. N. North of Newton Hall.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 79. The whole was assessed as six plough-lands and was held by knight's service.

⁶ Hugh had Farleton from Philip de Valoines, brother of Geoffrey, and from the fine of 1208 it appears that he had Cantsfield also. There is a notice of him in Foss's *Judges*. He died about 1187.

⁷ J. C. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, v, 150.

⁸ *Curia Regis R.* 25, m. 4 d.; Towneley MS. HH, no. 529.

⁹ Akarias released his claim in 100 acres of land beyond the stream dividing Alnov from Tunstall, and in the several meadows of Cantsfield and Tunstall. The Tunstalls in return granted that four places, viz. Scaleberg, Herdhappellire, Withekenberg and Sorithsteinberg, from the brook between Scaleberg and Lethoneberg downwards to the Cant, and so upwards by the brook coming from Wat-riveling down to Crossberg, should lie uncultivated for common pasture of all their beasts in Tunstall and Cantsfield for ever. Other lands were to be tilled as William and Thomas de Tunstall might desire, Akarias having common of pasture in what they left uncultivated, but no meadow was to be made therein. Akarias and his heirs were to render a pound of pepper as acknowledgement;

Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 14. John de Cansfield, Thomas de Tunstall and William his brother occur as witnesses in the Fountains Chartul. fol. 157b.

It may be noticed that a Copsi de Tunstall gave a house at Bolton to Rievaulx Abbey, and that Acharius de Tunstall in 1172 with the consent of his sons gave a grange in the same place to the abbey; Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 274, 282. These benefactors may have been of Tunstall in Yorkshire. Acaris de Tunstall also gave land in Bolton to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and Godiva de Tunstall released her dower in the same; Dods. MSS. ix, fol. 75, 75b.

¹⁰ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 424-5.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* i, 31.

¹² William son of Thomas de Tunstall granted land in Tunstall for life to Roger son of William de Tunstall, perhaps an uncle, in 1227; *ibid.* 48. Roger had land in Wennington; *ibid.* 51. William obtained a plough-land in Tunstall in 1235; *ibid.* 59.

¹³ *Final Conc.* i, 148. The 2 oxgangs of land in Cantsfield were then occupied in dower by Agnes widow of Richard de Goldberg. One pound of cummin was to be rendered yearly by William de Tunstall.

¹⁴ Assize R. 404, m. 14 d.; see also the account of Tunstall. A William de Tunstall, clerk, was juror in 1252-4; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 186, 194.

¹⁵ Feet of F. East. 30 Hen. III, file 39, no. 81. The title of John de Cansfield is given in a contemporary pleading about

Austwick, where he claimed as son and heir of John son and heir of Emma, sister and heir of Akarias de Austfield, living in the time of King John; Assize R. 1045, m. 10 d.

¹⁶ According to the pedigree alleged in the claim for the advowson of Tunstall vicarage in 1375, viz.—William de Tunstall —s. Thomas —s. William —s. John —s. John —s. William —s. William (plaintiff); De Banco R. 460, m. 402 d. It appears to be erroneous in stating that the first-named William presented to the vicarage as late as the reign of Henry III.

¹⁷ John de Tunstall had a dispute in 1279 with John de Cansfield concerning the customs and services due for a free tenement in Cantsfield; De Banco R. 31, m. 79 d.; 36, m. 10. He made a claim against Margaret de Nevill in 1285; Assize R. 1271, m. 12. John son of William de Tunstall was still chief lord of Tunstall in 1292, when he was engaged in various suits with the Abbot of Croxton and others; Assize R. 408, m. 68 d., &c. (see Tunstall). Maud the widow of John de Tunstall was living in 1302; Assize R. 418, m. 8.

An Adam de Tunstall and Isabel his wife in 1280 claimed dower in Cantsfield against Henry 'de la Despenser'; De Banco R. 36, m. 41 d. Ellis and Adam de Tunstall were executors of the will of John de Tunstall in 1302; *ibid.* 145, m. 161, 314 d.

¹⁸ John son of John de Tunstall was engaged in various pleas in 1205 and later; Assize R. 1306, m. 17; 419, m. 1; 420, m. 8. His wife was named

before 1292.¹⁹ William son and heir of John de Tunstall was a minor in 1315, when his wardship was claimed by John son of Robert de Harrington.²⁰ He had come into possession by 1328, when the Abbot of Croxton claimed a debt of 20 marks from him,²¹ and his son William was in possession in 1359.²² William added the manors of Over Burrow, Nether Burrow and part of Leck to the family inheritance in 1370,²³ and thus made the Tunstalls more prominent. He is probably the William de Tunstall who was knight of the shire in 1384.²⁴ He obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in Tunstall, Cantsfield, Burrow, Leck and Newton in 1376,²⁵ and in 1381 received a general pardon.²⁶ He died in 1387.²⁷

He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Tunstall, probably his son, who was already a knight in 1382,²⁸ and who in 1402 obtained the king's licence to crenellate his manor of Thurland and to inclose and impark 1,000 acres of meadow, &c., called Fairthwaite.²⁹ Sir Thomas died in 1415 holding the manor of Cantsfield of John Harrington in socage by a rent of 3s. 4d.; also the manors of Tunstall, Burrow and Leck, Newton and Hubberthorn. His son and heir, William Tunstall, was twenty-four years old.³⁰ The new lord made a feoffment of his castle or manor of Thurland in 1417 and of his other possessions.³¹ He did not long survive, for in 1425-6

his widow Anne made agreements with Thomas Tunstall, his brother and heir male, as to her dower, for which she received £40 a year.³²

Thomas Tunstall was serving in the French wars in 1418.³³ He was made a knight in 1426 for his conduct at the battle of Verneuil in 1424.³⁴ Sir Thomas and Eleanor his wife were pardoned in 1427 for having married without the king's consent; she was the widow of Sir Philip Darcy.³⁵ Sir Thomas was on a commission of array in the same year.³⁶

There is again a slight defect in the evidence,³⁷ the next to appear being Sir Richard Tunstall,³⁸ a Lancastrian who was attainted in 1461,³⁹ but was afterwards pardoned and restored.⁴⁰ Sir Richard, who made a settlement of his manors in 1490⁴¹ and died in or before 1492, had a son William, who died in 1499, and a daughter Eleanor, whose son and heir Christopher Askew was then aged twenty-one.⁴² The heir male was Thomas son of Thomas brother of Sir Richard, aged twenty, and his wardship was granted to Sir Edward Stanley of Hornby.⁴³



TUNSTALL of Tunstall. Sable three combs argent.

Gundreda; *ibid.* 418, m. 15; 419, m. 9; De Banco R. 159, m. 116.

In 1300 Alice widow of John de Ripon claimed dower in two messuages and 2 oxgangs of land in Cantsfield held by John de Tunstall; *ibid.* 133, m. 23 d. John son of John de Ripon, a minor, claimed two messuages, &c., against John and Adam de Tunstall, but John had the king's protection, as serving in Scotland in the retinue of John Buteturte; Assize R. 419, m. 7. It was stated that John de Ripon the father died about 1297 holding of John de Tunstall by knight's service and a rent of 1 lb. of cummin, paying 7½d. to a scutage of 40s.; *ibid.* 420, m. 8, 9.

¹⁹ John de Tunstall's capital messuage was in Cantsfield, according to a pleading of that year; Assize R. 408, m. 27 d.

²⁰ De Banco R. 212, m. 429. The plaintiff alleged that John de Tunstall had held of him by knight's service. The defendants were Rogerson of Matthew de Burgh and Gundreda his wife (no doubt the widow of John) and John de Washington. Roger and Gundreda were executors of John de Tunstall's will; *ibid.* m. 302.

²¹ De Banco R. 275, m. 245, 245 d.; he is described as William son of John son of John. A year later John son of Robert son of Adam de Preston made a claim against William son of John de Tunstall by right of inheritance; Assize R. 427, m. 3.

²² Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 1 d.; a claim against him by John de Tunstall for a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Tunstall.

²³ *Final Conc.* ii, 178. In 1375, as above stated, he claimed the advowson; De Banco R. 460, m. 402 d. He acquired further lands in Arkholme in 1384; *Final Conc.* iii, 23.

²⁴ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 41.

²⁵ Chart. R. 162 (47-51 Edw. III), m. 6, no. 14.

²⁶ *Dep. Keeper's* . . .

²⁷ The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued 6 Sept.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 360.

²⁸ In that year he granted his manor of Masongill with the advowson of Thornton in Lonsdale to his son William, who had married Anne; Dods. MSS. lxii, fol. 1, no. 13. A Thomas Tunstall is named in 1389; *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 59. Sir Thomas occurs in 1397-8; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 61.

Thomas son of Sir Thomas received a fourth part of the lordship of Kirkby Lonsdale in 1400, while a further release of the manor of Masongill was in 1404 made to Sir Thomas Tunstall, William his son and Anne the wife of William; Dods. MSS. loc. cit. no. 11, 14.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 164.

³⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 115.

³¹ Dods MSS. lxii, fol. 1b, no. 24; fol. 2, no. 1.

³² *Ibid.* fol. 1b, no. 20; fol. 2, no. 2. William Tunstall left a daughter Isabel, who in 1432 was contracted to marry Nicholas son of Nicholas son of John Wortley; *ibid.* fol. 1b, no. 23.

³³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xli, App. 751.

³⁴ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, i.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 394.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 405.

³⁷ According to a pedigree (not trustworthy) in Whitaker's *Richmondshire* (ii, 270) Sir Richard was the son of Sir Thomas. See also Plantagenet Harrison, *Yorks.* i, 300.

³⁸ Richard Tunstall, esquire, occurs in a Westmorland pleading of 1446; De Banco R. Trin. 24 Hen. VI, m. 41 d. He was squire of the body to Henry VI and in an act of resumption in 1455 an annuity of 50 marks was reserved to him as Sir Richard Tunstall, knight; *Parl. R.* v, 318. He was one of the king's feoffees in 1459; *ibid.* 355.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 477, 479. Thomas Tunstall of Thurland (said to be his brother) was attainted at the same time. The lordship of Thurland, with Tunstall, Over

Burrow, Nether Burrow, &c., was in 1465 granted to Sir James Harrington; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 445, 461.

Two inquiries were made as to Sir Richard's manors and lands. He held the castle and manor of Thurland, half the manor of Cantsfield, messuages, water mill, &c., in Tunstall, park called Fairthwaite, manor of Over Burrow with lands, &c., in Over Burrow, Nether Burrow and Gale; the manor of Leck, with lands, water mill, &c., there; messuages, &c., in Old Wennington, Nether Wennington, Hubberthorn in Warton, Arkholme, Docker, Hornby, Lancaster, Goosnargh and Newton (Whittington); Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. IV, no. 45.

In 1465 the castle, manor and lordship of Thurland, &c., were granted to Sir James Harrington; but much of the estate was bestowed on John Tunstall, esq.; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 445, 460, 422.

⁴⁰ Pardons were granted to Sir Richard in 1468 and 1471; *ibid.* 1467-77, pp. 97, 271. His petition for restoration was read and granted in 1472-3; *Parl. R.* vi, 47-8.

Sir Richard is apparently the Tunstall who is celebrated in the ballad of 'Flodden Field' for his loyalty to the cause of Lancaster, where it is said that in consequence Henry VII called him 'undefiled Tunstall' and that he fought at Stoke. The ballad erroneously names Brian, 'a trusty squire,' as his son instead of his nephew; and Scott in 'Marmion' seems to have misapplied the epithet quoted, as he calls Brian the 'stainless knight.'

⁴¹ Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 5 Hen. VII.

⁴² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 37. In 1493 as William son and heir of Sir Richard Tunstall he made a settlement of his manors, &c. The castle and manor of Thurland, with messuages and lands in Cantsfield, were held of Lord Harrington in socage. Elizabeth widow of Sir Richard claimed the dower which had been assigned to her in May 1492.

⁴³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 561.

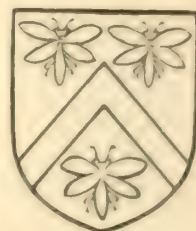
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Thomas was dead in February 1503-4, when his brother Brian was allowed to enter on the inheritance.⁴⁴ Brian enjoyed the lordship for less than ten years, being slain at Flodden 9 September 1513.⁴⁵ He held the castle and manor of Thurland as before, viz. in socage of Lord Harrington. By Isabel his wife he left three children—Marmaduke, aged six, Anne, aged three, and Brian, born after his father's death. The guardianship of the heir he bequeathed to his 'brother Doctor' Cuthbert Tunstall, the most famous member of the family,⁴⁶ Bishop of Durham from 1530 to 1559, when he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth. Marmaduke was to be put to school so that he might learn to serve God in His commandments.⁴⁷ He entered on his inheritance in 1529⁴⁸ and was made a knight in 1533, at Anne Boleyn's coronation.⁴⁹ He aided in the suppression of the northern rebellion in 1536.⁵⁰ At his death in 1557 he held the manor of Thurland and other manors as before, with the addition of an eighth part of the manor of Hackinsall and Preesall.⁵¹ His heir was his son Francis, aged twenty-seven, who entered on possession in 1561.⁵²

Francis Tunstall was externally a conformist in religious matters when the Elizabethan changes were made, but being notoriously disaffected⁵³ he was brought up for examination in 1568 before the queen's commissioners. He replied that he had usually attended service at Tunstall Church within the past twelve months, but had not received the communion; he had entertained Vaux, the ex-Warden of Manchester, but had not been aware that the laws forbade it.⁵⁴ In spite of his religious dangers

he was able to purchase the manor of Garneygarth in Whittington. He made a settlement of Thurland and other manors in 1585,⁵⁵ and died in or before 1587, leaving a son Francis as heir, but under age, being seventeen years old.⁵⁶ He obtained the inheritance in 1591,⁵⁷ but was involved in a number of disputes and money difficulties,⁵⁸ and about 1605 sold Thurland and the other manors in Tunstall to John Girlington, removing to Scargill in Yorkshire, inherited from his grandmother the wife of Sir Marmaduke.⁵⁹ The new lord of Thurland died in 1612, but was not then seised of any manors or lands in the county. Nicholas, his son and heir, was twenty years of age.⁶⁰

Nicholas Girlington recorded a pedigree in 1613 as 'of Thurland,'⁶¹ and in 1619 made a feoffment or mortgage of the castle of Thurland, the advowson of Tunstall, &c.⁶² Like their predecessors the Girlingtones were Roman Catholics,⁶³ and John the son and heir of Nicholas⁶⁴ zealously espoused the king's cause at the opening of the Civil War.⁶⁵ He was made a knight⁶⁶ and major-general,⁶⁷ and was killed in 1645 near Melton Mowbray,⁶⁸ or died of wounds received. In North Lancashire in 1643 many of the Royalists took refuge in Hornby and Thurland Castles. Sir John Girlington, reputed a 'strong



GIRLINGTON OF Thurland. *Argent a chevron between three bees sable.*

⁴⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 561.

⁴⁵ He is several times mentioned in the old ballad of 'Flodden Field,' in which the manner of his death is described. He is said to have been the first of the English to attack and becoming separated from his men was surrounded and slain.

⁴⁶ He was the illegitimate son of Thomas Tunstall and was born at Hackforth in the North Riding in 1474; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 52.

⁴⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 3. Brian's will (dated 16 Aug.) is recited in full and may be read in Whitaker, *op. cit.* ii, 271. He gave 40s. to the friars of Lancaster for 100 masses for his soul and 6s. 8d. to each house of pardon and prayer of which he was a brother; two priests were to sing for his soul in Tunstall Church during his son's minority, receiving £4 a year each. His wife was to have Thurland Castle and other lands for life; also all the tithe barns and hay he occupied in Tunstall parish.

The wardship of the heir was granted to Cuthbert Tunstall in August 1514; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 5288.

⁴⁸ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup.

⁴⁹ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 65.

⁵⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 947 (2), 1251 (2), 1392. In 1537 he was put in charge of Furness Abbey estates, one of his duties being to 'see that all curates thereabouts set forth the king's supremacy and the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome'; *ibid.* xii (1), 881. His signature was appended. He afterwards acted as a West Riding magistrate.

⁵¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 5. For a dispute as to his personal estate see *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 154, no. 127.

⁵² *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup.

⁵³ In 1564 the Bishop of Chester reported him as unfavourable to the queen's proceedings in religion; *Camd. Misc.* (Camd. Soc.), ix, 80. See also *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1566-79, p. 47.

⁵⁴ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 202, from *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* xxxvi, 2. He was 'suspected' but outwardly conforming in 1577; *ibid.* 216.

⁵⁵ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 47, m. 53.

⁵⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 6 (almost illegible); xv, no. 32.

⁵⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup.

⁵⁸ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, A 6574. The feet of fines show a number of sales. In 1598 he was specially assessed for his wife's recusancy, he himself being like his father a conformist externally; Gibson, *op. cit.* 262.

⁵⁹ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 166. A fine of 1605 shows that Francis Tunstall and Elizabeth his wife were still in possession; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 68, no. 42. In July the same year Francis Tunstall of Scargill and John Girlington of Thurland made a grant to William Batty of Over Burrow; Mr. Crofton's note. For later Tunstalls see *Foley, Rec. S. J.* v, 690-3.

Some of the family remained in the parish, for in 1629 Thomasin Tunstall and Alice Clopton, both described as of Fairthwaite, compounded for the two-thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for recusancy, paying fines of £2 10s. a year each; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173.

There is a Tunstall pedigree at the end of vol. ii of the *Chronicle of St. Monica's, L. w. in* (ed. Hamilton).

⁶⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 218.

⁶¹ *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 36.

⁶² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 93, no. 18; the plaintiff was George Pudsey.

It seems to be this Nicholas Girlington who died in 1628 holding a small estate in Torver in Furness and leaving a son John, aged sixteen. A brother Anthony was in possession; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 5.

⁶³ In 1608 Thurland Castle, Fairthwaite Park, the rectory of Tunstall and other possessions of John Girlington, recusant, were on that account granted on lease to Edmund Thurstan and others; *Pat. 5 Jas. I*, pt. xxi. The recusant lists include Nicholas Girlington (1619), Anthony Girlington (1625), William Girlington (1633), and John Girlington (1667); *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 494. John Girlington, another of the family, became a Benedictine in 1653 and died in 1729; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 136.

⁶⁴ In religion he was outwardly a conformist, and was high sheriff at the opening of the Civil War; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 325.

⁶⁵ He was denounced by the Parliament as a delinquent, but continued to act with Lord Strange, taking part in the attack upon Manchester; *ibid.* 14, 23, 45. At the beginning of 1643 he was in charge of Lancaster Castle, but had to abandon it to the Parliament; soon afterwards he assisted in the attack upon it; *ibid.* 84, 85.

⁶⁶ At York, 6 June 1642; Metcalfe, *op. cit.*

⁶⁷ Dugdale, *Visit.*

⁶⁸ *Civil War Tracts*, 344. His widow (see below) stated that he died in March 1645. Another account says that he was shot in the foot in a skirmish near East Bradford in Yorkshire, and eventually died of it. *ibid.* (Chet. Soc.), 42.

malevolent in those parts,' kept Thurland, but in June surrendered it to Colonel Assheton upon conditions which, as was alleged, he did not keep.⁶⁹ Later in the year he was again in possession, and having, wrote Colonel Rigby, the Parliamentary commander, 'drawn forces into his castle of Thurland, he began to plunder the country and commit robberies and murders. And thereupon for the suppression of him and his adherents I repaired thither, and after seven weeks' strait siege of the castle it was delivered unto me to be demolished, upon agreement to suffer him and all his in the castle to pass away with their lives and goods.' The Royalists of Cartmel and Furness had joined with those of Cumberland and Westmorland in an attempt to raise the siege, but were defeated on 1 October; the castle was surrendered two or three days later and almost demolished.⁷⁰

The heir, John Girlington, was born about 1638, so that he was a minor at his father's death. Thurland Castle and other lands were seized by the Parliament, and in 1646 were granted on lease to Edward Aspinwall and Robert Cunliffe, paying a rent to the agents for sequestration to the public use.⁷¹ The fortunes of the family were probably broken by the war, and though after the Restoration John Girlington acted as high sheriff in 1662-3⁷² and recorded a pedigree in 1665,⁷³ the whole estate or lordship was sold in 1698⁷⁴ to John Borrett, a wealthy London lawyer, afterwards of Shoreham.⁷⁵ By his will of 1738 he left Thurland to his son Thomas, who died in 1751, leaving two daughters. The elder, Susannah, married William Evelyn, and her trustees sold to Robert Welch in December 1771.⁷⁶ In 1780 Robert's son Henry sold it to Miles North of Newton, who had inherited part of the lands of Thurland from his grandfather James Bordrigge, brother-in-law and beneficiary under the will of John Borrett. The North family retained it until 1885, in which



LEES of Thurland.
*Argent two bars raguly
between three crosslets
fitchy in chief and a
falcon in base all gules.*

year it was sold by Mr. North North to the late Edward Brown Lees of Clarksfield, Oldham.⁷⁷ He died in 1896, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mr. Eric Brown Lees, now lord of the manors of Tunstall, Cantsfield and Burrow.⁷⁸

THURLAND CASTLE⁷⁹ is situated about half a mile to the west of Cantsfield village and about a quarter of a mile to the south of Tunstall, and stands on a low natural mound completely encircled by a moat about 25 ft. wide filled with water. The site, which is at the foot of the slope of a hill between the River Greeta on the south and the Cant Beck on the north, was originally a defensive one, the castle effectively commanding the whole of its surroundings. The building appears to have been originally erected in the 14th century, and early in the 15th century Sir Thomas Tunstall obtained a licence to crenellate the house. Very little of this building, however, now remains, it having been left in a more or less ruinous state after the siege in 1643, when the interior was burned and a considerable portion of the house destroyed. Sir John Girlington fitted up a few apartments on the site of the hall and adjoining rooms when he was high sheriff in 1662-3,⁸⁰ but the house remained in a ruined state till 1809, when it was partly restored by Richard Toulmin North, from designs by Jeffrey Wyatt. The original building was built round three sides of a courtyard, the fourth or south side of which was occupied by a gateway. The hall was at the east and the kitchen and offices at the west end of the north wing; the east wing contained the chapel, and the west wing, which has now disappeared, probably consisted of stables and outbuildings. Wyatt's rebuilding is said to have consisted of the 'chapel and entrance court,'⁸¹ and some years later, about 1829, further additions, which however were never completed, were made to the east wing, extending it southward.⁸² A fire which occurred on 17 April 1876 destroyed the greater part of Wyatt's work, and since that date the house has been almost entirely rebuilt and is now practically a modern mansion.⁸³ Whitaker, writing in 1819, states that the first rebuilding was 'very judiciously' done on the old foundations, 'the preservation of the old walls as far as they reach having a most

⁶⁹ *Civil War Tracts*, 106, 140.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 148-51. Rigby's letter to the Speaker is dated 17 Oct.; he says: 'Though I endeavoured to have preserved all the combustible materials therein from fire, yet I could not therein prevail with the common soldiers without great displeasure,' and he asks for an indemnity.

There is another account by an eyewitness in *War in Lancs.* (41), which says that the siege began in the middle of August; the main body of the besiegers was at Mr. Cantsfield's house, about half a mile from Thurland, and their ordnance was planted on the east side of the castle, which was strong and resolutely defended.

⁷¹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 72. The widow Katherine, who afterwards married Adam Bland, in 1646 claimed her dower and thirds and the discharge of her own lands, worth £400 a year. The fine was fixed at £800; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1096. The son John, aged sixteen, in 1654 sent in a petition; *ibid.* 1097. Nothing is said about recusancy in the reports.

⁷² *P.R.O. List*, 73. As shown above John Girlington was afterwards a recusant and in 1690 was considered a Jacobite; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1690-1, pp. 22-3.

⁷³ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 119. He had four daughters — Magdalene, Katherine, Elizabeth and Margaret; through the second, the eventual heiress, an interest in Thurland came to the Butlers of Rawcliffe; Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 494; i, 365.

Margaret wife of John Girlington of Thurland was a convicted recusant in the time of Charles II; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 248.

⁷⁴ The date is due to Col. North. In a fine of 1693 respecting the manor of Tunstall, the advowson of the church, &c., John Girlington was deforciant and Robert Fowler plaintiff; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 230, m. 165. A brass plate in the church states that John Girlington died in 1706, aged sixty-nine.

⁷⁵ Borrett presented to Tunstall Church in 1699. See Hasted, *Kent*, i, 317, for the Borretts.

⁷⁶ To the deed of December 1771 the

parties were (1) William Scawen, (2) William Evelyn and Susanna his wife, (3) Robert Welch; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 12 Geo. III, m. 96. In a fine in 1783 respecting Thurland Castle, the manor of Tunstall, &c., the deforciant was Miles North, Charles Jackson, Alice his wife, Jonathan Webster and Dorothy his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 409, m. 19. For the North family see the account of Whittington.

⁷⁷ Information of Col. North.

⁷⁸ Pedigree in Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

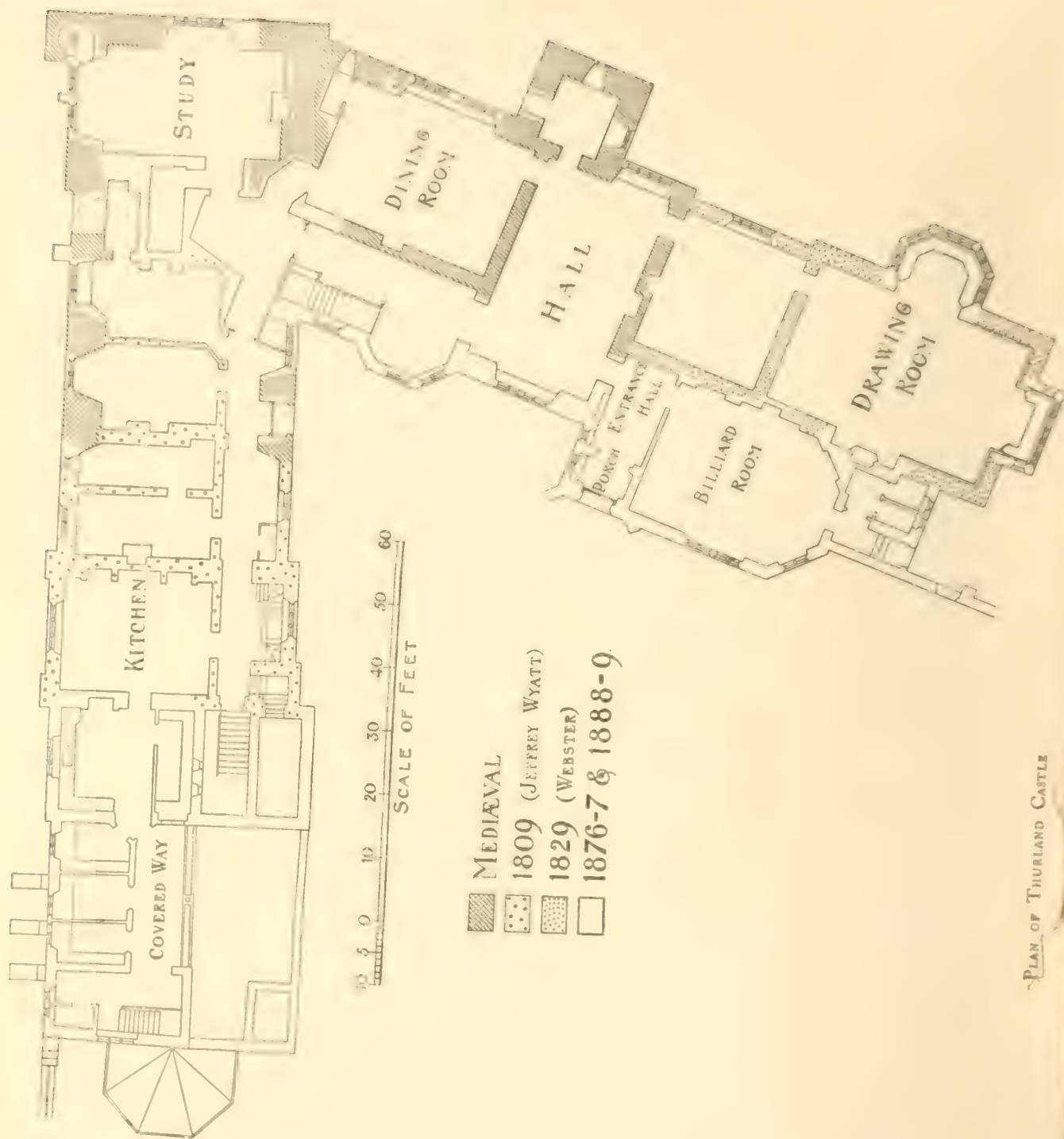
⁷⁹ A block plan of the house and site is given in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 551, where the earthworks are described.

⁸⁰ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 273-4.

⁸¹ *Dict. of Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), viii, 78. Wyatt prepared the plans, but the work was carried out under the superintendence of Webster, architect, of Kendal.

⁸² Webster was the architect.

⁸³ The work of rebuilding has been done at two principal periods; the first immediately after the fire in 1876, the last in 1888, Messrs. Austin & Paley of Lancaster being the architects.



PLAN OF THURLAND CASTLE

happy effect on the colour of the whole,⁸⁴ and later rebuildings have preserved such parts of the old building as were left by Wyatt. The existing house is a reconstruction of the old north and east wings, the former being about 128 ft. in length, with an average width of 28 ft. and having a later extension to the west; and the latter, which is swung round to the west at an acute angle, 125 ft. in length. The building is of two stories in the castellated style of domestic architecture, with mullioned and transomed windows and embattled parapets, the east and west ends of the north wing being carried up as towers. The whole of the interior has been remodelled and the chapel has ceased to exist, the only portions of the original building now remaining being probably the lower parts of the external walling of the east end of the north wing and the north end of the east wing. It is, however, difficult actually to distinguish the extent of the ancient walling, as the rubble masonry erected at the beginning of the last century, much of which still remains, has now weathered so as to have the appearance of much earlier work. Only two architectural features of the mediaeval house remain, one a small slit window opening, now built up, at the north end of the east wing, and the other an interesting gritstone doorway on the south side of the north wing, probably of early 15th-century date, with trefoiled pointed head and external hood-mould. The jambs of the doorway, which probably opened on to the screens at the west end of the hall, have been carved with ornament, of which that on the west side remains, consisting of two fleurs de lis, a lion, a pomegranate and a rose. On the east side the ornament has been worn away, but on the soffit of the middle foil, at the crown of the arch, there is a carved head. The wall is here 5 ft. 6 in. thick, as on the north side of the hall, but the walls at the north end of the east wing are a foot less. The house is approached from the south by a bridge over

the moat, the entrance being in the east wing facing the courtyard, and a terrace with stone retaining wall and buttresses runs along the north and east sides, forming upper and lower gardens between the moat and the house.

The manor of *CANTSFIELD* properly so called, of which Thurland was held, belonged to a family using the local name, but little is known of its history.⁸⁵ About the middle of the 13th century Sir Richard de Cansfield married Aline Fleming and so acquired the manor of Aldingham. They had three children, John, William and Agnes, the last ultimately succeeding. She married Robert de Harrington, and their son John inherited Cantsfield and Aldingham.^{85a} The lordship thus passed to the Harringtons of Aldingham, but a smaller manor of Cantsfield was long held by a family, also surnamed Cansfield,⁸⁶ whose principal seat was at Robert Hall in Tatham,⁸⁷ and has descended in the same way to Captain Frederick Gerard. No manor is now claimed.

But few other estates appear in the records.⁸⁸ Robert Townson, who had served in the Civil War under Sir John Girdlington, compounded for his 'delinquency' in 1649 by a fine of £2 5s.⁸⁹ Christopher Parkinson of Laithbuts and Nicholas Gardnett in 1717 registered their estates as 'Papists.'⁹⁰

Thomas de Tunstall obtained the king's licence in 1397 to endow a chaplain to celebrate daily in the church of Tunstall.⁹¹ This chantry seems to have been transferred to the altar of St. John Baptist in the chapel in Thurland Castle, for in 1469 John Bentham was appointed its chaplain.⁹² The right of presentation belonged to Cockersand Abbey, and one of the canons acted as cantarist.⁹³ At the Suppression in 1547 Abraham Clitheroe was the priest, celebrating daily for the souls of his founders, and having a stipend of £6 a year from lands in Wennington and elsewhere.⁹⁴ Since then there has been no place of worship in the township.

⁸⁴ *Richmondshire*, ii, 274, where there is an illustration showing the ruins of the west wing. There are also two views of Thurland Castle by N. G. Philips, published in 1823, one of which shows the ruins of the west wing, but the other, purporting to be a view within the courtyard, is difficult to understand, the position of the existing mediaeval doorway being obviously incorrect in relation to other parts of the building. The remains of the gateway are shown in this picture.

⁸⁵ See the accounts of Farleton in Melling and Thurnham. One Beatrice de Stainford, widow, gave to Joan wife of John de Cantsfield 3 oxgangs of land in Cansfield, with a part of the mill, at the rent of a pound of cummin yearly; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 1171. John de Cansfield in 1235 obtained from Joan de Cansfield an oxgang of land she held in dower, while granting 2 other oxgangs to Uchtrede Prat, Alice his wife and William Kidel; *Final Conc.* i, 66. It was probably the same John who in 1252 obtained from Hugh de Morewich the manor of Farleton and a release of the 26s. 8d. rent for the tenement held of Hugh in Cantsfield; *ibid.* 113. In 1251 John de Cansfield was a free tenant in the Mowbray fief in Ewecross in Yorkshire; *Yorks. Inq.* (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), i, 25.

^{85a} *Furness Couch*, (Chet. Soc.), 84. In 1285 the heir of Sir Richard de Cansfield held the six plough-lands in Cantsfield and

Farleton of the lord of Hornby by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 262. John de Harrington held a moiety of the manor of Cantsfield in 1319; *ibid.* ii, 37.

⁸⁶ Its connexion with the older family is unknown, as also is the descent, till the 16th century. A John de Cansfield occurs in 1318-19; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, pp. 78, 394. A Robert Cansfield appears at Tatham in 1376, and was no doubt the owner of Robert Hall. A later Robert, perhaps of this family, was dead in 1520, when the custody of Anne (Agnes) and Elizabeth his daughters and heirs was granted to Thomas Cansfield and others; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxii, 50. They proved their age in 1527-8, Agnes having been born at Lancaster in 1505 and Elizabeth in 1510; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. vi, no. 42. Elizabeth 'daughter and sole heir' of Robert Cansfield married William Charnock of Leyland; *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 104.

⁸⁷ John Cansfield died in 1515 holding an estate in Cantsfield, not styled a manor, of Sir Edward Stanley Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. iv, no. 9. Elizabeth his widow held the capital messuage of Cantsfield for her life.

Thomas Cansfield held in 1597, but the tenure was not recorded; *ibid.* xvii, no. 4. The estate was called a manor in fines dating from 1602 to 1695, already cited in the account of Robert Hall;

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 64, no. 190, &c.

Elizabeth and Francis Batty in 1585 claimed lands called oxgang in Cantsfield against Thomas Cansfield; see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 156, 169.

⁸⁸ William Clifton of Kidsnappe died in 1517 holding lands in Cantsfield of John Cansfield by a rent of 2½d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. v, no. 21. This estate passed to George Kirkby and his brother William; *ibid.* xi, no. 8; xvii, no. 16. Francis Townson and others had common of pasture in Cow Close in 1584 in right of William Kirkby; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 142.

Thomas Garnett died in 1610 holding in Cantsfield of Lord Morley as of his manor of Thurland by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq.* p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 175.

John Smith in 1627 also held of Lord Morley as of his manor of Thurland; his heir was his son Thomas, aged thirty-seven; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1070.

The Morleys of Wennington had lands in Tunstall and Cantsfield which were sold to Henry Marsden in 1674; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 192, m. 11.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2112.

⁹⁰ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 146. ⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 82.

⁹² *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 401. Sir Thomas Tunstall is said to have presented him.

⁹³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 157.

⁹⁴ *Raines, Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 233-4.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

BURROW WITH BURROW

Borch, Dom. Bk. ; Burg, 1212 ; Burgh, 1251.

This township has an area of 2,426 acres,¹ a large part of it lying in the level country bordering on the Lune, which forms the western boundary. To the east the country soon becomes hilly, and in the north-east corner attains 900 ft. above sea level on the side of Barbon Fell. Leck Beck runs down near the south-east border till the more level ground is reached, passing under Collen or Cowan Bridge, by which is Overtown, and then it goes south-west to join the Lune, thus dividing Over Burrow on the north from Nether Burrow on the south. The population in 1901 was 188.

The principal roads are those from Lancaster and Settle to Kirkby Lonsdale coming from the south and south-east respectively and joining in Westmorland just beyond the northern boundary. A minor road branches off to the north-west from Nether Burrow to Overtown and Leck. The Ingleton branch of the London and North-Western Railway crosses the township, and has a station called Kirkby Lonsdale a mile and a half from that town.

Among the names occurring in 17th-century deeds are Burrow Breck, Leck Breck, Hartgrave,

Gibholme, Seggs, Skawbottom, Stangs, Park and Yannam (Avenam).

In 1066 *BURROW* was held in *MANORS* moieties, one part belonging to Earl Tostig as a member of his fee of Whit-

tington and the other to Orm as part of Thornton in Lonsdale. The former portion was assessed as three plough-lands, and probably the latter was so too.² Later they were granted to the Gernets as part of the forester's fee,³ and were subdivided among younger branches of the family, one or more taking the local surname.⁴ Richard de Burgh and Matthew de Burgh seem to have held Nether Burrow and Over Burrow respectively in 1252, and their descendants occur from time to time⁵ down to 1370, when William de Tunstall acquired both manors,⁶ which have since remained part of the fee or lordship of Thurland and Tunstall.⁷ The Botelers of Warrington had some



FENWICK of Burrow.
Per bend indented argent
and azure six martlets,
three and three, barwise
counterchanged within a
bordure wavy of the
second.

¹ 2,425, including 43 acres of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a, 288a.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43. Roger Gernet of Halton was in 1252 found to have held six plough-lands in Burrow by service of the forest, his undertenants being Richard and Matthew de Burgh, holding by knight's service; he also had a mill there; *ibid.* 187.

⁴ Roger Gernet of Burrow was acting in 1212; *ibid.* 2. The custody of the land and heir of Matthew Gernet of Burrow and Leck was in 1215 granted to Roger Gernet (of Halton); *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 222. In 1251 Roger Gernet of Caton held a plough-land in the vill of Burrow of Matthew de Burgh by knight's service, also a third part of the mill there of the said Matthew; *ibid.* 185, 224-5.

A Roger Gernet of Burrow was a benefactor of Cocksand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 834-9. Matthew de Burgh gave land in Caton to the Hospitallers and to Cocksand; *ibid.* 854, 878.

⁵ John and Godith, son and daughter of Richard de Burgh, made grants to Cocksand; *Chartul.* iii, 898-9. John de Burgh the younger and Ellen widow of John le Engleys had a dispute as to dower in 1258-9; *Curia Regis R.* 164, m. 35. In 1272 William son of Richard de Burgh, being of full age, sought the manor of Little Burrow from William le Boteler; *ibid.* 206, m. 5.

Matthew de Burgh occurs in 1291; *Assize R.* 407, m. 4. In the next year he resisted a claim for 2s. rent from Great Burrow, said to be due to the priory of Conishead till William le Boteler refused it. Matthew said that he had entered through William de Burgh, to whom William le Boteler demised; *ibid.* 408, m. 73. He also resisted with success claims by William son of John de Burgh, a minor, in Burrow, and by Katherine sister of John de Caton in Great Burrow; *ibid.* m. 44, 11 d. John de Ireby claimed a messuage by inheritance

in 1301 against Matthew de 'Overburgh', but having become a Dominican friar he did not pursue his suit; *ibid.* 419, m. 3.

Agnes widow of William de Burgh in 1318 claimed dower in Burrow against the following: Roger son of William de Burgh and Denise his wife, William son of John de Burgh (1 oxgang of land), Juliana widow of John de Burgh (2 oxgangs, &c.), William son of Hugh (1 oxgang), Richard son of William son of Richard (1 oxgang), Alice widow of William son of Richard (1 oxgang), Alice daughter of John de Burgh (1 oxgang); also against Roger son of Matthew de Burgh (five messuages, two mills, 1 oxgang of land, &c.), and against Master Roger de Whittington; *De Banco R.* 221, m. 229 d., 219 d.

The Abbot of Croxton made a claim against John son of Matthew de Burgh in 1323-4; *Assize R.* 425, m. 2. At Burrow in November 1324 the above-named Roger son of Matthew de Burgh made a feoffment of the manors of Over Burrow and Nether Burrow with the water mills and fulling mills thereto belonging, and all his lordship in Leck with the inclosure called Fairthwaite (Fagherthway); *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A 8524.

Matthew son of Roger de Burgh had succeeded by 1329, when Maud widow of Gilbert de Burgh had a suit with him; *Assize R.* 427, m. 3 d. He was defendant again in 1334 when John son of Robert the Clerk recovered a rent of 13s. 4d. from the manor of Burrow, which had formerly been assigned to him by Roger son of Matthew de Burgh (Coram Rege R. 297, m. 17 d.), also in 1337, Henry de Croft and Isabel his wife being plaintiffs; *Assize R.* 1424, m. 11 d. About the same time William de Burgh, harper, claimed an oxgang of land against Adam son of Matthew de Burgh and an acre against Richard son of William son of Richard Hughson, which acre he said was given to his parents, John de Burgh and Juliana his wife, by William son of John de Burgh; *De Banco R.* 304, m. 490 d.;

309, m. 329 d. Matthew and Adam de Burgh in 1337 attested a release by Hugh son of Richard son of William son of Hesberne to John son of William son of Wille of a toft near Ellerbeck, on the west side of the highway, as far as 'Tollingkrig' (? Collen Bridge) in Newbigging in the vill of Great Burrow in Lonsdale; *Levens Hall D.*

Matthew son of Roger de Burgh occurs again in 1346, but was dead in 1350; *De Banco R.* 347, m. 33; 362, m. 86 d. The wardship of Roger son and heir of Matthew de Burgh was claimed by William de Tunstall in 1367; it had been granted by William de Dacre to Geoffrey de Wrightington, who had demised to the claimant; *ibid.* 427, m. 96.

William son of Gilbert de Grantham complained of waste by William Smith of Newbigging in 1356; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 25. Gilbert de Burgh claimed a messuage and an oxgang of land against Thomas son of John de Tunstall in 1358; *Assize R.* 438, m. 8.

⁶ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 178. The deforcianta were Robert de Dykehead and Isolda his wife; it is not known how they acquired possession. In 1377 William de Tunstall granted a piece of land in Nether Burrow to Sarah widow of Matthew de Burgh for life; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 24, no. 26.

⁷ See the account of Cantsfield. In 1415 Sir Thomas Tunstall was said to hold the manors of Burrow and Leck of Thomas Lord Dacre by the rent of a rose; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 115. In 1500 the manors were held of Lord Dacre, but the services were not known; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 37. Later Over Burrow and Nether Burrow were called separate manors held of Lord Dacre in socage; *ibid.* x, no. 5.

Three manors were named in 1605, viz. Over Burrow, Nether Burrow and Overtown; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 68, no. 42.

In 1630 at the court leet of the manor of Tunstall, John Girlington being lord,

LONSDALE HUNDRED

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lordship in Burrow, but its origin and extent are unknown.^{7a}

Richard Richmond obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Burrow and Tunstall in 1373, and also in the lands in Burrow which he held jointly with Elizabeth his wife.⁸ Burrow was included in the grant of free warren to William de Tunstall in 1376.

Various minor estates occur from time to time,⁹ but the principal one has for long been that of Burrow Hall. It is said to have been sold by the Girlingtons about 1650 to a Tatham,¹⁰ whose heiresses Jane and Alice carried it in marriage to John Fenwick of Nunriding in Northumberland (1687) and Thomas

Robson of Bishop Auckland (1686), the former eventually succeeding to the whole.¹¹ By the marriage (1841) of Sarah Fenwick Bowen,¹² granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Fenwick (formerly Lambert) of Burrow, with Edward Matthew Reid, who afterwards took the surname of Fenwick,¹³ the estates, which included also the manor of Claughton in Lonsdale, have descended to their grandson Mr. Robert Edward Fenwick.¹⁴ No manor is claimed. The Batty family was of long continuance, and one of them had his estate sequestered as a Royalist during the Civil War.¹⁵

The tolls of Collen¹⁶ or Cowan Bridge, on the boundary of Burrow and Leck, were in and before

a dispute as to a cartway in Over Burrow was decided; Batty D.

^{7a} In 1356 William Boteler of Warrington granted a rent of 40s. from the manor of Little Burrow in Lonsdale to John de Winwick, treasurer of York Minster, and he gave it to Norton Priory; Close, 32 Edw. III, m. 6, 15. See note 5 above.

⁸ Charter R. 162 (47-51 Edw. III), m. 10, no. 24. The surname does not occur again.

⁹ Adam Gibson of Old Wennington and Anabil his wife held a messuage and land in Nether Burrow in 1380; *Final Conc.* iii, 10. A John Gibson of Over Burrow died in 1661 under age; he was son of Francis Gibson and the inheritance was divided among three sisters. One of them married Brian Batty in 1665, and he afterwards acquired a further part of the estate; Batty D.

Anthony Edmundson died in 1631 holding lands in Over Burrow of John Girlington as of his manor of Over Burrow. His heir was a son William, aged four; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 401. Another William Edmundson died in 1636 holding Burrowfield of John Girlington, and leaving a son and heir William, aged nineteen; *ibid.* 400. William Edmundson of the Cragg, in Botton, heir of Anthony Edmundson of Nether Leck, is named in the Batty deeds in 1638. In the same deeds there occurs 'Colonel Edward Briggs, of Overburrow, esquire,' in 1654; he was living in 1661.

¹⁰ Nicholas Tatham occurs in 1649; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 155. His will was proved in 1671.

¹¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 624; Jane and Alice are styled daughters and co-heirs of Nicholas Tatham of the Old Hall of Nether Burrow. John Fenwick acquired the manor of Claughton by purchase.

John Fenwick of Burrow Hall made a grant to John son and heir of Francis Batty in 1700, and in 1711 made another in conjunction with John his son and heir-apparent by his deceased wife Jane daughter of Nicholas Tatham; Batty D.

Robert son of John Fenwick of Burrow entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1706, aged seventeen; Mayor, *Admissions*, ii, 180. He represented Lancaster in Parliament from 1741 to 1747, being described as of the 'Country Party'; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 125. He rebuilt and enlarged Burrow Hall. He died in 1749, being succeeded by his brother Nicholas, who died the following year.

A nephew, John Wilson, succeeded, and in 1751 a Private Act was passed 'to enable John Fenwick lately called John Wilson to take the name and arms of

Fenwick, in accordance with the wills of Robert and Nicholas Fenwick'; 24 Geo. II, cap. 31. On John's death in 1757 his brother Thomas followed, taking the name of Fenwick. Then Nicholas Tatham, son of their sister, succeeded, being followed by the son of a second sister, viz. Thomas Lambert, who took the name of Fenwick; Baines, *loc. cit.* Thomas Fenwick made a settlement of his estates in 1801.

The story of the above John and Thomas Wilson, or Fenwick, has a remarkable passage, thus related by Mr. Joseph Gillow: 'Mrs. Anne Fenwick, only child of Thomas Benison of Hornby Hall . . . in 1752 married a neighbouring squire, John Fenwick of Burrow Hall. It was a marriage of affection, though he was not a Catholic, and to enable him temporarily to raise money she had made over her estates to him and his heirs. When later he would have reconveyed the property he found difficulty in doing so owing to the penal laws against Catholics, and before it could be done, on one fatal morning in 1757 his lifeless body was brought home to his wife from the hunting field. As Mr. Fenwick died without issue his widow was left to the tender mercies of his brother and heir, Thomas Fenwick, a lawyer of Gray's Inn, who took full advantage of the disabilities under which Catholics lay to deprive his sister-in-law of her property. After some years it was decided by arbitration that she should have Hornby Hall for her use. Her debts paid, and an annuity of £250. . . . The payments awarded by the arbitrators were withheld by her brother-in-law, and Mrs. Fenwick was obliged to bring an action for recovery, when she obtained a verdict for £18,000. Thomas Fenwick procured a stay of execution, and the good widow, owing to her religion, was at a deadlock. However, being a woman of great spirit, and having good introductions, she obtained the ear of Lord Chancellor Camden and through his powerful pleading a Private Act was passed in 1772 which partially rescued her from the injustice of the statutes and indeed was the forerunner of the first Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1778'; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 322. She died in 1777.

The relief Act passed in 1772 embodied the widow's statement of her wrongs; in particular 'that the said Thomas Fenwick availing himself of the disability which your said subject is under on account of her religion, of the personal protection he is entitled to as a member of Parliament, and of the total insufficiency of his personal estate, has already reduced your said subject to a state of the greatest distress and obliging her (by

refusing payment of the several sums so secured to her and laying her under a necessity of engaging in many expensive suits concerning the same, and of borrowing money for her subsistence and support) to contract debts which she is wholly unable to pay, and is in daily fear and apprehension of a gaol and of wanting the necessities of life.' The Act reimbursed her to the extent of £6,873 cash and secured £400 annuity. The estates included West Hall in Whittington, lands, &c., in Hornby, Roeburndale, Farleton, Botton, Tatham and elsewhere; *Pal. Note-bk.*, iii, 262.

¹² Only child of William Shattock Bowen, surgeon.

¹³ Mr. E. M. Fenwick, son of Edward James Reid of Jamaica, was M.P. for Lancaster (Liberal) 1864-70. He died suddenly in 1877. Mrs. Fenwick died in 1882. Their son and heir Thomas Fenwick Fenwick died at Burrow Hall, 12 Oct. 1907, aged sixty-five. His younger brother Edward Nicholas Fenwick Fenwick, magistrate at Bow Street, London, died in May 1908. This information is due to Mrs. (Mary) Fenwick, widow of the late T. F. Fenwick.

¹⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁵ In 1469 an agreement was made between John and William Batty respecting a messuage and land in Burrow; the remainders were to the male issue of John and in default to William's sons, Alexander and William, and their male issue; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* 9 Edw. IVb.

Richard and George Batty had a dispute concerning lands in Overtown and Netherburrow in 1581; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 107. Leonard Batty and Elizabeth his wife were deforciant and Francis, Richard and Simon Batty among the plaintiffs in fines respecting lands in Overtown and Netherburrow in 1595-7; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 57, m. 95; 58, m. 11. The pedigree can be traced from Christopher Batty (1574) to Thomas Batty, who died in 1781, having bequeathed his estate to Agnes wife of John Addison of Preston, whose descendants retain it; note by Mr. H. T. Crofton, to whom are due other particulars of the family. Leonard Batty died at his house at Nethergale in 1627, leaving a son and heir William, aged thirty-one; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 39. Richard Batty of Netherburrow had his estate sequestered by the Parliament because he 'took part in the first war' on the side of Chas. I. He compounded by a fine of £7 10s.; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 155.

¹⁶ 'Collingbrigke' is named in a charter of about 1200; *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 895.

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1511 held by the burgesses of Lancaster.¹⁷ In 1562 William Redmayne of Ireby held them by grant of Francis Tunstall of Aldcliffe.¹⁸

LECK

Lech, Dom. Bk.; Lecke, 1212; Lec, 1251; Leek, Leke, 1346.

The western boundary of the township is formed by the Roman road going north to Carlisle, which here is about 200 ft. above sea level. From it the surface gradually rises by successive undulations till the foot of the fell is reached, and then it ascends steeply by Leck Fell and Greycarth Fell till a height of 2,000 ft. is reached at the meeting point of Lancashire, Westmorland and Yorkshire. The area is 4,636½ acres,¹ and in 1901 the population numbered 211.

The principal road is that from Settle to Kirkby Lonsdale, which crosses the lower end of the township and has a branch north-east to the village of Leck and then up the fell side. Close to the main road the London and North-Western Railway Company's Ingleton branch runs through, but has no station.

In 1066 *LECK*, as three plough-MANORS lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Whittington lordship,² and later was like Burrow granted to the Forester of Lancaster,

and descended with Halton.³ Two plough-lands in it were granted to the Gernets of Caton and Burrow,⁴ and these appear to have formed the manor of Leck, afterwards held with Burrow by the Tunstall family,⁵ and reckoned as three—Over Leck, Nether Leck and Todgill.⁶ Gifts were made to Cockersand Abbey,⁷ and these were transferred to Croxton Abbey,⁸ which held other lands,⁹ and this estate also was called a manor.¹⁰

The Tunstalls' part of Leck descended like Thurland till the 17th century. An estate in Leck was purchased from — Robinson by Robert Welch of Caton, who acquired Thurland in 1771. The Leck Hall estate has continued to descend in his family,¹¹ but no manor is claimed.

There is little about the township in the records, but families surnamed Leck¹² and Fairthwaite¹³ occur in earlier times and Edmundson and others later.¹⁴ About 1555 there was a dispute concerning Loglands pasture.¹⁵

The origin of the chapel of Leck is *CHURCH* unknown. Before the Reformation it was probably served by the canons of Croxton, either in person or by a chaplain. Its fate after the destruction of the abbey is uncertain. The chapel is not mentioned in the list of 1610 or in the clerical subsidies of Charles I, and even in 1650 it had neither maintenance nor minister, though there was a congregation desiring to have it made

¹⁷ Roper, *Hist. of Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 141.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz., xlv, R4.

¹ 4,631 acres; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43. William son of Benedict Gernet gave 2 oxgangs of land in Leck to his sister Margery, who was to render a pound of pepper yearly, another oxgang there to Osbert by the same rent, and 30 acres in Alton (old town) to Gilbert son of Orm, by a rent of spurs or 3d.; *ibid.* 44.

⁴ In 1252 Roger Gernet of Halton held one plough-land in Leck and the mill there in demesne; the other plough-lands were held of him by Matthew de Burgh and the heir of Caton by knight's service. All belonged to the fee of the forest; *ibid.* 187.

Roger de Caton had died a year before holding a plough-land in Leck of Roger Gernet of Halton as above; he had 6 oxgangs in demesne, and the other 2 had been granted to the Abbot of Croxton in free alms. In addition he held half a plough-land of Matthew de Burgh, likewise by knight's service; *ibid.* 185.

⁵ Only 1 oxgang of land in Leck, with 6s. 8d. rent, was included in the purchase of the manors of Over Burrow and Nether Burrow by William de Tunstall in 1370; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 179.

After the forfeiture by Sir Richard Tunstall in the time of Edward IV, part of his estate, viz. the manor of Leck, with water mill, &c., half the manor of Cantsfield and other lands were granted in 1466 to John Tunstall; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 422.

⁶ The manors of Burrow and Leck were held of Lord Dacre by services unknown in 1499; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 37. The manors of Over Leck and Nether Leck with messuages,

&c., there were in 1557 held of Lord Dacre in socage; *ibid.* x, no. 5. Francis Tunstall as lord of the manor claimed common of pasture on Leck Fell in 1594; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 318, 329. In 1605 the manors of Over Leck, Nether Leck and Todgill are named in a Tunstall feoffment; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 68, no. 42.

⁷ *Cockersand Charnul.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 894-7. The benefactors were Matthew Gernet, Godith his wife (1 oxgang of land), Roger Gernet of Burrow, William son of Sir Roger Gernet of Halton and Godith daughter of Richard de Burgh. In 1268 Ughtred de Leck held the land by a rent of 6d., with ½ mark at death. The 'court of the brethren' is named, and the field-names, &c., include Cultirbeck, Lidiat, Langavenam, Langland on Haverbergh, Linbutt in Brackenwray.

⁸ *Ibid.* 895; a rent of 4s. a year was to be paid. The Croxton canons agreed to take land of the same value in exchange for that in Leck, should the Cockersand canons be able to purchase it. The 4s. rent was paid down to 1537; *ibid.* iv, 1292-3.

⁹ See the Caton inquest above cited. Matthew de Burgh was in 1325 allowed to grant to Croxton Abbey a rent of 23s. 6d. from his lands in Leck; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 128. In 1336 Richard de Craven, Godith his wife and William his son claimed half an oxgang of land against the Abbot of Croxton; *De Banco R.* 305, m. 171d.

¹⁰ In 1498 the Abbot of Croxton was summoned to prove his right to view of frankpledge in Leck; *Pal. of Lanc. Write Prothon.* 13 Hen. VII. This privilege was not mentioned in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 377.

¹¹ Information of Col. North. The present owner of Leck Hall is Mr. Henry E. P. Welch, J.P., son of the late Henry Thomas Welch.

¹² William son of John the Clerk of Leck occurs in 1347 and John his son in 1348; *De Banco R.* 352, m. 368; 355, m. 226d.

John de Leck in 1352-4 claimed a messuage and land in Burrow and Leck against Robert de Martindale and Alice his wife. It was alleged that Richard del Bank had granted it to John del Bank and his issue in the time of Edward I; that John had a son and heir William, whose son was the plaintiff. Alice defended as daughter of Margaret daughter and co-heir of one Thomas Muscel. Margaret's sister Alice had a son and heir John Rydale; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 8; 3, m. 5. It may be noted that a Simon Ridell claimed lands in Todgill and Leck in 1591; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 513.

¹³ In 1262 Adam son of Thomas de Fairthwaite (Fauerwayt) obtained an oxgang of land in Leck from Roger son of Adam de Ritthow and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 136. An Adam Faytwayt, perhaps the same, occurs in 1277; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 11. Thomas son of Thomas de Fairthwait appears in 1347; *De Banco R.* 349, m. 311d. William Fairthwaite was a tenant of Cockersand Abbey in Leck in 1451-61 and Oliver Fairthwaite in 1501-37. His rent was 6d., so that he was the successor of the Ughtred de Leck of 1268; *Chartul.* iii, 1292-3. In 1565 Michael Redmayne acquired a messuage, &c., in Leck and Todgill from John Fairthwaite, Anne his wife and William Craven; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 27, m. 134.

¹⁴ Anthony Edmundson held in 1631 in Leck of John Girlington as of his manor of Leck; he also held in Over Burrow; Towneley MS. C8, 13 (Chet. Soc.), 401. Thomas Nelson held similarly in 1636, leaving a son and heir John, aged twenty-one; *ibid.* 913.

¹⁵ *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 197.

parochial.¹⁶ Nothing seems to have been done, and in 1717 it was recorded to be 'uncertainly served,' though a curate had been licensed in 1695. The vicar of Tunstall preached there four times a year and read prayers sometimes.¹⁷ The certified income was only £2 18s. a year. Augmentations have been secured, and the net value is now stated as £196 a year.¹⁸ A district chapelry was formed in 1859.¹⁹ The present church of St. Peter was built in 1879. In 1691 the inhabitants elected Thomas Hunter, the schoolmaster, to be reader at Leck Chapel,²⁰ but in 1725 the vicar of Tunstall nominated, as he did till 1899, when the patronage was transferred to the Welch family, and Mr. H. E. P. Welch is now patron.

The following have been curates and vicars ²¹ :—

- 1775 John Marshall
- 1823 Samuel Blyth ²²
- 1825 John Merry, B.A.
- 1827 Edward Thurtell ²³

- 1837 Robert Dunderdale, M.A.²⁴ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1870 Humphrey Edward Owen, M.A. (Hertford Coll., Oxf.)
- 1874 George Turner Tatham, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1893 Josiah Brown Pearson, D.D.²⁵ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1895 William Armstrong Buck, M.A. (Peterhouse, Camb.)
- 1896 Charles Coverdale Tancock, M.A. (Exeter Coll., Oxf.)
- 1899 Francis Hanmer Webb-Peploe, M.A.²⁶ (Pembroke Coll., Camb.)
- 1904 Thomas Simcox Lea, B.D.²⁷ (Hertford Coll., Oxf.)
- 1907 James Turner, M.A.²⁸ (Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.)

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Cowan Bridge.

WHITTINGTON

Witetune, Dom. Bk.; Wittington, 1212; Witthinton, 1252; Wytinton, 1254; Quitanton, 1259; Whytinton, 1277; Qwytington, 1300.

Whittington is a township and parish on the right bank of the Lune, with an area of 4,416 acres¹ and a population in 1901 numbering 390. About a quarter of the extent is formed by the level ground along the Lune; the rest is hilly, heights of 560 ft. and 600 ft. being attained near or on the western border. The township was formerly divided into two parts, Whittington proper to the north, 2,437½ acres, and Newton with Docker to the south, 1,978½ acres. The village of Whittington, with the parish church, lies about a mile from the Lune, where the level tract spoken of begins to rise towards the hills. To the north of it is Sellet and to the south-west is West Hall. Newton is to the south of Whittington, with Coneygarth on its eastern side, and Docker is the south-west corner of the township.

A small house near the church locally known as the manor-house bears the initials W. B. and is dated 1658.

The principal road is one from Arkholme northwards to Kirkby Lonsdale, passing through Newton and Whittington; from it minor roads go west to Docker and to Hutton Roof. The Lune is crossed by a ford leading to Tunstall. The Midland and Furness Railways' Carnforth and Hellifield line just touches the southern border.

The importance of Whittington in 1066 as the head of a lordship did not survive the Conquest, and the later history of the parish has been singularly uneventful. The Scots appear to have wrought great mischief in their raid of 1322, judging by the diminution in the value of the rectory. In 1624 the parish had to pay £1 9s. 9½d. when the hundred raised £100.² The Jacobite forces marched through in 1715; on the high ground on Col. North's estate they made an inclosure for their horses, which is still to be seen.

The parish is governed by a parish council.

William Sturgeon, an electrician of note, was born at Whittington in 1783, and died at Prestwich in 1850.³

The agricultural land in the parish is now used thus: arable, 362 acres; permanent grass, 3,159½ acres; woods and plantations, 249 acres.^{3a} The soil is a loam overlying clay. There was formerly some coal mining in the neighbourhood.⁴

In 1066 WHITTINGTON was the *MANORS* head of a considerable lordship held by Earl Tostig, brother of Harold. The manor itself was assessed as six plough-lands, and the whole lordship, which extended over neighbouring parts of the modern Lancashire, Westmorland and Yorkshire, contained fifty-three plough-lands. Two of the subordinate manors, *NEWTON* and *THIRNBY*, each of two plough-lands, soon became

¹⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 119.

¹⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 491. ¹⁸ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

¹⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 1859.

²⁰ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

²¹ The Church Papers at Chester give a complete list from 1691. Richard Thompson had been curate there from 1675; he was also curate of Gressingham; Visit. List of 1691. The same list shows that William Lancaster had been licensed as schoolmaster at Leck in 1690. There was no endowed school; in 1694 it is called 'a private school.'

The curates were usually young men

who stayed a year or two, and few particulars are known concerning them. Thomas Waring, B.A., 1695–1725, was of Queen's Coll., Oxf., and his successor William Garforth, B.A., of Christ's Coll., Camb. John Waller, 1762–6, had a stipend of £16.

²² Leck is styled a perpetual curacy.

²³ Afterwards curate of Caton.

²⁴ He published some volumes of *Poems* and *Sermons*.

²⁵ He had a distinguished university career, being fellow of his college, Hulsean lecturer, &c. He was vicar of Newark 1874 and Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, 1880–9, when his health broke down.

He died 10 Mar. 1895; *Eagle*, xviii, 600; xix, 89.

²⁶ Vicar of St. Peter's, Preston, 1903.

²⁷ Vicar of St. Ambrose, Widnes, 1898–1904.

²⁸ Vicar of Ingleton 1884–97.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 4,418 acres, including 21 of inland water.

² Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

^{3a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ A 'worker at coal mines' occurs in the parish register in 1662–3. There are similar entries more recently. The coal measures crop up to the east, round Ingleborough.

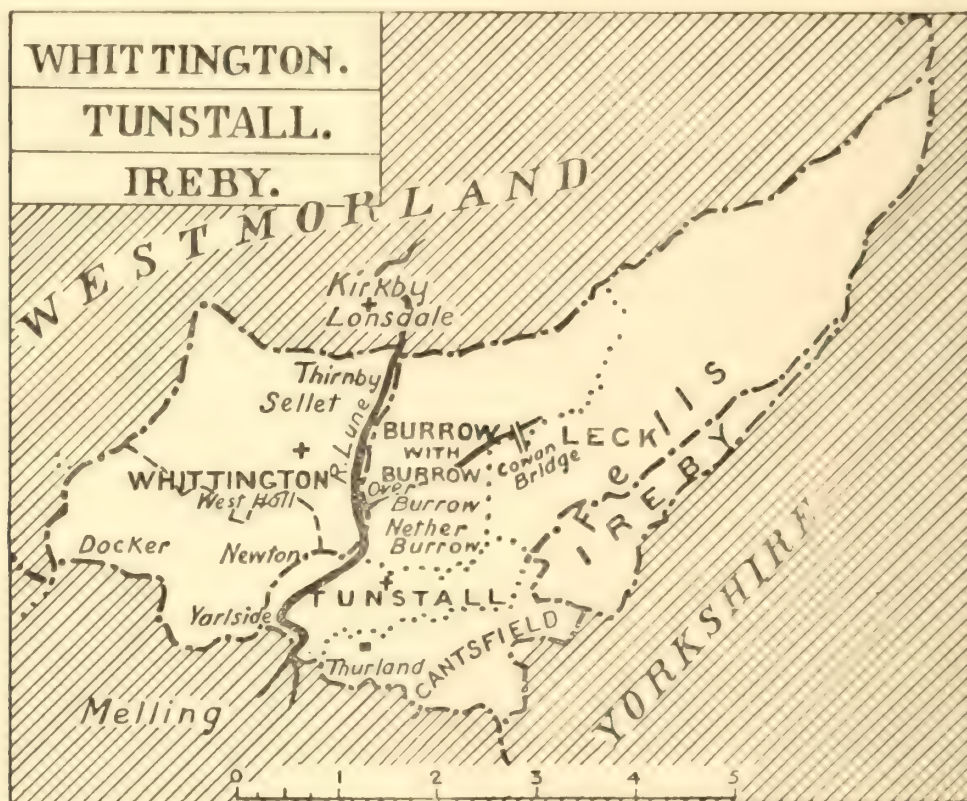
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absorbed in Whittington. In 1086 the whole was in the king's hands.⁵ Somewhat later the greater part of Whittington proper, with a reduced assessment of five plough-lands, was held by knight's service, while another plough-land, known as *LATHEBOTE*,⁶ was held in thegnage by a rent of 3s. 4d.

In 1212 Adam de Yseni held the five plough-lands, but had granted this portion to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred,⁷ while the heir of Robert son of Gillemichael held the thegnage plough-land.⁸ This Robert, sometimes described as son of Gillemichael son of Edward (or Eward) and at others as son of Gillemichael de Lathebote, had an estate in Preese in Kirkham.⁹ In 1193-4 he paid 40s. for having the king's goodwill after the rebellion of Count John,¹⁰ and contributed to a tallage in 1203,¹¹ dying, it is supposed, soon afterwards. He was a benefactor to

Lindsays to the Gynes and Coucy family, and at length reverted to the Crown in right of the duchy, in the way already narrated under Nether Wyresdale. After the death of William de Lancaster in 1246 his manors of Whittington, Thornton, &c., remained for some years in the king's hands for debt; in 1254 they were leased by the tenant, Sir William de Valence, to Walter de Lindsay.¹⁴ In 1258 Madoc de Aughton (or le Waleys) claimed 5 oxgangs of land in Whittington against William de Lindsay and William Sturnel,¹⁵ and the tenement, as 3 oxgangs, was in the following year released by Madoc to Walter de Lindsay.¹⁶

In 1285 the manors of Warton and Whittington were held by Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife,¹⁷ and they were the chief lords in 1300,¹⁸ while in 1302 Ingram held the fourth part and the sixth



Cockersand Abbey.¹² His heir was probably the William son of Robert who in 1219 sold 8 oxgangs of land in Lathebote to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred,¹³ who thus became lord of the whole of Whittington. The 3s. 4d. rent is mentioned in later inquisitions.

The chief lordship, with part of the land, descended, like other of the Lancaster inheritance, through the

part of a knight's fee in Whittington and Yealand.¹⁹ In 1318 this manor was settled upon Ingram and Christiana for their lives, with remainders to Baldwin de Gynes and issue and his brother Robert, for life only.²⁰ Ingram and Christiana were in 1324 found to have held of Baldwin certain lands and a mill in Whittington.²¹ At the same time the rents of Thomas Earl of Lancaster were found to have included

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁶ The name is now lost. The estate probably represented the older Thirby.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 79. Adam de Yseni held lands of the honour of Lancaster in Wellington, Lincs.; *ibid.* 101. In 1157-8 a William de Yseni attested at Lancaster a charter by William Count of Boulogne; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 308. Adam de Yseni paid 20s. to a scutage in 1205-6; *ibid.* 205, 216.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 90.

⁹ *Ibid.* 29.

¹⁰ *Farrer, op. cit.* 78.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 178, 204.

¹² He granted an oxgang and half an oxgang of land in Lathebote, an acre on Lunewath and other parcels to the abbey; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.) iii, 940-4.

¹³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 42. In return William received 2 oxgangs of land in Warton and a rent of 8s. from Thistleton, but he was to pay 2s. a year to Gilbert and his heirs.

¹⁴ *Cal. of Doc. Scot.* i, 373.

¹⁵ *Curia Regis R.* 160, m. 13 d.; 162, m. 21 d. William Sturnel and Eva his daughter are named in the *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 945.

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* i, 131.

¹⁷ *De Banco R.* 60, m. 44; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 359.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 306.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 317.

²⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 65.

²¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* ii, 165.

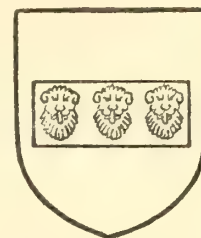
3s. 4d. from Ingram de Gynes for the tenement formerly held by Gillemichael.²² William de Coucy in 1340 obtained a grant of free warren in his manors, including Whittington.²³ Robert son of Ingram de Gynes, having taken the French side when Edward III went to war, forfeited his manor of Whittington with his other estates.²⁴

After the later restoration of the family to favour the holding of William son of William de Coucy was defined as the third part of the manor of Whittington, and was held of the Duke of Lancaster by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 4d.²⁵ On reverting to the Crown after the death of Philippa Duchess of Ireland the manor of Whittington was granted out with other parts of the fee.²⁶ A lease for twenty-one years was in 1554 granted to Henry Earl of Cumberland,²⁷ but just before it expired—namely, in 1573—this manor, under the name of *GARNYGARTH* or Grangegarth, was sold to Richard Robson and another,²⁸ who were probably agents for Francis Tunstall of Thurland.²⁹

Francis Tunstall was in 1584 engaged in disputes with Lord Morley and Elizabeth his wife, and he stated that there was no 'manor of Whittington' known by that time absolutely, though that name was commonly applied to his manor of Garnygarth.³⁰ One Thomas Newton appears to have had an interest in this manor, which was in 1585 purchased from Tunstall and Newton by Henry Brabin of Docker,³¹ who in 1590 came to a further agreement with Thomas Newton.³² Henry Brabin died in 1617 holding the manor of Garnygarth or Grangegarth and the capital messuage called Whittington Hall, with

lands called Nether Blee, &c., in Whittington and Newton, capital messuages called the Hurst and Docker Hall and various lands. All was held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster.³³ His son William, who succeeded, died a year later, and his eldest son John died in 1623 holding various messuages and lands in Newton and Docker of the king as Duke of Lancaster by the hundredth part of a knight's fee.³⁴ His heir, his brother William, then seventeen years of age, died at Docker in 1638, leaving a son and heir Henry Brabin, five years old.³⁵ Henry recorded a pedigree in 1664, when his son William was seven years old.³⁶ Thomas Brabin, one of the family, owner of lands in Burtreber, Garnygarth, Newclose, &c., took part with Charles I in 'the first war,' and had to compound for his estate with the Parliament.³⁷ The Brabin manor and estates were afterwards conveyed by marriage to John North of Docker, and were sold to Carus of West Hall.

Another part of Whittington was probably granted to the Cansfield family, for in 1271-2 Christiana widow of Walter de Lindsay made a claim against Alina, guardian of the lands and heir of Richard de Cansfield at Whittington.³⁸ This estate descended to the Harringtons of Farleton and Hornby,³⁹ and



BRABIN of Docker.
Argent on a fesse humetty gules three leopards' faces or.

²² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 170. The Doomsman of Whittington is named in 1324 as owing suit to the wapentake of Lonsdale; *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 108.

²³ *Chart. R.* 14 Edw. III, m. 2, no. 7.

²⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 58. William de Coucy temporarily received the forfeited manors of Robert de Gynes; they were held by knight's service of the Earl of Lancaster; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51. Another inquisition, partly illegible, records the values of the demesne lands of Whittington in Lonsdale and the pasture of Thirby, where 6 oxgangs of land were held by tenants at will; the total annual value was £8 4s. 3d.; *ibid.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

²⁵ This was in 1375; *ibid.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 22. The 3s. 4d. was thegnage rent for Robert son of Gillemichael's plough-land. During the Coucy forfeiture the manors had been granted to John de Coupland and Joan his wife, and Joan held by the tenure just stated; *ibid.* no. 29. In 1372 Joan, then widow of John de Coupland, complained that Thomas son of Robert Baines had cut down her trees at Whittington and carried them away; *De Banco R.* 445, m. 178.

Aymer Darcy, the king's yeoman, had received the manor in 1344; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, pp. 355, 359. In 1346 accordingly he was found to hold one plough-land in Whittington for the moiety and the sixth part of a knight's fee, paying 2s. 6d. for castle ward; *Surv. of* 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 82.

²⁶ See for example the inquisitions of John Duke of Bedford (1435) and Mar-

garet Countess of Richmond (1509); also references in the calendars of Patent Rolls to leases to the Parrs and others.

²⁷ *Pat. 1 Mary*, pt. iv. The lease, like earlier ones, included Nether Wyresdale, &c.

²⁸ *Pat. 15 Eliz.* pt. x. Nether Wyresdale was sold the following year.

²⁹ The Tunstalls had long had an estate in Whittington. John de Tunstall occurs in 1297; *De Banco R.* 121, m. 209. William Tunstall died in 1499 seised of the manor of Newton and twenty messuages, 500 acres of land, &c., called Morthinglands, held as to Newton of Margaret Countess of Richmond, and as to Morthinglands of the king as duke by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 37. A similar return was made in 1514; *ibid.* iv, no. 3. For the Morthing family see note 49 below.

³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxxxiii*, M 2. Tunstall claimed by conveyance from Robson, and denied that Lord Morley (in right of his wife Elizabeth, heir of the Mounteagles) was anything more than a freeholder in the manor. His complaint was due to Richard Thornton and others having intruded on 200 acres lately inclosed from the wastes of the manor. The dispute had begun in 1578, when Thornton and the rest had alleged in defence that they held of 'the manor of Whittington, some of Robert Bindloss, some of Sir William Stanley Lord Mounteagle, who was guardian of the heir of Miles Hudleston, and of William Baines'; *ibid.* cviii, T 7.

It appears that an order was made that Thornton and the other intruders should pay 1s. rent for each acre of the inclosed land, for in 1591 Francis Tun-

stall, son of the purchaser, complained that they refused to pay; *ibid.* clv, T 4.

³¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 47, m. 148. The deforciantes were Francis Tunstall, Anne his wife, Thomas Newton and Margaret his wife. For some further particulars of the Brabins see *Westmorland Note-bk.* 292.

³² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 52, m. 24.

³³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccci, 110; Thomas his son and heir was over fifty years of age. The details are also recorded in the inquisition after the death of his grandson William; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 69. Henry Brabin's will (1613) is recited; it names his grandsons John son of William and Henry son of Thomas.

One Thomas Brabin died in 1638 holding a messuage, &c., in Whittington and leaving a son Henry, aged forty-two; *ibid.* xxx, no. 2.

³⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 415.

³⁵ *Inq. p.m.* as above.

³⁶ *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 46.

³⁷ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 215. His fine was £107; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2017. Burtreber had belonged to Cockersand Abbey. There was a rent due to the Crown.

³⁸ *Curia Regis R.* 208, m. 31.

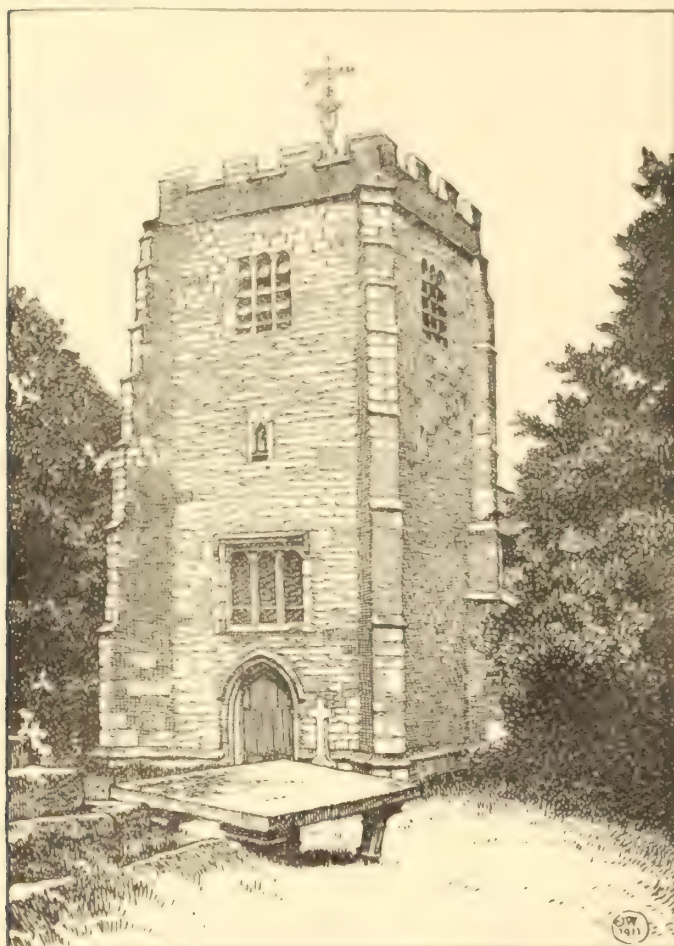
³⁹ In 1312 John de Harrington, as grandson and heir of Richard de Cansfield, claimed a messuage, &c., against Geoffrey the Harper, who had married Olive widow of Roger Baines, life tenant under the said Richard; *De Banco R.* 195, m. 268. Olive was a widow in 1307, when Joan widow of William Baines claimed dower

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appears to be the 'manor of Whittington' which is recorded in the Mounteagle inquisitions in the 16th century.⁴⁰ It included Sellet. From a document cited by Dr. Whitaker it seems that Lord Mounteagle in 1529-30 claimed a superior lordship of Whitting-

ton as an appurtenance of Hornby,⁴¹ but this was unfounded. In 1597 an estate of eighteen messuages, lands, &c., in Whittington, Docker, Newton and Over Kellet was transferred to Henry Brabin and others by William Parker Lord Mounteagle, Elizabeth his wife and Henry Parker.⁴² The 'manor' is not mentioned, but this seems to have been an alienation of the Mounteagle tenement, which probably became to a great extent merged in the Brabin lands and manor.

Yet another portion, probably a third part, must have been granted to Richard son of Roger, lord of Woodplumpton, who died about 1200, or to his ancestors.⁴³ This may have been anterior to the grant of the whole to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred. Quenilda, widow of Roger Gernet and one of the daughters of Richard of Woodplumpton, was in 1252 found to have held 5½ oxgangs of land—nearly the third part of two plough-lands—of the heirs of Sir William de Lindsay by a rent of 4s. 5d., a rent indicating 6s. 8d. for a plough-land.⁴⁴ Later, moieties of Richard's inheritance were held by the Stockport and Beetham families. Thus in 1254 Ralph de Beetham held 7½ oxgangs of Walter de Lindsay by a rent of 6s. 8½d.⁴⁵ The Stockport moiety with part of the Lindsay lordship was acquired by Alan de Copeland, who held part of the adjacent Kirkby Lonsdale,⁴⁶ and his heir transferred his manor, somewhat later called West Hall, to John de Hudleston,⁴⁷ giving portions also to William le Gentyll and Philippa his wife⁴⁸ and others. What became of the Beetham part is not known—it may be that afterwards stated to be held by the Morthing family and known



WHITTINGTON CHURCH : WEST TOWER

against her and against Richard Baines and Roger son of William Baines; *ibid.* 164, m. 54 d.; 181, m. 63 d.

In 1341 the same John de Harrington as son of Agnes daughter of Richard de Cansfield made another claim against John son of William Baines; *ibid.* 326, m. 147 d. In 1343 he claimed against Hugh de Kernethby, rector of Claughton, who had warranted land in Whittington to Robert de Romoundeby and Maud his wife; *ibid.* 334, m. 395 d. Robert and Maud called to warrant them Maud Ward and Isabel her sister as sisters and heirs of Roger de Kernethby, clerk (brother of Hugh), and Nicholas son of Maud de Kernethby, next of kin; *ibid.* 348, m. 338 d.

Sir John de Harrington of Farleton died in 1359 seised of a rent of 66s. 8d. from free tenants of Whittington, held of John de Harrington of Aldingham.

John de Durslet died in 1349 holding 3 acres at Kirkslack in Whittington of Sir John de Harrington by a rent of 6d. His heir was John son of John de Hilderstone, who was of full age; *ibid.* 23 *Edw. III.* pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 121. Gervase Middleton of Leighton and Durslet died in 1548 holding messuages,

&c., in Whittington, Newton and Docker of Lord Mounteagle by a rent of 6s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 11. This was no doubt the same estate.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* v, no. 64; xi, no. 1. The tenure is not separately given, the manor having been merged in the Hornby lordship.

⁴¹ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 281. There is some allusion to it in later pleadings above cited.

⁴² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 58, m. 192.

⁴³ In the pleadings respecting the advowson in 1334, cited below, his heirs or representatives—William de Millem, Alice his wife, Margaret Banastre, Maud de Stockport and Thomas de Beetham—are called the heirs of Robert son of Gillemichael; *De Banco R.* 298, m. 261.

⁴⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 190.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 195, 201, 203.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 256. Alice daughter of John de Kirkby on her marriage with Richard son and heir of Alan de Copeland was dowered with 100 solidates of land and rent in Whittington; *Rydal Hall Deeds*.

For the family see further in the account of Urswick.

⁴⁷ The arrangements are brought out

in the disputes as to the advowson in 1300.

In 1298 Mabel widow of Alan de Copeland claimed dower in a messuage, plough-land, &c., in Whittington, but defendant produced a charter by Alan kinsman and heir of Alan de Copeland granting him the manor. The grantor appeared, and said he was not of sound mind at the time, but the jury decided against him; *De Banco R.* 125, m. 76 d. John de Tunstall in 1296 claimed 100s. rent from the manor of Whittington, which he said that Alan de Copeland had engaged to give him by a charter in 1291, but had sold the greater part of the manor to John de Hudleston. Alan replied that plaintiff had not performed the services he had agreed to render; *ibid.* 115, m. 176.

⁴⁸ This portion seems to have descended like Poulton-le-Sands. Thus lands in Whittington, Docker and Newton were held with the manor of Poulton in 1505 and 1508 and later; *Final Conc.* iii, 158, 163; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 3. In 1486 the tenure was called by knight's service; *Duchy Plead.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 9. See note 90 below.

as Morthinglands,⁴⁹ but may have been acquired by the Harringtons.⁵⁰

Of these three manors, in addition to which there was also a rectory manor, the most important, though not the first in rank, was that of *WEST HALL*, which was granted to a younger branch of the Hudleston or Huddleston family, seated there for nearly three centuries. John de Hudleston in 1301 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Whittington and Holme.⁵¹ In the same year he settled the manors of Whittington and Clayton-le-Dale upon a younger son Robert,⁵² who is not heard of again, with remainder to another son Adam, who succeeded,⁵³ and was followed by his son John.⁵⁴ The descent is obscure, but Richard Hudleston died in 1415 holding the manor of West Hall and the advowson of Whittington Church of Sir Richard Hudleston of Millom in Cumberland by knight's service, Sir Richard in turn holding of the king as Duke of Lancaster by knight's service and doing suit to county and wapentake.⁵⁵

Ralph Hudleston, the son and heir of Richard, was twenty-six years of age. In 1428 he took service in the French wars in the retinue of the Earl of Salisbury⁵⁶; he died ten years later.⁵⁷ The lordship descended⁵⁸ to Miles Hudleston, who died in July 1577 holding the manor of Whittington *alias* West Hall, with the advowson of the church, of the queen as of her duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee.⁵⁹ His heir, an infant daughter Anne, afterwards (1589) married Thomas son of Christopher Carus of

Halton,⁶⁰ and in 1598 they made a settlement of the manor and advowson.⁶¹ West Hall descended like Halton for more than a century,⁶² and, as above stated, the other manor or manors became joined with it by purchase from John North.

The Carus family had been much reduced in fortune, partly, no doubt, owing to their adherence to the Roman Catholic religion, and after the Revolution to the Stuart cause; and after the death of Thomas Carus in 1716 the estates in part had to be sold by order of the Court of Chancery. Thus in 1732 the manor of Whittington was acquired by James Bordrigge, of a family long settled in the neighbourhood,⁶³ and by the marriage of his daughter and heir Alice to Oliver North of Newton, representative of a younger branch of the Norths of Docker, it came to the ancestors of the present holder. Their son Miles inherited the Thurland lordship; his son Richard Toulmin North dying unmarried in 1865 was succeeded by his grand-nephew Mr. North Burton, who then assumed the surname of North. He died 11 April 1910, and was succeeded by his son Colonel Bordrigge North North, C.B., M.V.O., the present lord of the manor.⁶⁴



NORTH of Newton.
*Per pale azure and sable
a lion passant between in
chief two fleurs de lis and
in base a quatrefoil or.*

⁴⁹ The Morthings were another Cumberland family and were seated at Millom. In the time of Henry III William de Morthing, lord of Whitbeck, gave the chapel there to Conishead Priory; Fleming, *Descr. of Westmorland* (Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.), 16; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 303.

John de Morthing was joined with Alan de Copeland in a local plea (Assize R. 1306, m. 15 d.), and in 1346 William de Morthing held one plough-land and John de Hudleston another, by knight's service and a rent of 20s.; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 82.

William de Morthing was plaintiff in 1354 respecting lands which he alleged to be in Newton, but which the defendants said were in Arkholme; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 2. In 1378 William de Morthing, John de Hudleston and their parceners held the fourth part, eighth part and one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee in the moiety of Whittington; *Furness Couch*. (Chet. Soc.), i, 225.

As shown above the Tunstalls afterwards held Morthinglands.

⁵⁰ In 1308-9 Emma widow of Robert de Beetham recovered a messuage in Docker against John the son and heir and Joan the widow of William Baines; Assize R. 423, m. 3. John de Harrington in 1330 claimed a messuage in Whittington against John Baines and afterwards obtained it against William son of John Baines and Agnes his wife; De Banco R. 283, m. 329 d.; 287, m. 125.

⁵¹ Chart. R. 95 (30 Edw. I), m. 6, no. 48.

⁵² The son and heir was named Richard; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 361.

⁵³ *Final Conc.* i, 197. In 1306 Sibyl widow of John de Hudleston claimed the manor against Adam de Hudleston; De Banco R. 158, m. 86 d.

⁵⁴ Katherine widow of Adam de

Hudleston claimed dower in three messuages, three plough-lands, &c., in Whittington against John son of Adam de Hudleston in 1328; *ibid.* 273, m. 101; 276, m. 190. One John son of Adam de Hudleston is said to have been killed at Cantsfield in 1336; *Coram Rege* R. 306, Rex m. 24 d. It appears above that a John de Hudleston held this manor in 1346 and in 1378.

⁵⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 120.

⁵⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlviii, App. 258.

⁵⁷ The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued 26 Aug. 1438; *ibid.* xxxiii, App. 38. Ralph was found to have held by knight's service and the rent of a rose; Harl. MS. 2085, fol. 44b. Katherine his widow was in possession in 1448, so that the heir was probably a minor; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 11, m. 27.

⁵⁸ Miles Hudleston of Whittington was an outlaw in 1459; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 177. In the time of Henry VII William Hudleston was said to have held the manor of West Hall of Sir John Hudleston, whose heir Richard (grandson) was under age; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 100, m. 1.

A settlement of the manor of Whittington or West Hall was made by Richard Hudleston in 1553; the remainders were to Miles Hudleston, to William son of Richard Hudleston and to Lord Mounteagle; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 14, m. 13. From a pleading of 1573 it appears that Miles Hudleston was grandson of Richard and in ward to Lord Mounteagle; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 21.

On 12 Jan. 1570-1 Mr. Miles Hudleston married Mrs. Katherine Conyers at Whittington; *Reg.*

⁵⁹ Two inquisitions were taken, by which it was found that Anne Hudleston was aged sixteen in 1592; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 36, 8.

⁶⁰ Whittington Par. Reg.; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 69. Thomas's grandfather, Thomas Carus, serjeant-at-law, had purchased land in Whittington from Matthew Redmayne as early as 1564; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 26, m. 129.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 60, m. 249.

⁶² In 1654 a settlement of the manors and advowsons of Halton and Whittington was made by Thomas Carus the elder, Thomas Carus the younger and Mary his wife; *ibid.* 153, m. 183. The manor was still in possession of the Carus family in 1712; *ibid.* 268, m. 2. In 1724 it was sold to Thomas Benison; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 224, from R. 10 of Geo. I at Preston. The sale was by Thomas Carus of Halton and Bridget his wife to provide for sisters and other relatives.

Among the Jacobites of 1690 were George Carus of Sellet and Thomas Carus son of Christopher Carus of West Hall; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1690-1, p. 23.

⁶³ Roland Boldridge died in 1635 holding of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; his heir was his son William, aged thirty-three; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 59. From the tenure the land had probably belonged to Cockersand Abbey. Roland 'Bordrigg' had in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by a fine of £10; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

Richard Bordrigge died in 1638 holding land in Newton of John Girlington, and was followed by a son and heir William, aged thirty-six; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, p. 64.

James Bordrigge died in 1641 holding a messuage in Tunstall and Burrow and some land in Whittington. His heir was a son William, aged thirteen; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 5.

⁶⁴ Information of Col. North, who has afforded the editors assistance in this and

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Newton Hall is built on the site of an old building of which little remains but a door with the initials of Oliver and Janet North and the date 1678.

At the sale in 1732 there were rents of £2 14s. 4d. payable to the lord of the manor, and boon hens and services such as ploughing had to be rendered. The customary tenants on the death of a lord or tenant paid eight years' customary rent as a fine and on every alienation sixteen years' customary rent. A female heir had also to pay sixteen years' rent for admittance; on her marriage her husband became tenant and paid an additional eight years' rent. The sole right of getting millstones or freestone on the moor belonged to the lord of the manor. The earliest court roll extant is dated 1654; the records of the manor have been preserved regularly from 1702. Courts are still held.⁶⁵

The family of North⁶⁶ appears at Docker in the 16th century,⁶⁷ but had been settled there much earlier, as Thomas North in his will of 1585 desired to be buried with his ancestors in Whittington Church. In 1574 Edward North was bound to supply arms to the muster.⁶⁸ He was among the freeholders in 1600.⁶⁹ In 1630 John North compounded for his recusancy by an annual payment of £6,⁷⁰ and the following year was called upon to pay for refusing knighthood.⁷¹ The lands of Richard North the younger of Docker, son of John North, were in 1652 ordered for sale by the Parliament. His 'delinquency' is not stated. He was allowed to compound.⁷² Docker Hall descended to Thomas North, who died in 1790, after which it was in 1825 sold to Joseph Gibson of Kirkby Lonsdale.⁷³

Docker Hall, now a farm-house, is of little or no architectural or antiquarian interest, having been very much modernized and altered, but the older walls belong to the original late 16th or early 17th-century house. It is of two stories, but has been

whitewashed and the roof is covered with blue slates. Nearly all the mullioned windows have been built up. Two loose stones, found not far from the house and now built into the outbuildings, bear the dates 1622 and 1633 respectively, the latter with the initials W^EB, and on a later addition is a stone with the initials T^HM and the date 1721. The house stands high up on the hill-side.

LOWER DOCKER HALL, which, as its name implies, stands near the bottom of the hill, is also a farm-house, and retains little of its original appearance, having been much altered and modernized. A few 17th-century mullioned windows remain, but the house, which is of two stories, is without architectural interest. In a detached building used as a barn close to the house a piece of 15th-century oak carving was discovered in 1909.^{73a}

On the sale of the Carus estates Whittington Hall, but not the manor, and other portions were sold to purchasers whose representatives in 1830 sold to Thomas Greene, M.P. for Lancaster, and his grandson Mr. Henry Dawson Greene is now the owner.⁷⁴ The present hall was built in 1831 in the Gothic style on the site of a much older house, which had long been used as a farm-house. The building is stated to incorporate part of an ancient peel tower; there are extensive grounds around it. West Hall, about half a mile south-east, after being held by Benison and Fenwick,^{74a} now also belongs to Mr. Greene, who has been noticed already as lord of the manor of Slyne and one of the lords of Cockerham.

Manors of NEWTON⁷⁵ and DOCKER⁷⁶ are also named, but nothing remains to be told of them.

SELLET⁷⁷ appears to have been included in the Harrington manor, but was to a considerable extent owned by Cockersand Abbey.⁷⁸ The tenants were named Baines, and this family occurs from early times⁷⁹

other matters. There is a pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

⁶⁵ Information of Mr. A. Pearson of Kirkby Lonsdale.

⁶⁶ The surname appears at Farleton in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 100.

⁶⁷ The will of Oliver North of Docker was proved in 1557, and that of Thomas North in 1585.

⁶⁸ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 30.

⁶⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230. Other members of the family occur. John North made a purchase from Francis Tunstall in 1598; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 60, m. 80.

⁷⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.) xxiv, 174. The Norths appear on the recusant rolls from 1591; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 250.

⁷¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

⁷² *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 231; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3105; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43.

He divided his estates, Docker going to his eldest son Richard and Newton to his younger son Oliver, named in the text.

⁷³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 628.

Another Docker Hall was owned by the Rev. James Long in 1870.

^{73a} The carving is very spirited and full of character, the upper part containing part of a crocketed canopy, in the spandrel

of which are two small figures in armour, one full and the other half length. The lower part is carved with a large heraldic lion as a supporter, but the fore paw is gone. The carving is now in two pieces, having been broken across the middle, but when put together is 5 ft. 5 in. in length, 12 in. wide and 2 in. thick. The lion is 2 ft. 4 in. high, and the full-length human figure 9 in. It was found when tearing out the boards of the floor prior to laying new ones, and was lying face upwards, but had been protected by dirt and hay seeds. It is now (1910) in the possession of the tenant at Docker Hall Farm.

⁷⁴ Information of Col. North. For pedigree see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

^{74a} See note 62 above and the account of Burrow.

⁷⁵ From a previous note it appears that this was held by the Tunstalls of Thurland. In 1576 there was an agreement concerning it between Francis Tunstall and John Warrener and Katherine his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 38, m. 86. The Tunstalls appear to have sold most of their land in Newton about 1600 (*ibid.* 60, m. 26, &c.), but still had some in 1605; *ibid.* 68, m. 42. They do not seem to have claimed any 'manor' in the parish.

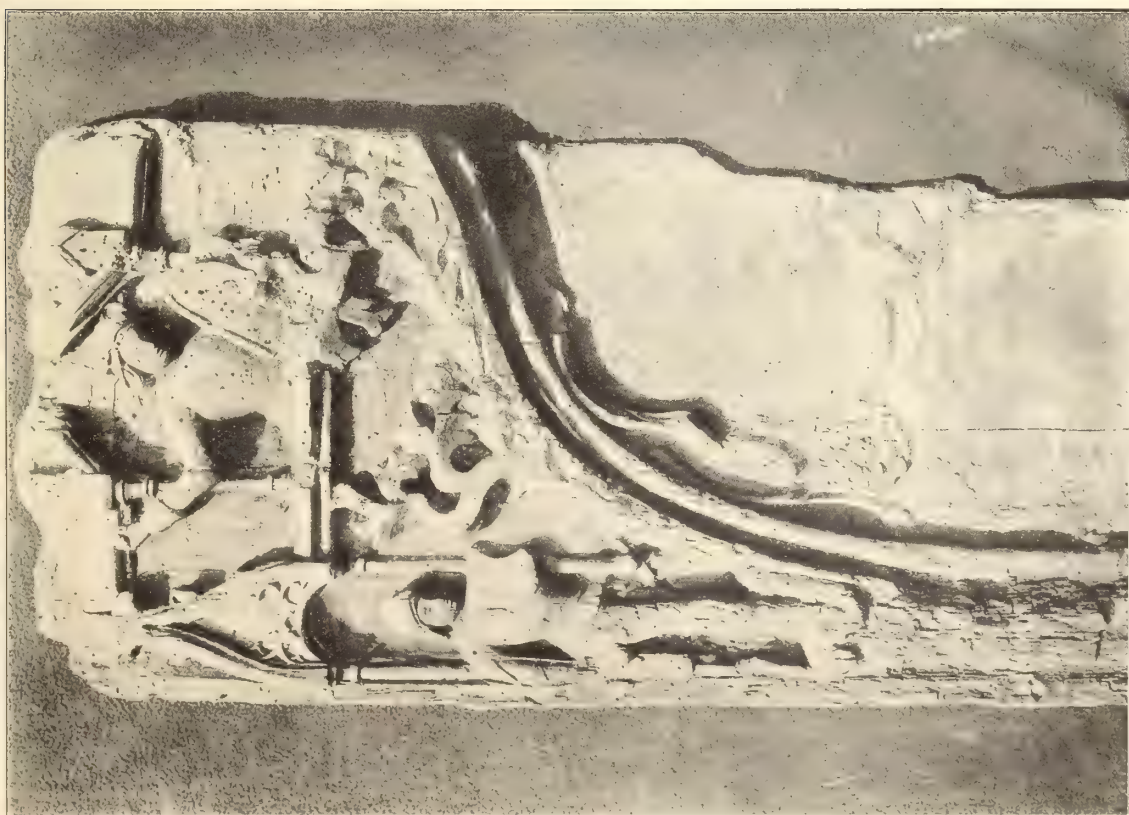
⁷⁶ It is named, like Whittington and Newton, among the Tunstall manors in 1585; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 47, m. 51.

⁷⁷ It was used as a surname. In 1292

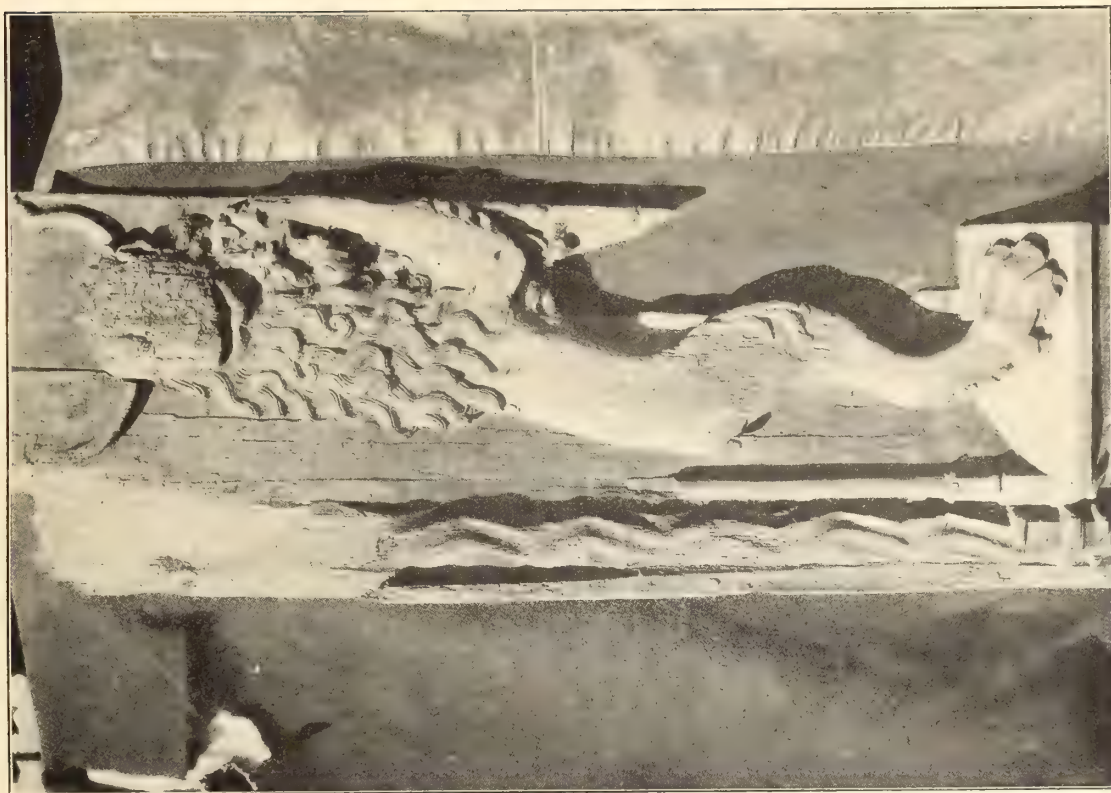
John de 'Selouth,' in right of his grandfather, Richard son of David de Whittington, claimed a messuage and land against Richard the son (under age) and Maud the widow of William del Falde; *Assize R.* 408, m. 15 d.

⁷⁸ Adam de Sellet son of Vivian the Priest in return for participation in the spiritual good works done in the abbey released to the canons of Cockersand about 1260 all the land he held from them, viz. a third part of the wood of Great Sellet, a third part of the arable land, meadow and wood between the bounds of Kirkby Lonsdale and Great Sellet, extending from Thirby as far as Further Keldekin, and the moiety of 4 acres in Further Keldekin; *Chartul.* iii, 946. The grants of Robert son of Gille-michael have been named above. Other benefactors were Paulinus de Lathebote and John son of Adam de Biggings; *ibid.* 944-5. The field-names in the charters include Burtreber, Clencard Croft, Gildofet and Gildofmoor, Houcrehtbank, Liholme, Scalabank and Scathagate; there is also mentioned the path leading from Kirkby Lonsdale under Rathornthwaite hill and through the middle of Mirthwaite.

⁷⁹ The land of William Baines is named in a Cockersand charter c. 1260 already cited; *Chartul.* iii, 945. A little later it was recorded that William Baines held of the canons by hereditary right 1 oxgang of land in Lathebote and Roger Baines held land in Sellet; *ibid.* 947-8.



WHITTINGTON : CARVING FOUND AT LOWER DOCKER HALL : UPPER PART



WHITTINGTON : CARVING FOUND AT LOWER DOCKER HALL : LOWER PART

down to the 17th century. Robert Baines died in 1588 holding his capital messuage of Sellet of Lord Mounteagle as of his manor of Hornby by a rent of 15s. John his son and heir was sixteen years old in 1603.⁸⁰ During the minority there were disputes as to common rights in Sellet Wood.⁸¹ John Baines of Sellet in 1630 compounded by a fine of £10 a year for the two-thirds of his estate liable to be sequestered for recusancy.⁸² In 1652 John Baines son of Colonel Baines of Sellet, apparently a prisoner in Newgate, wrote to Edward Moore of Bank Hall for assistance, as his estate had been sequestered.⁸³ Sellet was afterwards acquired by the Carus family,⁸⁴ and is now owned by Dr. W. S. Paget-Tomlinson of Kirkby Lonsdale.⁸⁵

SELLET HALL, which stands on high ground at the north-east end of the parish and is now a farmhouse, is a two-story building, apparently of 17th-century date,⁸⁶ with mullioned and transomed windows, but it has been very much altered and modernized, and has lost nearly all its architectural features. It seems, however, to have been originally a house of considerable interest, and the large bay window to the hall and other transomed openings in the principal or south front, though now many of the lights are built up, preserve something of its original character. The roof, however, is a modern slated one running

the length of the building, with overhanging eaves carried on over the projecting portions of the front, giving it an undistinguished appearance. The hall has been curtailed at the west end, but was originally about 25 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft., with a square bay window 10 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. of six lights on the south side. The doorway, now built up, was in the south-west corner, and the fireplace, which has a flat moulded arch, on the north side. The east wall retains some oak wainscot in square-framed panels, and two flat arched doorways with moulded jambs and heads lead to the rooms at the east end of the house. In one of these is some original oak panelling, and the staircase which lies to the north-east of the hall in a projecting bay likewise retains some original wainscot. Externally at the back the staircase bay and the hall chimney break up the otherwise straight lines of the building. The walls are of rubble masonry with dressed quoins, and the south front, which is about 50 ft. in length, faces on to a garden.

There were families surnamed Whittington⁸⁷ and Newton.⁸⁸ The Daltons,⁸⁹ and under them the Berwicks of Borwick, long had an estate in the township.⁹⁰ The inquisitions and other records afford a few further particulars of the former landholders.⁹¹ Cartmel Priory had land at one time, but gave it to Alan de Copeland in exchange for some in Alli-

Roger, William and Richard Baines were defendants in respect of a claim for land in Whittington by William of the Ash in 1277; Assize R. 1235, m. 11. John son of William Baines was defendant in 1299; De Banco R. 131, m. 24. Roger Baines appears in 1297 and 1305; *ibid.* 121, m. 101 d.; 153, m. 346. John Baines in 1313 claimed a tenement in Whittington against William son of Richard Baines; *ibid.* 201, m. 290 d.

John Baines and William son of John Baines and Agnes his wife in 1330, 1331, and later were engaged in disputes with John de Harrington the elder; see references above given and De Banco R. 308, m. 91; 323, m. 289; 329, m. 281 d. William Baines as kinsman and heir of John Baines claimed two messuages, &c., in Whittington against Joan and Alice Baines in 1465; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 5 Edw. IV. John son of John Baines was ordered to render 2 acres to John Burgh in 1522; *ibid.* 13 Hen. VIII.

The Cockerlands rentals show that there were two or three Baines families in 1451-1537; *Chartul.* iii, 1292-3.

⁸⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6. About 1590 a William Harvey of Sellet occurs, but nothing is known of him; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 166.

⁸¹ Robert Baines left Sellet Wood, containing 16 acres of land, to his wife Ellen, who afterwards married Samuel Lambert. James North and others in 1596 alleged that they and the rest of the tenants of Whittington held by a custom of tenant right and had always had common of pasture for their cattle in the waste, including Sellet Wood, and had taken shrubs and underwood there without reit; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxiv, N 6; clxxvii, N 2. In the following year, the Lamberts continuing the suit, it was alleged that Christopher Carus was chief lord, and that Sellet Wood was part of the wastes; *ibid.* clxxxiii, L 7.

⁸² *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 174.

⁸³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 99.

A William Baines, colonel of horse, is stated to have lost his life in the royal cause at Malpas; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 111, quoting Castlemain's *Apology*. John Baines, son of William Baines and Margaret Sykes, of Lancashire entered the English College at Rome in 1659, being about thirty years old. His parents were 'Catholics of the middle class, descended from an ancient stock,' but 'had suffered much on account of their religion, and were reduced to very slender means in consequence'; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 399. He was ordained priest and sent to England in 1666.

⁸⁴ George Carus was of Sellet Hall in 1690; Reg. At the Carus sale in 1732 there was included a chief or free rent of 10s. from Lord Clifford's estate called Sellet Bank.

⁸⁵ Information of Col. B. North and Mr. Hodgkin.

⁸⁶ It may, however, be a late 16th-century building. Baines (*Lancs.* 1st ed. iv, 622) conjectures that it was erected by Robert Baines about 34 Eliz. (1591-2).

⁸⁷ Ellen the daughter and Cecily the widow of Henry de Whittington occur in 1302; Assize R. 418, m. 2.

⁸⁸ John de Newton of Whittington in 1354 claimed a tenement in Newton against Walter son of Walter son of Alan de Erghum and others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 1.

Thomas Newton and Margaret his wife appear to have sold their lands in the time of Elizabeth. Among the purchasers were: Brian Newton (1565), who sold (1578) to Henry Wilson, Jane his wife and William his son; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 27, m. 162; 40, m. 199. Robert Bindloss (1567), who also purchased from William Thornburgh and Ethelred his wife in 1593; *ibid.* bdes. 29, m. 113; 55, m. 164. James Blackburn, 1592; *ibid.* bde. 54, m. 104. Also Francis Tunstall and Henry Brabin as above.

Robert Bindloss in 1595 was said to

hold his lands in Whittington of Francis Tunstall as of his manor of Whittington by fealty and suit at the court baron of the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 6, 7. But Christopher Bindloss in 1600 was said to hold his estate (the same) in Whittington and Docker of Christopher Carus as of his manor of Whittington by fealty and suit at the court baron; *ibid.* xvii, no. 52.

⁸⁹ Sir John de Dalton in 1369 held lands in Whittington of the Lord de Coucy by knight's service; the free tenants rendered 43s. 4d. and the tenants at will (for 60 acres) 40s.; Inq. p.m. 43 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 31.

⁹⁰ In 1276 Adam son of Richard de Berwick held 60 acres in Whittington of Alan de Copeland by 2s. rent and suit of mill to the twenty-fourth measure; Assize R. 405, m. 1 d. Ralph de Berwick in 1349 held of Sir Robert de Dalton by knight's service and 2s. rent; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 1a. The estates descended to a family named Whittington (see the account of Borwick), and in 1511 John Whittington died holding lands in Whittington of the heirs of John Barebon in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 43. The tenure connects the estate with Gentyl and the manor of Poulton.

⁹¹ Alice widow of Adam del Myre in 1342 demanded dower in half an oxgang of land in Whittington against Adam son of Adam del Myre the elder; De Banco R. 330, m. 161. — Myres of Docker occurs among the freeholders in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230. William Croft of Cloughton in 1606 held lands in Whittington, Newton and Docker, but the tenure was not known; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 51-6.

William and Thomas Heaton made purchases in 1598 from Francis Tunstall; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 60, m. 80. William Heaton died in 1611 holding of the king as of his duchy; his heir was his eldest sister's son William Bland, aged

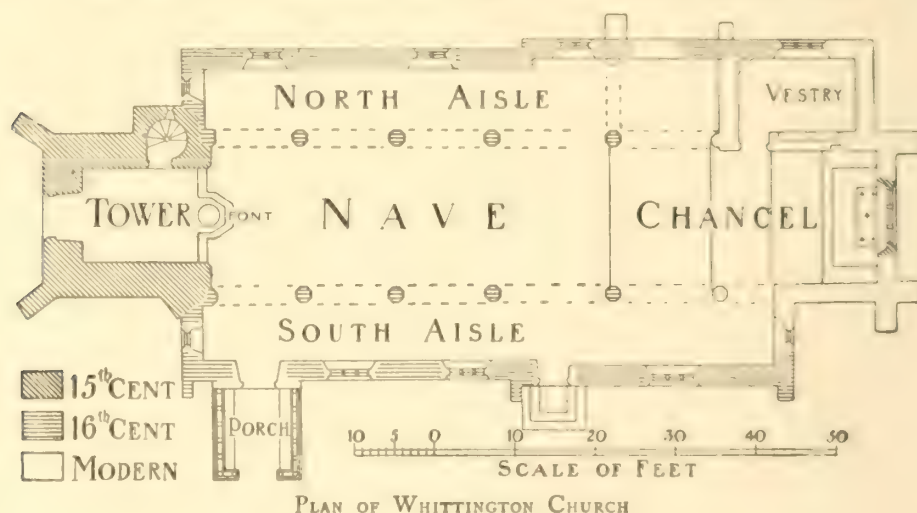
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

thwaite.⁹³ In the time of Charles I a decision was given against a custom of tenant right claimed there.⁹⁴

An inclosure award was made in 1817.⁹⁵

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* ⁹⁶
CHURCH stands on high ground⁹⁶ on the north-west side of the village, and consists of a chancel 30 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., with north vestry and organ chamber and short south aisle, clear-storied nave 50 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower 12 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 9 in., the greater length from west to east; all these measurements being internal. The eastern part of the church is new, dating from 1875, in which year the whole building underwent a very thorough restoration, and except for the tower the exterior presents few features of antiquarian interest; for, though the old walls remain, new windows have been inserted in both aisles and clearstory, the walling redressed and refaced and a new roof erected. The general appearance, therefore, is that of a modern Gothic church built up to an older tower. The chancel and nave are under one continuous roof of green slate with overhanging eaves,

are built into the wall within the porch on each side of the south door and also into the tower, but these are the only traces of the building which seems to have stood on the same site in the 12th century. The moulded base of a 13th-century pier, used in a reversed position as the capital of one of the present piers of the north arcade, suggests a possible rebuilding at that period, but what remains of the original structure appears to be a 16th-century reconstruction of an earlier church retaining the 15th-century tower. In 1717 the building was 'decayed,' but was shortly afterwards restored,⁹⁷ being described in 1722 as 'in good repair, but not yet quite finished.' The walls are of rubble masonry, and before 1875 were covered with rough-cast, but this may have been part of the 18th-century work. The church was a plain building with square-headed windows to aisles and clearstory, on plan a parallelogram measuring internally 72 ft. by 36 ft., widening out to 38 ft. at the east end, and with a small vestry in the north-east corner. In 1875 the chancel was extended 13 ft., a new and larger vestry built, the east end generally rearranged, the old square pews which filled the church removed and modern benches inserted. The south



and the aisles have lean-to roofs. The porch is of timber on a stone base, and replaced in 1875 a stone one with rounded arch and gable erected in the 18th century. Fragments of chevron and cable moulding

aisle was not extended, its east wall marking the original extent of the building, but the new vestry on the north side was carried out to within 3 ft. of the chancel wall.

fifty-six in 1622; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 320.

George Sigswick died in 1633 holding messuages in Whittington, and leaving a son Thomas, aged eighteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 1. Thomas died in 1639 holding of the king as of his duchy. His heirs were three sisters—Ellen wife of Brian Dicconson, Anne wife of Robert Jackson, and Lydia, their ages being from thirty-one to twenty-five; *Towneley MS. C 8*, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1070.

John Carter died in 1632 holding land in Newton of — Gurlington of Thurland. His heir was a daughter Anne, aged twenty-five; *ibid.* 233-4.

Simon Dawney died in 1624 holding lands in Whittington of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and in Newton by a like service. They had been purchased recently from Sir Robert Bindloss, Henry Brabin and others. The

heir was a son Brian, aged two; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 416.

John Patchett died in 1637 holding a messuage, &c., of the king as of his manor of Whittington by a rent of 6d. He left a daughter Elizabeth, about two months old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 65.

James Johnson died in 1638 holding of the king as duke; Richard his son and heir was twenty-three years old; *Towneley MS. C 8*, 13, p. 699a. James Melling died the following year holding of the king as of his manor of East Green-wich, and leaving a son James, aged three; *ibid.* 859.

William Escrigg also died in 1639 holding of the king. His heir was a sister Mabel, aged thirty; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 46. Robert Escrigg of Whittington, yeoman, was a member of the Classis in 1646.

⁹³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 192.

⁹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 287.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* i, 56.

⁹⁶ Oliver North of Docker in his will of 1557 desired to be buried in his parish church of St. Michael the Archangel at Whittington. Later the invocation was reputed as 'unknown,' and since the restoration of 1875 the name of Christ Church has been used.

⁹⁷ The site is described in *F.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 545-6. 'The churchyard appears to cover the area of a mount and court castle, the earthworks of which are now, however, much mutilated. The church stands within the former bailey and the mount rises at its western end.'

⁹⁸ The former porch probably dated from this period. The priest's door, now restored, had also been remodelled at this time.

The east window is of three lights with perpendicular tracery, placed high up in the wall, and there are similarly placed windows of two lights on the north and south of the sanctuary. There is no structural division between the chancel and nave, the same modern open-timbered roof being continued over both. The north side of the chancel has a length of blank wall with door to the vestry, and a single modern pointed arch to the organ chamber, and on the south side there is a corresponding arch at the west end with a half arch springing from a new pier abutting against the wall of the sanctuary. The nave is separated from the chancel by a modern oak screen, and has arcades of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers, the easternmost arch being 3 ft. wider in span than the others. The aisles are of slightly different width, the northern one being 7 ft. 3 in. and the southern 6 ft. 6 in. wide; and the height of the piers also differs, those on the north side being 7 ft. to the top of the capitals and those on the south side 7 ft. 6 in. On the south the capitals are of very plain character with square and hollow members, but on the north the first and third piers from the west have moulded capitals, and the middle one is the 13th-century base already referred to. The windows of the aisles are of three lights with square traceried heads, and those of the clearstory single quatrefoil or circular openings.

The tower, which is 50 ft. high, has a projecting vice in the north-east corner and diagonal angle buttresses of seven stages going up to the underside of the string course below the embattled parapet. The west door has a pointed arch with hood mould and double hollow-moulded jambs and head, and the west window is a square-headed one of three round-headed lights with external hood mould. The belfry windows are of similar type, but without hood moulds, and have wood louvres. The internal stages of the tower are not indicated on the outside, the north and south sides being quite plain, but on the west side, between the window and the belfry, is a niche with incurved trefoil head containing a modern figure of the Good Shepherd, and on the east side, towards the village, is a clock.⁹⁸ The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing, the weathering of the 15th-century roof being visible above.⁹⁹ It is open to the church, and the floor is 1 ft. 9 in. above that of the nave, owing to the slope of the ground. The lower part of the tower, which has a hipped lead roof with good iron weather-vane, is used as the baptistery, a large font of polished limestone being modern. An old circular stone font, probably of 17th-century date, lies on the south side of the churchyard near the porch.¹⁰⁰

On the south side, from which there is an approach from the village across the fields, the ground falls

rapidly from the church, but on the west it rises in the form of a mount,¹⁰¹ on the top of which is a stone sundial shaft on a square base of five steps, which may have been the steps of a cross. The shaft, which is 3 ft. 3 in. high, appears, however, to have been made for the dial, which bears the inscription 'Ex dn. Ric. Jackson Rector de Whittington An. Dn. 1641.'

There is a ring of six bells. The treble is by E. Seller of York, 1739, and is inscribed 'Gloria in Altissimis Deo' and with the names of George Hornby, rector, and four churchwardens. The second, inscribed 'Prosperity to this Parish,' is by A. Rudhall, 1754; the third, fourth, and fifth by Taylor & Co. of Loughborough, 1875,¹⁰² and the tenor is a recasting in 1875 by Taylor of a bell founded in 1673, and bears both dates.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice with the maker's initials 'W.R.,' the only other marks being indecipherable; a modern silver-gilt paten; and a large paten and silver-gilt flagon, both inscribed 'In usum Ecclesiae Whittingtoniensis Ao. Dni. 1719. Donum Leonardi Jackson, A.M. Rector de Tatham filij Richi. Jackson¹⁰³ nuper Rectoris de Whittington in Com. Lancastriae.'

The registers begin in December 1538. The first two volumes (1538-1764) have been printed.¹⁰⁴ The tithe map is kept at the rectory.

As Whittington was the head of **ADVOWSON** a great lordship before the Conquest, it is probable that some chapel existed there from an early time, though it may not have become a parish church till later. Robert son of Gillemichael is said to have given the advowson to Cartmel Priory before 1200, and the priors had an annual pension of 2 or 4 marks from the rectory till the Suppression.¹⁰⁵ It appears that Henry son of William son of Swain, a clerk, held Little Carleton in Amounderness about 1230, and took the surname of Whittington from his church.¹⁰⁶ On the division of the manor disputes as to the advowson began. In 1292 Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, the chief lords, claimed the advowson against Alan de Copeland, but it was shown that the ancestors of Richard de Stockport had presented to the church.¹⁰⁷ At a vacancy in 1298 the king as guardian of the lands of his brother Edmund claimed the presentation against John de Hudleston, William le Gentyll and Philippa his wife. The defendants replied that the last rector had been presented not by Earl Edmund but by Alan de Copeland, in right of a certain oxgang of land in Whittington; this oxgang Alan had granted to Philippa, together with the advowson and a rent of 7s. from the land, while he had granted the manor, to which the advowson was appurtenant, to John de Hudleston. The verdict was in favour of the last-named.¹⁰⁸

⁹⁸ The clock was given in 1875 in memory of Thomas Greene of Whittington Hall.

⁹⁹ The height of the ridge of the 15th-century building was about the same as at present, but the roof was of steeper pitch, there being no clearstory. The present roof follows the lines of the one which existed before the restoration, except that it is raised nine inches.

¹⁰⁰ A 'new font' is mentioned in 1661.

¹⁰¹ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 545.

¹⁰² They are inscribed (3) 'To the

Glory of God. In loving memory of Thomas Greene 1875.' (4) 'The gift of many friends. In loving memory of Thomas Greene 1875.' (5) 'To the Glory of God. The gift of Robert Burrow of Wrayton and Family 1875.'

¹⁰³ The gravestone of Rector Jackson, who died in 1680, is now in the churchyard, to the east of the chancel. It bears his arms and has recently been recut.

¹⁰⁴ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc.* vol. iii, 1899. Transcribed and edited by Fanny Wrigley and Thomas H. Winder. At the end of

the volume are printed assignments of seats made in 1650 and later; also sums collected on briefs from 1664 to 1691.

¹⁰⁵ De Banco R. 298, m. 261, &c.; see below, where it is shown that there is some error. This pension is still paid by the rector.

¹⁰⁶ See the account of Carleton in Poulton-le-Fylde. ¹⁰⁷ Assize R. m. 408, 72 d.

¹⁰⁸ De Banco R. 122, m. 64 d. In the same year John de Hudleston claimed the advowson against William le Gentyll and Philippa his wife; *ibid.* 124, m. 25.

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Two years later there was a further inquiry, on a proposal (which was rejected) to grant 2 acres of land and the advowson to the Prior of Cartmel, whose right to 2 marks pension was acknowledged. It was found that Thomas de Beetham held a third part of the advowson of Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, who held of the king. John de Hudleston held the other two-thirds in virtue of a grant from Alan de Copeland; one-third was held by him of Robert de Stockport, who held of Ingram de Gynes, while the other third was held immediately of Ingram. William le Gentyl and Philippa his wife put in a claim to the third part of the advowson, in virtue of another grant by Alan de Copeland.¹⁰⁹ Some further disputes occurred from time to time,¹¹⁰ but the advowson continued to descend with the West Hall manor of the Hudleston and Carus family until the disposal of the Carus estates at the beginning of the 18th century.¹¹¹ It was then, like the advowson of Halton, divided from the manor, and was in 1718 purchased by Edmund Hornby of Poulton-le-Fylde, whose descendant,

Major E. G. S. Hornby of Dalton, is the present patron.

The right of the Prior of Cartmel was investigated in 1334; but though the evidence seemed to establish it,¹¹² no more than a pension of 4 marks was ever allowed in practice.¹¹³

There is a small rectory manor, and fees are payable on alienation. Records of it are extant from 1758, from which time each successive rector has admitted tenants.¹¹⁴

The value of the rectory was taxed at £16 in 1291, but after the ruin caused by the Scottish invasion of 1322 the estimate was reduced to £3 6s. 8d.¹¹⁵ This was also the value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341.¹¹⁶ In 1527 the value of the rectory was stated as £24,¹¹⁷ but in 1535 the net value was given as only £13 9s. 9½d.¹¹⁸ In 1650 the profits of the rectory were 'commonly reputed' to be £137 a year, there being no composition or prescription to limit the claim for tithe, except for hay in Docker.¹¹⁹ In 1717 the income was about £120.¹²⁰ The net value is now given as £220.¹²¹

The following have been rectors :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1200 . . .	Henry son of William ¹²² . . .	Prior of Cartmel . . .	—
c. 1240 . . .	William de Rotherfield ¹²³ . . .	Archdeacon of Richmond	d. Henry
2 Dec. 1292 . .	Mr. John Lovel ¹²⁴ . . .	Edmund Earl of Lancaster	—
13 Jan. 1296–7 .	Thomas de Weston ¹²⁵ . . .	John de Hudleston . . .	res. J. Lovel
oc. 1305 . . .	Robert de Hudleston ¹²⁶ . . .	„ . . .	res. T. de Weston

¹⁰⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 306. In the following year (1301) the king again put in his claim, alleging that one Thomas de Weston, presented by the king, had accepted another presentation from John de Hudleston and had been instituted thereon, to the king's prejudice; De Banco R. 138, m. 35 d.

¹¹⁰ In 1312 Richard de Hudleston claimed the presentation against Adam de Hudleston the elder and recovered; De Banco R. 193, m. 40 d.; 195, m. 198.

The king claimed again in 1378; *ibid.* 472, m. 363 d. In 1448 Thomas Beetham claimed the presentation against Katherine Hudleston and others; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 27.

¹¹¹ The advowson was still held by the Carus family in 1712; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 268, m. 2. As they were unable to present on account of their religion, it was probably thought advisable to sell the advowsons of Halton and Whittington.

¹¹² *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 361; De Banco R. 298, m. 261. The prior had by default recovered seisin against Richard son of John de Hudleston, but fraud was suspected and a further inquiry ordered. The jury affirmed that the advowson was the prior's right in virtue of a grant by Robert son of Gillemichael. Afterwards, in the time of King Richard, there was a dispute about it between Daniel, then prior, and the heirs of Robert, viz. William de Millom, Alice his wife, Margaret Banastre, Maud de Stockport and Thomas de Beetham—these were heirs and representatives of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton—and the Archdeacon of Richmond had then decreed in favour of the prior. Prior Daniel had presented one Henry son of

William in the time of Richard I, and after Henry's death (temp. Henry III) the prior had to defend his right against Walter de Tatham and William de Lindsay. Afterwards John and Richard de Hudleston had exercised the patronage.

The pleadings are erroneous; for as Robert son of Gillemichael was living in 1204 (Pipe R.), his heirs could not have claimed the advowson in the time of Richard I. The interest of Richard son of Roger in the manor and advowson is not known, except by the right of his heirs as above.

¹¹³ The prior's complaints may have resulted in this doubling of the old rent of 2 marks. After the Suppression the £2 13s. 4d. was paid to the Crown by the rector, until it was sold by Charles II in 1670.

¹¹⁴ Information of Mr. A. Pearson of Kirkby Lonsdale.

¹¹⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307, 327.

¹¹⁶ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The reduction of £12 13s. 4d. was explained by the omission of the glebe (£1 a year) and small tithes, altarage, &c. (£2), but chiefly by the damage due to the Scots, estimated as £9 13s. 4d.

¹¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdl. 5, no. 15.

¹¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 259. The rectory-house and glebe accounted for 39s. 8d., tithe of corn £10, other tithes 31s. 8d., Easter roll, &c., 56s. 8d. From this had to be paid the pension to Cartmel, 53s. 4d., as well as synodals and procurations, 4s. 10½d.

¹¹⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 122. The glebe land was 2 acres.

¹²⁰ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 491–3. There were four church-

wardens, two for Whittington proper and two for Newton and Docker. The outgoing churchwardens used to nominate eight, of whom the rector chose the four new ones.

¹²¹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

¹²² See the untrustworthy pleadings above quoted; De Banco R. 298, m. 261. As stated, he was known as Henry de Whittington. A later pleading states that Henry the clerk was instituted by Honorius Archdeacon of Richmond on the presentation of Thomas de Beetham and Ameria his wife in the time of Edward II (*sic*); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 27. Honorius was archdeacon 1198 and later.

¹²³ De Banco R. 298, m. 261. The archdeacon presented by lapse, on account of the dispute about the patronage. One William de Rotherfield, Treasurer of York, died in 1241; another was Dean of York till his death in 1278; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 158, 121.

¹²⁴ The Prior of Cartmel said that John de Hudleston presented, but the Archbishop of York's register states that Master John Lovel, subdeacon, was presented by Edmund son of Henry III, Sir Alan de Copeland assenting; Reg. Romanus, fol. 89 (note by Mr. W. Brown). This rector occurs in 1293; Coram Rege R. 137, m. 22.

John Lovel was nominated by the king to a prebend at Lincoln in 1300; Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 119.

¹²⁵ These presentations from the king (in right of his brother Edmund's lands) are recorded in *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, pp. 228, 254, 255. He is called Eston. From the pleadings as to the advowson (note 109) it will be seen that Weston was instituted on John de Hudleston's nomination.

¹²⁶ De Banco R. 153, m. 124.

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1311 . . .	John de Lucton ¹²⁷	Prior of Cartmel	d. R. de Hudleston
—	Roger Scott ¹²⁸	Richard de Hudleston . .	depr. J. de Linton
—	William Felagh ¹²⁹	„	res. R. Scott
oc. 1344 . . .	William de Newton ¹³⁰	—	—
14 Sept. 1377 .	Reginald de Westbury ¹³¹	Archdeacon of Richmond	—
9 July 1380 .	William Baines ¹³²	John de Hodleston . . .	—
oc. 1401-17 .	Thomas del Green ¹³³	—	—
12 Jan. 1419-20	Edmund Yealand ¹³⁴	Ralph Hudleston	d. T. del Green
c. 1448 . . .	William Hudleston ¹³⁵	Katherine Hudleston . .	res. E. Yealand
c. 1506 . . .	William Ashton ¹³⁶	Richard Hudleston . . .	—
c. 1530 . . .	Mr. Miles Hudleston ¹³⁷	—	—
c. 1560 . . .	Thomas Bland ¹³⁸	—	—
14 Apr. 1576 .	Hugh Conway, M.A. ¹³⁹	Francis Tunstall	d. last incumbent
9 July 1576 .	John Newton ¹⁴⁰	Miles Hudleston	—
21 Sept. 1630 .	Daniel Meyre ¹⁴¹	{ Thomas Covell }	d. J. Newton
—	—	{ The King }	—
14 July 1641 .	Richard Jackson, M.A. ¹⁴²	{ Edward Middleton . . }	d. D. Meyre
—	—	{ The King }	—
30 June 1681 .	Thomas Bouch, M.A. ¹⁴³	Christopher Carus . . .	d. R. Jackson
17 Sept. 1716 .	George Hornby, M.A. ¹⁴⁴	Edmund Hornby	d. T. Bouch
20 Feb. 1747-8 .	Thomas Nicholson ¹⁴⁵	{ Edmund Hornby . . . }	d. G. Hornby
—	—	{ Susannah Hornby . . }	—
10 Apr. 1755 .	Robert Ravald, M.A. ¹⁴⁶	Edmund Hornby	res. T. Nicholson
2 Apr. 1768 .	Robert Oliver, M.A. ¹⁴⁷	Geoffrey Hornby	d. R. Ravald

¹²⁷ The Prior of Cartmel's pleading states that his predecessor had presented John de 'Linton' in 1299, but a John de 'Lucton,' probably the same, occurs as rector in 1311; De Banco R. 187, m. 137 d. The prior at that time was claiming arrears (five years) of the rent due from the rectory.

¹²⁸ Said to have been presented in the time of Edward II.

¹²⁹ He was rector in 1334, when the Prior of Cartmel made his claim for the advowson, and in 1336, when the 2 marks rent was recovered by the prior; De Banco R. 305, m. 151.

¹³⁰ William de Newton occurs as rector in 1344-6; De Banco R. 339, m. 23; 347, m. 192. Again in 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 3 d. In 1394 John de Newton, executor of the will of William de Newton, late rector of Whittington, was called upon to account for the issues of certain land stated to have been wrongfully acquired and occupied by him; Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 160, m. 30 d.; 166, m. 117.

¹³¹ The archdeacon is stated to have presented by lapse; Torre's Bks. At the same time Edmund Forester was presented by the king; Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 71. Reginald de Westbury was joined with the archdeacon when the king claimed the advowson in 1378.

¹³² Torre's Bks.

¹³³ Ratification of his estate as rector was granted 11 July 1401; Cal. Pat. 1399-1401, p. 484. Green is named as rector in pleadings of the same year; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1, m. 6b, 30b. He occurs also in 1417; Towneley MS. CC, p. 46, no. 102.

¹³⁴ Torre's Bks. Edmund Yealand was still rector in 1445; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 13.

¹³⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 27. Thomas Beetham presented one Thomas Gate, but the archdeacon (Kempe) refused to admit him. William Hudleston was still rector in 1465, when the Prior of Cartmel claimed arrears of the rent due to his church; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 5 Edw. IV.

¹³⁶ In the survey of 1527 it was stated that he had been rector for twenty years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 5, no. 15.

¹³⁷ He is no doubt the Miles Hudson of 1535; Valor Eccl. v, 259. As Miles Hudleston he had in 1536 pardon for non-residence; L. and P. Hen. VIII, xi, g. 202 (8). He is also named in a deed of the same time in Towneley MS. C8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), S218. A Miles Hudleston, perhaps the same, though Dns. not Mr., was in 1535 rector of South Normanton; Valor Eccl. iii, 179. He occurs in the visitation lists of 1548 and 1554.

For the inventory of church goods in 1552 see Chet. Misc. (new ser.), i, 15.

¹³⁸ Visit. List of 1562; in the previous lists he was named among the assistant priests. He was buried at Whittington 16 Feb. 1575-6; Reg.

¹³⁹ Act Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg. Though Conway, who was vicar of Lancaster, was instituted, he had at once to give way. It does not appear that Tunstall had any right to present.

¹⁴⁰ Note by Mr. Earwaker. Newton's name occurs in the registers. He was 'no preacher' in 1610; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 7. He was rector in 1620-2; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 58, 70. 'John Newton, gent., parson of Whittington,' was buried 11 July 1630; Reg. Administration to his estate was granted in 1631.

¹⁴¹ Rector of Halton 1621-30. The name is also spelt Meyrs, &c. He compounded for first fruits 20 Nov. 1630. The Inst. Bks. P.R.O. begin with this rector; the Lancashire entries have been printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes. Meyre died at Thornes 1 Oct. 1640, and was buried at Sedbergh; Whittington Reg.

¹⁴² Rector of Halton 1630-41 (?). In 1640 the Bishop of Chester received a caveat, warning him not to present anyone to the rectory, vacant by the death of Daniel Meyre, except on the nomination of Dr. Thomas Fothergill, Master of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Act Bks. at Chester. Dr. Fothergill presented one who was

instituted on 2 Nov. 1640 (Church Papers), but the name is illegible.

It appears, however, that Dr. Fothergill, a fellow of St. John's, was himself presented by the University of Cambridge because Thomas Carus, the patron, had been convicted of recusancy about 1635. Fothergill alleged that the transfer of the patronage to Middleton was collusive; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle. 365.

Richard Jackson was presented on 16 Oct. 1640 by Edward Middleton of Middleton in Westmorland and again on 23 Jan. by William Middleton (as administrator of Edward), but was not instituted till 14 July. He compounded for first fruits on 15 July. The king also presented Jackson (12 July), 'by lapse,' no doubt for greater security. For the dispute see Pleas of Crown, 196/7.

Mr. Jackson was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646, and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648 as 'pastor at Whittington.' In 1650 he was commended as 'a godly preaching minister'; Commonw. Ch. Surv. 122. At the Restoration he conformed to Episcopacy and the Book of Common Prayer.

¹⁴³ Simony seems to have been alleged, for the king afterwards presented James Gardner, 'by reason of simony or otherwise,' and he was instituted 12 Mar. 1682-3. Bouch nevertheless retained the rectory till his death. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1678; Foster, Alumni. He was 'conformable' in 1689; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 230. In 1712 he had no other benefice and was constantly resident in the parish; Churchwardens' returns.

¹⁴⁴ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1713.

¹⁴⁵ Susannah was the widow of Geoffrey Hornby and Edmund (of Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.) was his son.

¹⁴⁶ Educated at Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1758. The Rev. 'John' Ravald, rector of Whittington, was buried at Preston 1 Feb. 1768.

¹⁴⁷ Vicar of Warton 1734-75.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
26 July 1782 .	Thomas Horton, LL.B. ¹⁴⁸	Rev. Geoffrey Hornby	res. R. Oliver
6 May 1791 .	Benjamin Banner, M.A. ¹⁴⁹	"	res. T. Horton
21 Aug. 1793 .	Thomas Butler, M.A. ¹⁵⁰	"	res. B. Banner
10 May 1825 } 3 Jan. 1834 }	William Carus Wilson, M.A. ¹⁵¹	William Carus Wilson	d. T. Butler
7 Apr. 1857 .	Edward Pigot, M.A. ¹⁵²	Edmund Hornby . . .	res. W. C. Wilson
18 Apr. 1905 .	John Hodgkin ¹⁵³	E. G. S. Hornby . . .	d. E. Pigot

There was no endowed chantry, though there were chapels at Newton and Sellet, the remains of which stood till recent times.¹⁵⁴ The Visitation List of 1548 records only three names—Miles Hudleston, the rector, perhaps non-resident; Thomas Bland, rector in 1562; and Richard Godsalf, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands in 1562. The same names are given in the 1554 list, but in 1562 the rector was alone¹⁵⁵; in later times this appears to have been the rule, but there was a curate when the rector did not reside. In 1722 the churchwardens reported to the bishop that their minister administered the holy sacrament four times a year, wore a surplice, preached every Lord's Day and was very careful in instructing youth in the Church Catechism. There was one Quaker in the parish.

The first school was built in 1763.

In 1689 Thomas Slater's house in Whittington was certified as a Presbyterian meeting-place.¹⁵⁶

An official inquiry was made into CHARITIES the parish charities in 1899. The report, issued the same year, includes a reprint of the 1826 report. The principal charity is that of William Margison, who in 1759 left £820, partly for the school as above and partly for the poor. The charity has now an income of £27 4s., of which, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners made in 1867, the school receives £13, the remainder being

applicable generally for the benefit of the poor. The old custom was to distribute the money in small doles.

Mary Hardy, widow, in 1736 left £20 for four poor widows. A small plat of land was purchased and called 'the widows' dale,' and this was augmented on the inclosure, the rent of the former being divided equally among four widows and the latter piece being sold. The same course is still pursued; the rent of the original plat is £2 14s., and the £8 received for the augmentation has accumulated at interest and is now £26.

Elizabeth Redman in 1756 left £20 for good books for poor boys, 'common plain Bibles and Testaments and the *Whole Duty of Man*.' The present income, 20s. 4d., is applied to the purchase of Bibles given to boys and girls on leaving school.

George Hornby, a former rector, left a rent-charge of £2 for the poor, but payment was discontinued in 1813.

Richard Sparling Berry in 1837 bequeathed £500 for the benefit of 'such poor, honest and industrious persons' resident in the parish 'as should without parochial relief or assistance meritoriously educate their children and train them in the path of piety and honesty.' In 1847 a sum of £330 was received and invested in consols, the income now being £10 10s. The charity is administered in accordance with the benefactor's wishes.¹⁵⁷

PART OF THORNTON

IREBY

Irebi, Dom. Bk. and commonly; Yrby, Hyrby, 1292.

This narrow edging of the Yorkshire parish of Thornton has been included in Lancashire, probably through some ancient connexion with Tatham, of which it was frequently regarded as a detached township. It lies on the fell side, the descent being from

2,000 ft. above sea level to about 250 ft. The village lies at the foot of the steep, at the edge of the hilly country which occupies the western part of the area. Stainderber and Anems lie near the boundary, south from Ireby. The whole has an acreage of 1,141½,¹ and there was in 1901 a population of 70.

The principal road is that from Settle to Kirkby Lonsdale, from which minor roads branch off,

¹⁴⁸ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; LL.B. 1782. Rector of Badsworth 1791. On the death of his brother, Sir Watts Horton of Chadderton, without male issue, he succeeded to the baronetcy and estates; *V.C.H. Lancs.* v, 118. He died in 1821.

¹⁴⁹ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1779; Foster, *Alumni*. In 1793 he was appointed rector of Didcot.

¹⁵⁰ Rector of Bentham (where he resided). He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1760; *ibid.* For his family see the account of Kirkland in Garstang.

¹⁵¹ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1818. He was rector of Tunstall 1816-28. The second institution to Whittington was necessary because he had accepted the perpetual curacy of

Casterton in 1833. He did not reside at Whittington. He was the eldest son of William Wilson Carus, sometime M.P. for Cockermouth, who assumed the name of Wilson in 1793. He had in his time a high reputation as a religious and philanthropic writer. In 1821 it was stated that he had published 300,000 numbers of the *Friendly Visitor*; *Lonsdale Mag.* ii, 472. For his character see Mrs. Gaskell, *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, chap. iv. He succeeded his father in the Casterton estates in 1852, dying in 1859. See Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁵² Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1844. Vicar of St. Thomas's, Ashton-in-Makerfield, 1848-57.

¹⁵³ Mr. Hodgkin has afforded the editors information upon many points.

¹⁵⁴ At an inquiry in 1585 it was found

that there was a chapel at Newton called 'the Hermitage of Newton,' with half an acre of land, occupied by Richard Godsave; *Duchy of Lanc. Special Com.* 360.

Near Chapel Farm the traces of foundations are still visible; an adjacent spring is called Chapel Spring. The last remains of the building, an arch and a window, were removed to Newton Hall in 1857; information of Col. North.

¹⁵⁵ Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

¹⁵⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

¹⁵⁷ Some changes have taken place since the official inquiry. The principal are the increase of the Hardy fund to £38 5s., and the decline of the income of Berry's charity to £9 10s. 8d.; information of the Rev. J. Hodgkin.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,145.

north-west to Leck and south to Burton-in-Lonsdale. The Ingleton branch of the London and North-Western railway also crosses the township near the road.

The ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was in 1341 valued at 20s. a year.² For the county lay Ireby was included with Tatham.

The soil and subsoil are limestone. Of the agricultural land 146 acres are arable and 732 permanent pasture.

Earl Tostig held *IREBY* as three *MANOR* plough-lands in 1066, it being a member of Whittington.³ Later it was held in thegnage in conjunction with Tatham,⁴ until in 1317 it was sold to John de Hornby by John de Tatham.⁵ The new lord obtained a charter of free warren in 1320.⁶ In 1338 the manor was settled on Edmund son of John de Hornby and Margaret

his wife. There is little to relate of its history. It falls out of sight till the 16th century, when the lordship was held by Redmayne⁷ and Claughton.⁸ It was purchased by Christopher Stockdale in 1598,⁹ and descended in part to another Christopher in 1617.¹⁰ Since that time no manor appears to have been claimed.

The Knights Hospitallers had lands in Ireby,¹¹ as had also the chantry in Tunstall Church.¹²

The family of Cook,¹³ the possessor in former times of Ireby Hall, sometimes called Fothergill Hall,¹⁴ sometimes Nether Hall, is extinct; the property is now vested in the Martons of Capernwray.¹⁵

The township shares in the charities *CHARITIES* for the poor founded by the Rev. Thomas Barrow Pooley of Thornton in 1847¹⁶ and by Edward Yeats of Tunstall in 1892.¹⁷

² *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289^a.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 97; see also the account of Tatham. From this manorial connexion no doubt came the belief that Ireby belonged also to the parish of Tatham.

⁵ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 28. In 1320 Walter son of John de Ireby released all his lands to John de Hornby; *De Banco R.* 240, m. 1.

⁶ *Chart. R.* 13 Edw. II, m. 1, no. 3. John de Hornby lived till 1336; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 237.

⁷ For the pedigree see Greenwood, *Redmans of Levens*, 186, &c. He gives: Edmund -s. Thomas -s. Edmund, d. 1511 -s. Thomas, d. 1536 -s. William, d. 1598 -s. George, d. 1593 -bro. William, who sold Ireby.

Edmund Redmayne of Ireby occurs in 1444; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 4, m. 7b. He was in 1445 acquitted of the charge of mortally wounding Richard Tunstall; *ibid.* 7, m. 18.

A later Edmund Redmayne died in 1511 holding messuages, &c., in Ireby of Sir Edward Stanley as of his manor of Tatham in thegnage by the rent of a pound of cummin yearly. He also held burgages in Hornby, and in right of his wife lands in Wrayton, Claughton and Tunstall. His heir was his son Thomas, aged eighteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 42.

Thomas Redmayne died in 1536 holding a capital messuage, &c., in Ireby of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 2s. yearly, and other messuages there of the king as of his duchy by knight's service. His son and heir William was thirteen years of age; *ibid.* vii, no. 2. Grace the wife of Thomas is mentioned.

The wardship of the heir was granted to Archdeacon Layton; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 1056 (31). Livery of his lands was granted to William Redmayne in 1545; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 558.

In 1562 the estate called the 'manor of Ireby,' &c., was settled on William Redmayne and Isabel his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 24, m. 135. A further feoffment was made in 1583; *ibid.* 45, m. 65.

In 1591 William Redmayne, who had held the manor for thirty years, complained that his son George had taken possession of the estate and closed the highway leading to the manor-house where he lived. The son replied that his father had in 1583 assigned part of the manor-house to him and denied any closing of the road; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. civ.* R 2, R 4.

⁸ William Claughton and Alice his wife held certain messuages in Claughton and Ireby of the king as duke by a rent of 10d. Their son Peter, who died in 1540, held certain messuages of the king as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; also a moiety of the manor of Ireby and lands, &c., of the king as of the said priory by knight's service. He married Anne daughter of John Catterall and had a son and heir John, aged six; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 14. For the marriage covenant, dated 1531, see *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, A 12930.

John Claughton's wardship and marriage with an annuity of 7 marks from his moiety of the manor were in 1542 granted by the king to John Baines; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 552. John Claughton had livery of his lands in 1557; *ibid.* He died in 1561 holding the moiety of the manor, &c., as before and leaving two daughters as co-heirs, viz. Alice, aged two, and Frances, aged three months; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 45. A suit by the widow Ellen is in *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), *bde.* 46, no. 3. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* loc. cit.

Alice married Marmaduke Redmayne and Frances married Ambrose Pudsey, and in 1585 they sought a partition of the manor; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 256, m. 17. A year later Marmaduke and Alice sold or mortgaged their manor, with water mill, &c., to Robert Jopson; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 48, m. 44. Ambrose and Frances made a settlement of their fourth part of the manor in 1588; *ibid.* 50, m. 163.

⁹ Christopher Stockdale v. Marmaduke Redmayne, William Redmayne, Ambrose Pudsey, Frances his wife, and Edmund Garnett; *ibid.* 60, m. 427.

¹⁰ Leonard Stockdale died in 1617 holding closes in Ireby of the king as of the late Hospital of St. John by knight's

service. Christopher, his son and heir, was eleven years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 93. This was only part of the estate and no 'manor' is mentioned.

According to Greenwood (*op. cit.* 193) the manor was in 1647 held by a son of James Redmayne of Thornton, and later by Oliver Tatham and his heirs.

¹¹ Lands in Ireby and Tatham were owned by the Hospitallers in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. From the inquisitions already cited it appears that their estate was the later 'manor' of Ireby, but the Hornby manor of 1317 may have been merged in it.

¹² The endowment came from a gift by John de Hornby the elder about 1334-6; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 554; 1334-8, p. 237. William and Marmaduke Redmayne held the lands in 1591; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clii*, A 20. The chantry rent of £4 from lands of William Keydmore was in 1670 paid by William Yate and others; *Pat. 22 Chas. II*, pt. ii, R 1.

¹³ Thomas Cook died in 1620 holding an estate in Ireby of the king as duke by knight's service. His heir was a brother William; but in 1612 he had settled his estate on his nephew William Fothergill; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 193.

A Jagger family also occurs in 1606; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 297, m. 7 d.

¹⁴ William Fothergill of Ireby paid £10 in 1631 as composition for refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

¹⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 628.

From the partition of Ireby Outfields (Lower and Upper Wiregill, Hallsteads, &c.) in 1741 it appears that the landowners were (1) Oliver Marton and Jane his wife, (2) Leonard Tatham and Elizabeth his wife, (3) William Redmayne and Isabel his wife, and (4) Robert and Giles Farthwaite; *Lanc. Corp. D.*

¹⁶ *End. Char. Rep.* for Ireby, 1899. The townships of Thornton and Ireby share in the benefaction, which has an income of £1 10s. 8d. a year distributed in money doles.

¹⁷ The income, £1 8s. a year, is applicable to poor persons in Leck and Ireby.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

CARTMEL

LOWER ALLITHWAITE
UPPER ALLITHWAITE
LOWER HOLKER

UPPER HOLKER
BROUGHTON

STAVELEY
CARTMEL FELL

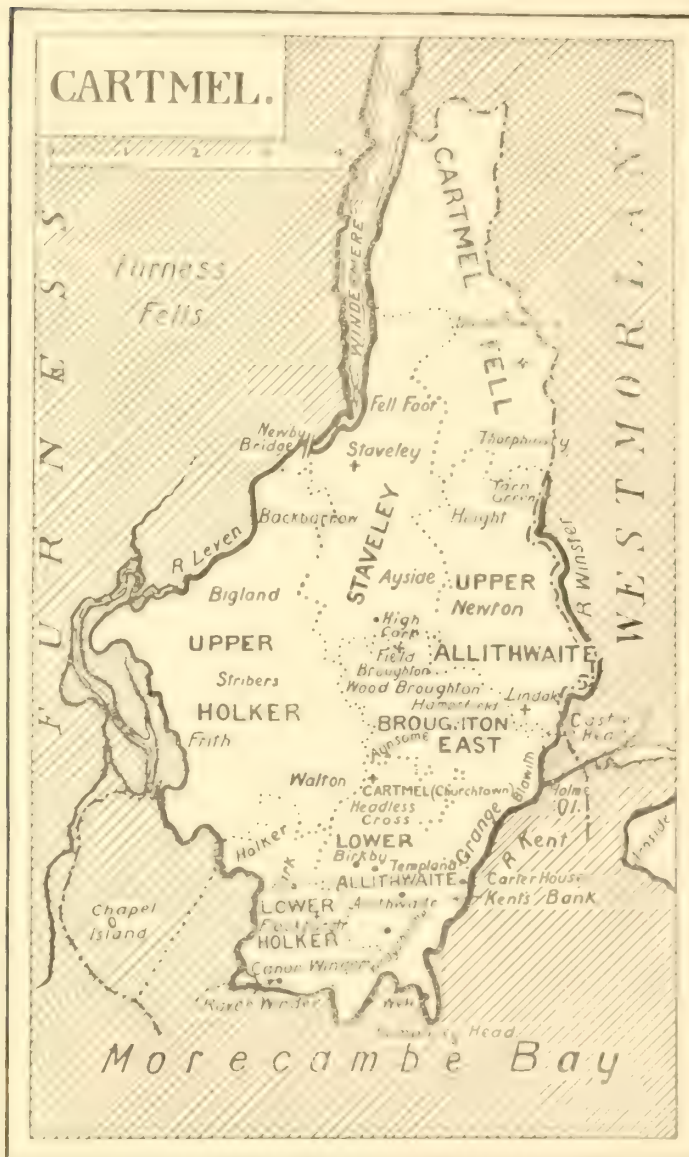
The parish of Cartmel¹ is well defined physically, its southern end lying between the wide estuaries of the Kent and Leven, and its northern end between

Hampfell, 727 ft. at its highest point. To the west of this ridge is the wide and level valley in which the town of Cartmel lies, watered by a little stream called the Eea or Ay, and opening out into a plain southward towards the sea. West of the valley are the minor elevations of Holker, extending from Newby Bridge to Cark, and attaining in one place a height of 670 ft. above sea level. The hill country is well wooded, and the scenery is almost everywhere pleasing and often beautiful. Grange, on the south-east side, has within the last half-century attained a high reputation as a health resort. The area of the parish is 28,747½ acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 6,270, and in 1911 of 6,644.

The history of Cartmel has few striking incidents. The earliest record of the place by name occurs in 677, when the Northumbrian king Egfrid, having just conquered the district, granted to St. Cuthbert the whole of the lands called Cartmel with all the Britons therein.² What result the gift had is unknown, but it probably led to the foundation of a church there or the rebuilding of an old one, for at the Norman Conquest the southern part of Cartmel was known as Kirkby. In 1066 this Kirkby, as 6 ploughlands, was held by Duuan, while the remainder of the parish—Walton on the north-west and Newton on the north-east, each six ploughlands—was part of the great Hougum lordship of Earl Tostig.³

After the Conquest Cartmel remained in the king's hands⁴ till about 1186, when Henry II granted it to William Marshal Earl of Pembroke,⁵ who about 1189 gave the whole territory of Cartmel—Kirkby, Walton and Newton—to canons regular to maintain divine worship in the church. The ancient assessment had been reduced to nine

ploughlands.⁶ Till the Reformation the history of the parish is that of the priory, which has been told elsewhere in the present work.⁷ The parish suffered severely in the Scottish raids of 1316 and 1322.



the Winster on the east and the Leven and Windermere on the west. The latter portion consists of the mountainous ridge known as Cartmel Fell, attaining a height of 1,050 ft. at Gummers How; at the southern end it falls away, and then rises again as

¹ Kertmel, Kertemel were the usual mediaeval spellings, 1187 on.

² Curtmel, 1168; Cartmel, 1176 on; Cermel, 1186; Caertmel, 1190.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 4. ⁴ *Ibid.* i, 289f.

⁵ To an aid in 1168-9 Cartmel paid 2½ marks, and to another in 1178 9 marks; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 12, 36.

In 1186-7 Simon son of Ucceman of Cartmel offered to marks for having his father's land and ministry; *ibid.* 64, 68. Somewhat earlier Ucceman de Cartmel and Simon his son had attested a Furness charter; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 181.

After the gift to William Marshal the

sheriff claimed an allowance of £33 a year which had formerly been received from Cartmel; Farrer, *op. cit.* 66, &c.

⁶ Farrer, *op. cit.* 66, 69.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill*, 835.

⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 143. 'Iron mines' are mentioned in the priory's foundation charter.

The priory was suppressed in 1536, but at the Northern Rebellion later in the year the commons restored the canons to their house,⁸ and in consequence several of the canons and ten laymen of the district were next year executed, after the revolt had been suppressed.⁹ The lordship of Cartmel was then annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, and the site of the priory and its lands were in course of time granted out. The rectory was by Philip and Mary appropriated to the new bishopric of Chester.¹⁰

After the lesson taught by Henry VIII no opposition seems to have been made to the Reformation, but one or two of the local families are known to have been hostile, and the poor provision for divine worship by the new service in a fragment of the roofless church cannot have been inspiring. There is some dubious evidence of the secret maintenance of the proscribed Roman Catholic worship in Cartmel,¹¹ but for lack of teaching the religion of the general body of the people had a tendency to degenerate into superstition. The Puritan minister John Shaw thus relates his experience of a visit:—

I went to Cartmel about the latter end of April 1644 and about the beginning of May following my wife came to me to Cartmel, where I found a very large spacious church, scarce any seats in it; a people very ignorant, yet willing to learn, so as I had frequently some thousands of hearers. I seeing my work great, a large field and looking something white towards harvest, and knowing my stay must be but short, and finding also four chapels in the parish, I preached and catechised often—seven or eight times in one week; I preached and catechised in season and out of season at every one of the chapels, and usually the churches were so throng by 9 o'clock in the morning that I had much ado to get to the pulpit. I also preached at other churches round about in the week day. One day an old man, about 60, sensible enough in other things and living in the parish of Cartmel but in the chapelry of Cartmel Fell, coming to me about some business . . . I told him that the way to salvation was by Jesus Christ God-man, who as He was man shed His blood for us on the cross, &c. Oh sir, said he, I think I heard of that man you speak of, once in a play at Kendal called Corpus Christi play, where there was a man on a tree and blood ran down, &c. And after, he professed that though he was a good Churchman—that is, he constantly went to Common Prayer at their chapel—yet he could not remember

that ever he heard of salvation by Jesus Christ, but in that play. . . . I then judged that Common Prayer would not serve.¹²

Soon afterwards the people had experience of a preacher of a different kind, for George Fox writes in his journal of 1653: 'Priest Bennet of Cartmel sent a challenge to dispute with me. Hereupon I came to his steeple house on a First-day and found him preaching. When he had done I spoke to him and his people, but the priest would not stand the trial but went his way. After he was gone I had much discourse with the people.'¹³ He was assaulted, but persisted, and from that time there have been Quakers in Cartmel, with a meeting-house on the Fell. A census taken by the curate in 1679 showed that of the 1,389 inhabitants there were '1,329 Protestants, 29 Papists, and 31 Dissenters.'¹⁴

On the secular side the suppression of the priory led to the subdivision of the land among a number of yeoman families, with a few of higher rank.¹⁵ In 1609 an Act was passed for the encouragement of the people of Cumberland, Westmorland, Cartmel, Hawkshead and Broughton-in-Furness to make cogware, Kendals, *Cartmels*, and coarse 'cottons,' freedom from the official sealing being allowed.¹⁶ The district seems to have been well affected to the royal cause at the outset of the Civil War, and a number of Cartmel men were brought into the king's forces in 1643.¹⁷ The estates of Thomas Preston of Holker and others were sequestered by the Parliament.

There were visitations of plague in 1597, 1623 and 1670.¹⁸

The Restoration and Revolution did not greatly affect Cartmel, but while there is no record of the 1715 Jacobite invasion, except that Thomas Walton of Winder, a 'Papist,' joined it and so forfeited his estate,¹⁹ an amusing account has been preserved of the terror caused in the district by that of 1745.²⁰ Soon afterwards the encroachments on the commons became a burning question,²¹ but it was not till 1796 that an Inclosure Act²² was passed; the awards took several

⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii 147.

⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), 787, 914; four of the brethren and eight yeomen were executed for withstanding the king's farmer, Mr. Holcroft, and 'striving after a new commotion,' eight weeks after (? the meeting at Doncaster).

Nicholas Thornburgh and three yeomen were among those appointed to meet the Duke of Norfolk in conference in 1536; *ibid.* xi, 464.

¹⁰ *Pat.* 4 & 5 *Phil. and Mary*, pt. xii.

¹¹ An informer in 1590 gave some curious gossip: 'There is one Robert Ward, who was ~~used~~ to the Lord Paget who fled for religion. The said Ward is now dwelling in Cartmel and can say as touching Lord Paget, who is very [verily] thought either that he is or hath been kept in that country, and that both he and others of that sect was brought out of Scotland or Ireland when the Spaniards were upon the seas, &c. Richard Call [? Cowell] of Cartmel, schoolmaster, and Sir James Dugdale, dwelling at Warcop, they two have used themselves as clerks at saying of masses, &c. . . . William Besby [or Beesley] of Lindale in Cartmel and Ellen Fidler, they two falling at variance used speeches how many had been at the hearing of masses in such places and such. . . . There is one Taylor of Lindale in Cartmel who had a

boat of his own, and he hath seen papists carried to and fro in the foresaid fly-boat'; *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 181-2, 221. For Lord Paget see *G.E.C., Complete Peerage*, vi, 183.

For a school at Grange about 1595 see *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 466.

¹² *Mem. of Mr. John Shaw* (ed. Boyle), 32, 33. The 'thousands' of hearers may be a copyist's mistake for hundreds.

¹³ *Fox, Journ.* (ed. 1852), i, 152.

¹⁴ *Stockdale, Annals of Cartmel*, 114.

¹⁵ The only freeholders named in 1585 were Christopher Preston of Holker, William Thornburgh of Hampsfield, William Knipe of Broughton and Cartmel Fell, and Richard Dicconson of Wraysholme Tower; *ibid.* 33. On Lord Burghley's map c. 1590 the houses of Christopher Preston, Roger Knipe and William Thornburgh are marked. The only three named in 1600 were George Preston of Holker, William Thornburgh of Hampsfield and Hugh Dicconson of Wraysholme; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 229-30. In 1631, however, there were five who compounded for having refused knighthood—viz. George Preston, £15; Robert Curwen, Edward Wainhouse of Birkby, William Thornburgh and Miles Shaw, £10 each; *ibid.* 220. At the 1664 visitation four families recorded pedigrees: Preston

of Holker, Rawlinson of Cark, Knipe of Broughton and Hutton of Thorphinsty.

¹⁶ *Act 7 Jas. I*, cap. 16.

¹⁷ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 149, 150. See also the account of Furness below.

¹⁸ *Stockdale*, op. cit. 560.

¹⁹ *Patten, Hist. of Rebellion*, 116; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 174. See Chanon Winder below.

²⁰ On hearing that the Young Pretender and his troops had taken Carlisle the heads of the parish ordered all men capable of bearing arms to assemble at the top of Hampsfield Fell on 22 Nov. They assembled, equipped with all sorts of weapons, guns, axes, knives, sticks, &c., but few of them had had any training. One of their number was sent on horseback to Milnthorpe to find if any news of the Jacobite advance could be had. He was absent all day, and the long strain of waiting told so disastrously on the assembly, which had been boastful enough in the morning, that on seeing him galloping back as if for life, without hat or coat, terror took the place of confidence and all fled without waiting to hear his news—which turned out to be that he had seen and heard nothing! This was mockingly known as the Hampsfield Fell Fight; *Stockdale*, op. cit. 176-9.

²¹ *Ibid.* 197, 234.

²² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 69.

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years to make, and the whole business was not completed till 1810. Under the Act some 8,000 acres of common land were dealt with, a number of excellent roads were made, with the necessary bridges, deep drains were cut through the mosses and low-lying lands, and a long line of embankment was constructed to protect the marsh lands of Wyke, Bank Moor and Winder Moor from encroachment by the sea.²³ A result not anticipated was the banishment of the ague. A further embankment was made at West Plain in 1808, but this was destroyed by an incursion of the Leven in 1828.²⁴

Agriculture remains the chief industry of the parish, with some fishing, chiefly for cockles and mussels, in Morecambe Bay. Stockdale, writing in 1872, says:—

Wheels with naffs (naves), spokes and felloes, turning round on the axle-tree . . . first began to be made at Cark and Flookburgh about the end of last [18th] century. . . I have heard my father and other old persons say that it was in their early days quite common to cut suitable pieces of wood for ploughs out of the woods and hedges in the morning, and to iron [them], and plough with them before night. . . As the furrows in ley ground made with so imperfect an instrument as a plough of this kind could with no certainty be turned over men with pitchforks, hacks and spades followed, and completed what the plough had left undone. Very little grain except oats, rye, and barley was ever sown in Cartmel parish. Fields likely for grain crops were ploughed year after year until they were wholly exhausted, when others were selected and treated in the same way; the exhausted lands being left to grow what they might until they in time came round again and were ready to be subjected to the like process. No grass seeds were ever sown on any ploughed land. . . The common turnip was the only plant grown as green crop. . . The poor of Cartmel parish ate no kind of bread but oatcake; neither was any beef killed except at Martinmas, when all the cattle which had become fat on the grass lands in summer were slaughtered and the carcasses sold by the butchers or the owners to those who wanted them; some taking a whole beast or more, and some less, according to their wants, the meat being stowed away in large pickling tubs

from which it was taken as required.²⁵ Salt was made at the saltcotes on the coast of the bay.²⁶

The following is the present application of the agricultural land in the parish: arable land, 4,151½ acres; permanent grass, 16,896½; woods and plantations, 5,488½.^{26a} The following are the details:—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Lower Allithwaite.	901½	2,091	68
Upper Allithwaite.	491	2,423	133
Lower Holker . .	948	1,533	—
Upper Holker . .	641	2,985	1,677½
Grange-over-Sands	105	438½	305
Winder Moor	281	1,524½	116
Broughton East . .	351	717	717
Staveley	290	2,827	1,141
Cartmel Fell . .	394	3,074½	1,442

In general the soil is loamy overlying gravel, with some sandy land in the south and west. Wheat, barley and oats are grown.

There is an ancient sandstone quarry at Holker, from which came the stone for Cartmel Church²⁷; slate or flagstone was obtained at Burnbarrow in 1678 and at Newton Fell in 1785.²⁸ As stated above a fabric called Cartmels is mentioned in 1609²⁹; a fulling mill existed all through the 17th century,³⁰ and in 1782 a cotton mill was opened at Cark, but was afterwards a corn mill.³¹ The registers show that there was a paper mill at Cark about 1620. Small vessels were built at Cark in the 18th century,³² and an iron boat was used on the Winstery by the Wilkinsons, who there established a forge for making flat smoothing irons about 1748.³³ The men brought into the parish to carve the church stalls, supposed to have been Flemings, are thought to have formed a school of carving in the district, which endured for part of the 17th century.³⁴

The three divisions of the parish found in Domesday Book—Kirkby, Walton and Newton—appear under fresh names in 1332³⁵ and 1624,³⁶ viz. Allithwaite, Holker and Broughton. In 1825 these were the three constablewicks of the parish, the first containing the townships of Lower and Upper Allithwaite, the second those of Lower and Upper Holker and the third those of Broughton East, Staveley and Cartmel Fell. One result of the comparative unity of the parish was that allotments of the common lands were made to one township within the boundaries of the others. Thus the map showed some score of small detached parts of Lower Holker, Lower and Upper Allithwaite and Staveley lying within Broughton East. Under recent rearrangements the boundaries have been simplified by the inclusion of the detached portions,³⁷ and a new township has been created for Grange.³⁸ There are at present, therefore, eight townships in the parish.

The parish has produced scarcely any men of distinction. Christopher Rawlinson, the antiquary, 1677–1733, though son of Curwen Rawlinson of Cark, was born in Essex; he resided at Cark for some time, and made collections for the history of Lancashire and Westmorland. He died in London and was buried at St. Albans.³⁹ Edmund Lav, 1703–87, was a son of the curate of Staveley, and was born at Buck Crag; he became Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1756, and Bishop of Carlisle in 1769; one of his sons, Edward, was created Lord Ellenborough in 1802.⁴⁰ John Wilkinson, the great ironmaster, is associated with the parish by his works at Backbarrow and his seat at Castlehead, near Grange; here he was buried in 1808.⁴¹ Mrs. Ann Wheeler, the authoress of *Westmorland Dialect*, was born in

²³ Stockdale, op. cit. 326. The roads included twenty-four public carriageways and seventy-nine private ones, *ibid.* 320, where the list is given. The sales of common land, with the names of purchasers, are recorded *ibid.* 340–4.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 536.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 570–2.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 573.

^{26a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²⁷ Stockdale, op. cit. 399–400.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 113, 217.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 41. The fabric was a coarse woollen cloth. The word is not in the *New Engl. Dict.*

³⁰ *Ibid.* 42.

³¹ *Ibid.* 297, 385.

³² *Ibid.* 387.

³³ *Ibid.* 210–12.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 414.

³⁵ *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 95, 101–2.

³⁶ In the county lay, according to which Allithwaite paid £1 19s. 1d., Broughton £3 4s. 6½d., and Holker £3 3s. 6½d. towards each £100 required from the hundred; Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

³⁷ The small detached parts were in 1884 included in the townships to which

they belonged physically by Loc. Govt. Bd. Orders 16388–95.

³⁸ In 1894; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31044. The principal part of Grange has been cut off from Broughton, but small portions have been taken from Upper and Lower Allithwaite, as well as the detached parts of other townships.

³⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 386; Stockdale, op. cit. 457.

⁴⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Stockdale, op. cit. 191. For the Law family see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 264; *Westmld. Note-bk.* 27.

⁴¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

1735 at Cartmel, her parents being Edward and Eleanor Coward; she died at Arnside Tower in 1804.⁴² William Close, 1775–1813, was born at Field Broughton, and became a surgeon at Dalton; he studied the history of Furness, and brought out a new edition of West's *Antiquities of Furness* in 1805.⁴³ James Stockdale of Cark, whose work, the *Annals of Cartmel*, is frequently cited in the present account, died in 1874, and has a monument in the church. William Senhouse Kirkes, 1823–64, born at Holker, attained eminence as a physician in London; he wrote a *Handbook of Physiology*.⁴⁴

More recently the parish has had two residents of distinction in the seventh Duke of Devonshire, who was associated with Holker, his favourite residence, from 1834, when he succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Burlington, until his death in 1891, and showed himself a liberal benefactor of industrial and scientific enterprises⁴⁵; and in Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, who died at his house near Grange in 1908, after long years spent in the public service, including the chairmanship of the Lancashire County Council from its institution in 1889 till shortly before his death.⁴⁶

The manor of CARTMEL was that MANOR owned by the canons of the priory; it extended over the whole parish, though some few estates, also called manors, existed within it, being the freehold tenements older than the foundation of the priory. A market on Thursdays existed somewhere within the parish in the time of William

Marshal, as appears from pleadings in 1292,⁴⁷ but whether it was maintained or not is unknown. The canons do not appear to have procured any further charter for it or for a fair or free warren. Their connexion with Ireland led to some trade with that country, so that there was a port probably at Flookburgh or Cark.⁴⁸ They had the duty of providing a guide or 'carter,' across the Kent Sands.⁴⁹ After the suppression of the house the manor was held by the Crown for many years.⁵⁰ Parts of the lands were granted out, and in 1610 the manor of Cartmel with all its rights and appurtenances, the site of the priory and various lands, including Frith Hall, was sold to Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdall, who at once transferred to George Preston of Holker, the price paid being stated as £2,200.⁵¹ This manor has since descended with Holker.⁵² The old priory gateway was the seat and court-house of the manor; it was sold to the parishioners in 1624 for a schoolhouse.^{52a} In 1636 all the lands, rents and services in the graveship of Cartmel and the bailiwicks of Cartmel Fell, Broughton, Walton and Barngarth were granted to William Elphinstone and John Croft,⁵³ who, after four years' contention, made a composition with the tenants by which the whole was put into the hands of trustees for the tenants,⁵⁴ among whom it was divided.⁵⁵ Each of the tenants paid his share of the expenses, and was liable for a proportion of the lord's rent, or 'fee-farm rent,' as it was called. Under this arrangement the whole body of landowners was

⁴² Note by Mr. Gaythorpe. Her work is frequently referred to in the *English Dialect Dict.*

⁴³ F. Evans, *Furness*, 143; *Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 166.

⁴⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Land was purchased in 1857, and Hampfield, built in 1878–9, was Sir J. Hibbert's residence till his death. It is now the property of his son, Mr. Percy John Hibbert.

⁴⁷ The market may have been at Flookburgh. In 1292 the prior claimed a free court, assize of bread and ale in right of the market, wreck of the sea and waif, but the two last-named were adjudged to be the king's and were in 1295 granted to Edmund the king's brother, and so became attached to the honour of Lancaster; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 377–8; *Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 461.

In 1498 the prior was summoned to answer a similar writ of *Quo Warranto*; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 86, m. 3 d.

⁴⁸ Licences to buy necessities in Ireland were granted to the prior and convent in 1240 and later; *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, p. 241; 1272–81, p. 396; 1313–17, p. 549.

A port of some kind is mentioned in 1297; *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, p. 122.

It is recorded that coal was landed at Grange in 1598; *Stockdale*, op. cit. 38.

⁴⁹ In 1535 William Gate had a fee of £6 a year from the priory for guiding travellers over the sands; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 272.

There was an arbitration in 1536 between the prior and Edward Barbour or Barborne respecting the latter's claim to the cartership of Kent Sands; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdle. 4, no. 12. See also *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 1.

⁵⁰ The site of the priory, with Castle-meadow, Frith Wood, &c., and apparently the manor also, were sold to Thomas Holcroft in 1540; *Pat.* 32 Hen. VIII, pt. i; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 305 (56).

Holcroft must have had some earlier grant, for in 1539 he granted a lease of tenements within the priory site (the Long House, &c.), by which the grantees were among other things 'to find and make ready an able man with horse and harness to wait upon the said Thomas at all such times as the said Thomas shall be commanded to serve the king's majesty in his wars'; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, D 1059.

In 1545–6 Sir Thomas sold to the king his manor of Cartmel and the house and grange called Frith Hall, receiving instead the manor of Weaverham and Over in Cheshire; *Close*, 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, no. 11, 12.

The manor and church were in 1553–4 given to Christopher Morris and others; *Pat.* 1 Mary. This may have been a mortgage; in 1557 the Crown bought the manor, view of frankpledge, &c., back from Christopher Morris, groom of the Privy Chamber, for 1,000 marks; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 19, m. 102.

There are some court rolls of the manor extant, ranging from 1541 to 1567 and 1663–8; *Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R.* bdle. 79, no. 1074–82. A rental of 1451–2 has been preserved; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29.

⁵¹ *Stockdale*, op. cit. 42–4; a rent of £52 12s. 8d. was due. Also *Pat.* 7 Jas. I, pt. xii.

The grant to Emerson and Cowdall is the only one in which the 'manor' is named; *Stockdale*, op. cit. 71.

⁵² In 1667 Thomas Preston and George his son and heir made a settlement of the manor of Cartmel and lands in Cart-

mel, Ulverston and Lancaster, an iron forge in Cartmel and a free fishery in the Leven; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 179, m. 85. Sir Thomas Lowther held the manor of Cartmel in 1723, together with the rectory, &c.; *ibid.* bdle. 292, m. 80, 54.

^{52a} *Stockdale*, op. cit. 53–5. The building was sold by the Twenty-four in 1790.

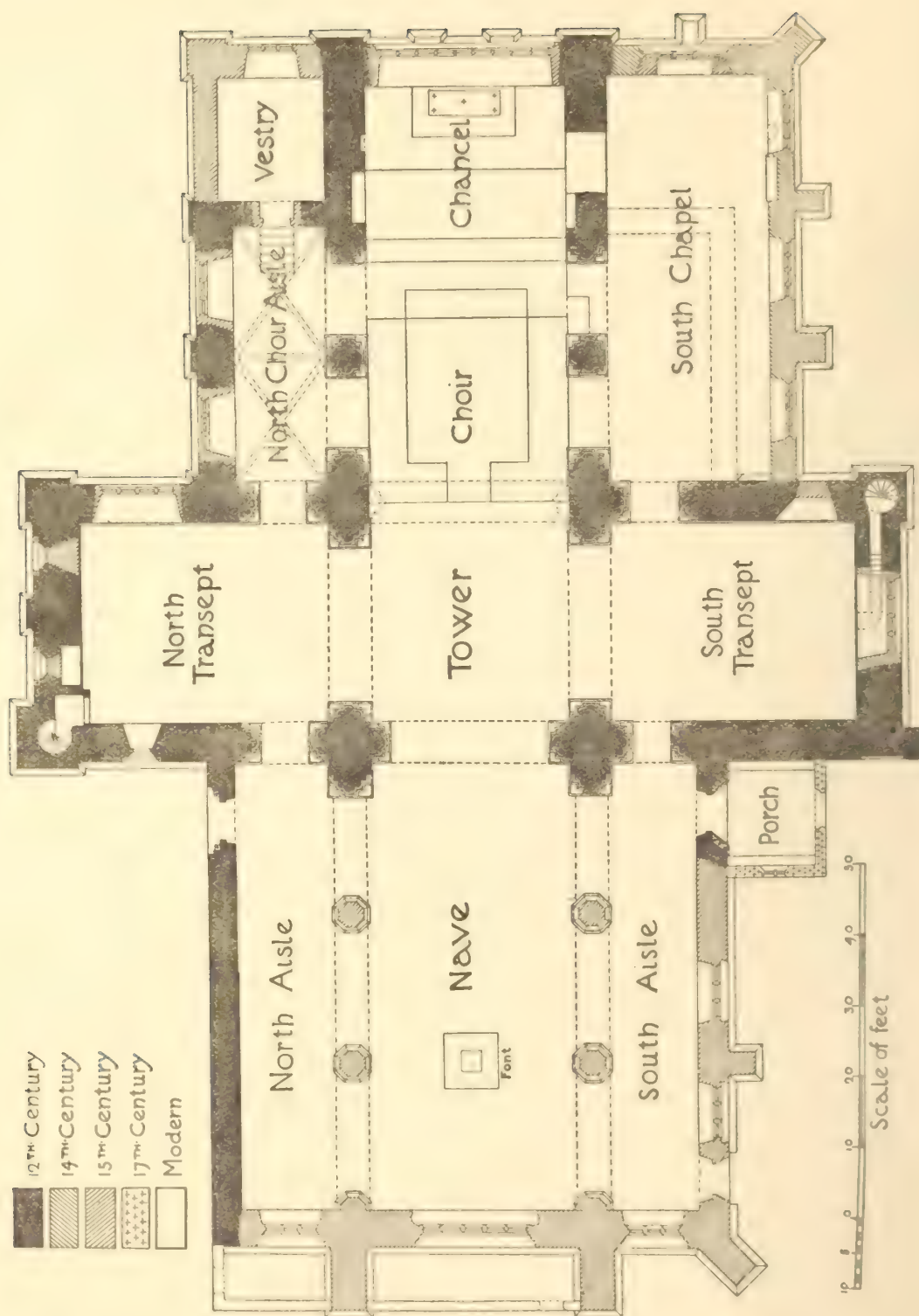
⁵³ *Pat.* 12 Chas. I, pt. vii; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635–6, p. 339. The estates had been held since 1581 under customary tenancy, whereby the tenants claimed to pay a certain fine of three years' ancient rent on death or alienation, besides a rent called Knowings every two years and a half. The whole was to be held of the king's manor of Enfield. For the disputes see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 282–6. From a complaint in 1639 it appears that there was a flaw in the grant, and a valid one was promised; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638–9, p. 611.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 1640, p. 193. The tenants are said to have bought out Elphinstone and Croft.

Elaborate surveys had been made in 1634–5; *Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com.* no. 1185, 1148.

⁵⁵ An abstract of the Letters Patent is given in *Stockdale*, op. cit. 64–72. The trustees were William Knipe of Broughton, Rowland Brigg, Thomas Fletcher of Raven Winder, Richard Simpson, George Braithwaite, William Pepper and Thomas Kelllett of Fellgate. The grant expressly included 'all rents and services as well of freehold as of customary tenants,' escheats, reliefs, courts leet, views of frankpledge, free chase and free warren, waifs, &c. The Holker manor must therefore be regarded as limited and subordinate to this grant to the tenants in general.

The total rent of the graveship of Cartmel, which included tenements in



PLAN OF CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH.



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST



regarded as owning the manor, though the word is not named in the Letters Patent, and in 1716 the Twenty-four appointed trustees 'for taking account and disbursing of the fines and amercements of the courts within the manor of Cartmel,' and further ordered that 'Mr. Knipe shall by himself or his sufficient deputy keep all the courts of this manor of Cartmel till further orders,' undertaking to indemnify him from all costs and damages and allowing him a guinea yearly for keeping the courts.⁵⁶ A Cartmel wapentake court is mentioned in 1681.⁵⁷

The sidesmen, the Twenty-four just named, here, as in other North Lancashire parishes, had the control of parish business. Extracts from their books from 1597 onwards are printed in James Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*.

Sir Thomas Lowther in 1730-1 obtained a charter for a market at Cartmel.⁵⁸ The market was only held for a time; though resumed on Tuesdays in 1820,⁵⁹ it has since been discontinued. There are four fairs: Wednesday before Easter, Whit Monday (with races), Monday after 23 October, and 5 November.⁶⁰

The town of Cartmel, formerly Churchtown,⁶¹ has no township of its own, but lies partly in Lower Allithwaite and partly in Upper Holker, the church being in the former and in the latter the market-place. In this irregular open space stands the market cross,⁶² with fish stones and town pump adjoining; to the north is seen the gateway tower of the priory, already mentioned as having been court-house and then school. Through it a narrow lane leads round to the north side of the church. North from the market-place goes the road to Low Wood, and west a road goes through the race-course and then by Holker to Cark. Eastward from the same point a narrow street leads across the Eea Brook, the division between the townships, towards the church, the dominating feature of the town. From the open space in front a road goes south, which soon divides into the roads leading to Grange and to Cark. There is a building called the Institute, containing a meeting room, reading room and small library.⁶³

That the town had some little trade before the fall of the priory seems evident from the mention of several shops in a rental compiled in 1509.⁶⁴

Cark, Holker, Broughton, Aynsome, Templand, Hazelrigg and Ayside, Newton, Grange, Kents Bank, Flookburgh, Walton, Staveley and Cartmel Fell—i.e. in all parts of the parish—was £51 4s. 1d. The rents of the bailiwicks of Cartmel Fell, Broughton and Walton with Barn-garth were respectively £17 3s. 7½d., £24 6s. 3d. and £17 17s. 5½d.; and the Knowings were £7 17s. 10d., £11 11s. 2½d. and £6 7s. 1d.

Certain exceptions were made in favour of lands previously granted out, including the mills of Staveley, Blackburgh (or Backbarrow), Aynsome and Holker, the fishery on the sea coast, advowsons and ecclesiastical benefices, royal mines and mines of lead and tin.

The sale of the Crown rents in 1670 included those above mentioned from Cartmel and those from Thorphinsty and other excepted estates; Pat. 22 Chas. II. From a fine of 1715 it appears that these rents were then owned by Allan Lord Bathurst and Catherine his wife; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 276, m. 63, Thomas Dummer plaintiff.

The priory⁶⁵ of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* at Cartmel⁶⁶ was founded in 1188 for Augustinian canons. The conventual buildings have all disappeared except the gatehouse, a little to the west of the church, and some vestiges of buildings now incorporated in the structure of later houses. It appears, however, that the original cloister lay in the usual position on the south of the nave, and that in the 13th or 14th century a new cloister was built on the north side of the nave.

The church is cruciform, consisting of a quire with north and south aisles and a north-east vestry, a central tower, north and south transepts, and nave with north and south aisles. There is also a porch in the angle of the nave and south transept walls.

The church was originally much the same in plan. The quire, north quire aisle, central tower and transepts, the north wall of the nave and the south doorway of the nave next the transept are all of the original work of the end of the 12th century, and afford a good example of the transition. About 1340 the south quire aisle was rebuilt, being increased in width and lengthened to line with the east wall of the quire. In the 15th century the nave was wholly rebuilt, with the exceptions mentioned, and a chamber added at the east of the north quire aisle to line with the east wall of the quire. All the existing windows, with the exception of one 13th-century lancet in the west wall of the south transept and the 14th-century windows of the south quire aisle, were inserted in the 15th century, when the upper stage of the central tower was built. This peculiar feature is square in plan, but is set diagonally; the effect is striking but unpleasant.

In 1618 a general restoration was undertaken by Mr. Preston of Holker Hall, and the chancel, which had been roofless for more than a century, was roofed, and the upper part of the stalls and the quire screen were erected by the same benefactor. At the same time or a little later the south porch was built.

The east window of the church is of the 15th century, of nine lights in a high pointed head. The third and sixth mullions are thicker than the rest, dividing the window into three main compartments. Under the transom are trefoiled heads, and the

⁵⁶ Stockdale, *op. cit.* 168.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 116.

⁵⁸ Pat. 4 Geo. II, pt. iii, no. 8.

⁵⁹ *Lonsdale Mag.* i, 546.

⁶⁰ These fairs had been established by 1825; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* i, 594. A list published in 1792 gives the market day as Monday and the fair days as Whit Monday and the first Tuesday after October.

⁶¹ A message in Churchtown was in 1582 in dispute between John Barbon and John Kellet, &c.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 124.

⁶² For the crosses at Cartmel see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 24.

⁶³ See the Charities Rep.

⁶⁴ Under the heading of Barn-garth three shops are recorded. Alexander Bell took a cottage at 8d. rent, a meadow at 8d., a shop at 12d. and a stable at 6d. a year. Adam Harrison took a smithy (*fabricatum*) and a shop at a rent of 2s. 8d.; also 2½ acres in Courtfield for 2½ bushels of corn yearly. The widow of William Leyburn took a house at 5s. rent and a shop at 3s. 4d.; she had also

Gestholme at 8s., another house and garden at 22d., 6 acres in Courtfield for 6 bushels of corn, an oxgang of land in Carkfield at 4s. and for services 12½d., a meadow in Godersyke 3s. Thomas Barwick took this tenement on the same terms. Other places named in this section of the rental are Fellclose, Pease-close, Outerthwaite (tithes), Nunflat (?) and Eskhead; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde.* 4, no. 9, m. 5.

⁶⁵ There are descriptions in Whitaker's *Whalley*, written about 1800, and in Glynne's *Lancs. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), dated 1833. Many detailed accounts have been issued more recently, e.g. in *Arch. Journ.* xxvii, 81.

There is an old view of the interior, showing the organ placed on the screen, in Dugdale's *Mon.* vi (1).

⁶⁶ The invocation of the pre-existing church was St. Michael, and this distinction between the parish church and the priory continued to be recognized: in 1535 'the parish of St. Michael's of Cartmel' occurs; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 73.

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elaborate tracery springs from the cinquefoiled heads of the second tier of lights, of which the centre light in each compartment has an ogee head, the remainder being two-centred.

The eastern bay of the chancel originally projected beyond the aisles and had a lancet on either side. These are now blocked. The quire has an arcade of two bays of semicircular arches on the north and south, supported on a central column and responds of clustered shafts with simply foliated capitals and square abaci. The inner faces of the arches have dog-tooth and chevron ornament, but the faces towards the aisles are plain chamfered. The triforium, running the whole length of the chancel on each side, has an arcade of pointed arches with bell-capitals and square abaci. The arcade is interrupted by plain masonry up to the spring of the arches for two bays over the central column and east respond of the main arcade on either side of the quire. Above this on each side the three 15th-century clearstory windows, of two traceried lights in a square external head and with a segmental rear-arch blocking the tracery, have between them two pairs of shallow square recesses and one at either end.

To the east of the main arcade on the north is a late 14th-century tomb recess, and to the east of this a 15th-century doorway, now blocked. Immediately to the east again is the recess formed by the blocking of the 13th-century lancet.

The corresponding lancet on the south side is blocked flush, and is cut into by the segmental-headed archway which is cut through the wall to the south quire aisle, and which contains the elaborate 14th-century Harrington tomb; close to the floor to the east of the tomb is a 13th-century piscina with a pointed head and mutilated drain-bowl. To the west of the tomb and partly destroyed by the cutting of the archway are the remains of the fine 13th-century sedilia, of which only the western arch and the western two-thirds of the next arch eastward, with one respond and one shaft, survive. The pointed heads of these sedilia are boldly moulded and have a hood mould with carved stops. The shaft is detached and has a rich bell-capital and a water-holding base. The heads are simply trefoiled within the mouldings. The seat is chamfered back underneath.

The 17th-century screen work begins immediately to the west of the sedilia and at a corresponding point on the north. It continues rather more than halfway across the eastern bay of the arcade, and a doorway is left at this point between its western end and the eastern end of the stalls, of which the seats with their arms, misericordes and poppy heads date from the priorate of William de Walton in the late 14th century and bear his initial; they have suffered much from the exposure due to the former roofless condition of the quire. The stalls number twenty-six, ten on each side, with three return stalls on each side forming the quire screen with its central doorway. The upper part of the stalls is of 1640, of extremely fine work, with much pierced work in ogee-headed panels disposed in pairs between cylindrical columns and flat pilasters richly carved with vine clusters and foliage. The pillars between the seats support a broken architrave, and a carved frieze with a plain upper edge surmounts one of the finest examples of early 17th-century wood carving in the kingdom.

The chancel arch is pointed and of three plain

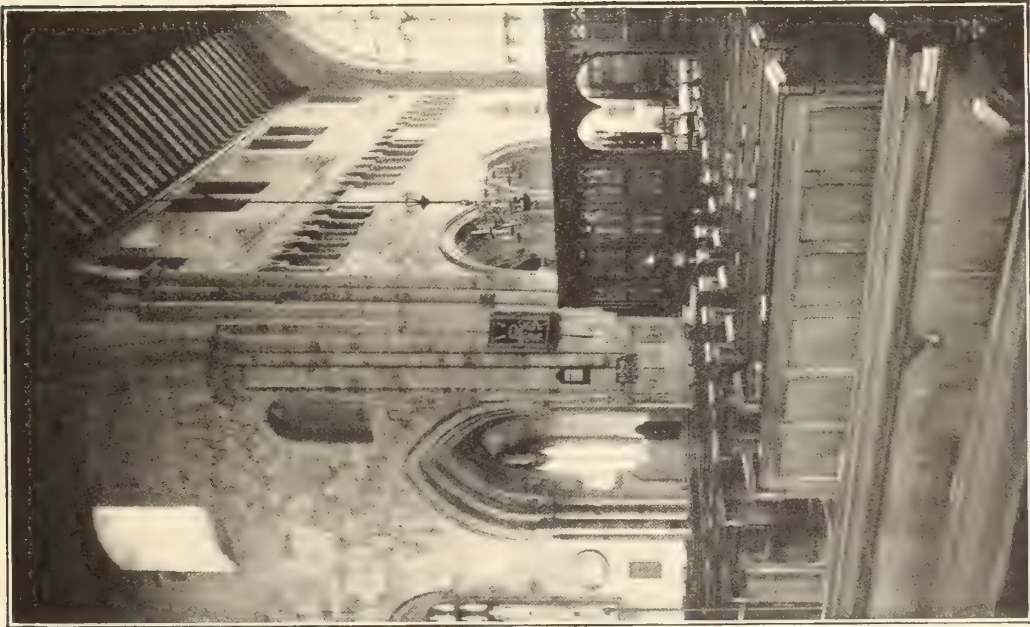
chamfered orders. It is supported by grouped shafts and a pilaster, with plain capitals and square abaci, which are cut away and corbelled back about 4 ft. from the ground, where the face of the pier is flush with the line of the quire arcade. The arches of the crossing are like it, but have slightly foliated capitals with moulded abaci, and the middle order of the three in each arch is moulded. The shafts and pilasters also are carried down to the ground and have bases. The spring of the chancel arch begins at a point about 5 ft. above that of the crossing arches.

The north quire aisle, commonly known as the 'Piper choir,' consists of two bays of quadripartite vaulting supported at the south centre by the central pillar of the north quire arcade; at the south-east the groining descends to a detached shaft in the angle of the east wall of the aisle and the north wall of the chancel, and on the north-east to a similar shaft in the angle of the north and east walls. At the west end it is supported by the capitals of the arch to the transept, and on the north centre by a corbel between the two 15th-century north windows, which are of three lights with tracery in pointed heads. The east wall separates it from the 15th-century extension, which consists of two chambers, one above the other. The upper of these, which is used as a vestry, is entered by a plain doorway at the head of a flight of six steps in the middle of the wall, and the lower by a modern shouldered doorway to the south of the steps with an internal stair to a half-basement, which is a store for fuel. The vestry has an original three-light eastern window with tracery in a segmental head.

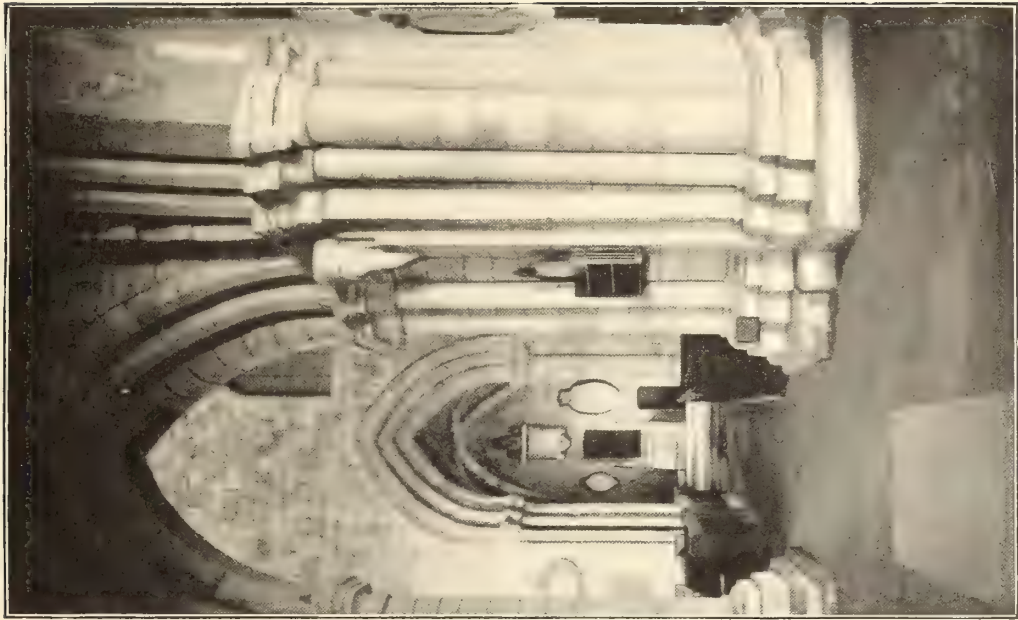
The south quire aisle, or 'Town choir,' extends to the full length of the chancel and is about 11 ft. wider than the corresponding aisle on the north. The north and west sides are formed by the chancel wall and quire arcade, and by the east wall of the south transept respectively. The east and south walls date from about 1340 and have boldly projecting buttresses, two on the south wall and one placed diagonally at the south-east angle with a pinnacle and crocketed finial, and one reaching only to the sill level at the east end. A string course runs round the walls and buttresses at the sill level. The aisle is lighted by four windows, three in the south wall, each of three trefoiled lights with fine original tracery differing in each window, in equilateral pointed heads. The east window has five trefoiled ogee-headed lights with tracery of a slightly later type in a higher pointed head. There are sedilia to the west of the south-east window, and beneath this window is a piscina.

Both the arches leading from these aisles to the transepts are of the original date of the church and are pointed. That on the north has a chevron moulding in the outermost order, the middle order is moulded, and the innermost has a double stitch moulding. That on the south has a plain chamfered outer order, a moulded middle order, and dog-tooth ornament on the innermost order. Both are supported on triple clustered shafts with foliate capitals and square abaci. The bases are raised on two plinths, and are of a late transitional type.

The north transept has one 13th-century lancet in the west wall, and two lancets in the north wall, of the same date, were probably blocked when the



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH AISLE LOOKING
NORTH-EAST



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH, FROM THE NORTH AISLE
LOOKING EAST

monastic buildings were added on the north side. There is a large 15th-century four-light window with shafted jambs and modern tracery in the east wall. A door in the north-west angle opens to a vice. Externally the buttresses are broad and flat.

In the south end of the east wall and in the corresponding position on the west side at a level two courses above the top of the arch to the quire aisle are round-headed doorways from the triforium. The clearstory windows, two on the east and two on the west side, are of the 15th century.

The south transept has similar doorways with pointed heads over the apex of the arch to the quire aisle and opposite, in the west wall. The clearstory is like that of the north transept of the same date. In the south wall are two large pointed windows of the 15th century, one above the other, the upper of five and the lower of four lights, both having tracery in the heads. A 13th-century window in the east wall was blocked at the enlargement of the south quire aisle in the 14th century, and a blocked doorway is visible to the west of the lower south window, with its sill some 15 ft. from the ground, possibly the night door to the dorter. There is a small square-headed loop in the east wall above the blocked window.

A stairway starts in the middle of the south wall and turns eastward into the thickness of the wall, where a passage leads to a vice in the south-east angle, formerly communicating with some part of the eastern range of the original cloister. Another trace of the position of the original buildings is a shallow external recess at the south end of the west wall of this transept, which may have been a book cupboard.

The arches from the transepts to the nave aisles are similar to those leading to the quire aisles. They are supported on the sides next the nave by five clustered shafts forming part of the western piers of the crossing, and on the sides next the outer walls by similar groups of shafts abutting on the ends of the transept walls. The western piers of the crossing form fine masses of masonry, with groups of five shafts on the north-east and south sides, and extended westward about 2 ft. with a group of three shafts for the eastern respond of the nave arcade. The 15th-century nave has a short arcade of three wide bays of pointed arches of three plain chamfered orders on octagonal columns and western responds with capitals of the same plan. The clearstory is of the same date as that of the quire and transepts.

The west window is a large one of five cinque-foiled lights with a transom, and with tracery in the pointed head. The north wall of the north aisle is of the original date of the church and has no windows. On its exterior are the corbels of the 14th-century cloister and at its eastern end the original doorway with shafted jambs. The aisle roof was originally supported on corbels, of which two remain at the east end, one in the angle between the north wall and the respond of the arch to the transept and one in the angle formed by the responds of the same arch and of the easternmost bay of the nave. In the west wall is a three-light 15th-century window with tracery.

The south aisle retains of original 12th-century work only the doorway at its eastern end, which is enriched externally with dog-tooth and chevron

moulding, and has three detached shafts on either side. In the corresponding position to that of the corbels in the north aisle are shafts which originally carried the groining of the aisle roof. The present south aisle, westward from the south doorway, is wholly of the 15th century. It is lighted by two four-centred windows of three trefoiled lights with tracery, and at the extreme south-west is a plain pointed doorway. There is a three-light window in the west wall of the same date. Externally between the windows is a boldly projecting buttress, and at the south-west angle is another, set diagonally. On the west wall of the church on either side of the nave window is a very deep buttress.

In the Piper quire are three coffin-shaped 13th-century tomb slabs, a large one under the north-east window and a smaller one near to the north of the steps leading to the vestry, and another. They have floreated crosses accompanied by emblems, a sword in one case, and in the other two a chalice. A fourth slab of similar date and design is placed under the eastern arch of the north quire arcade. The slab of William de Walton lies under the tomb recess on the north side of the chancel, and has an incised cross and the marginal inscription 'Hic jacet frater Wilelmus de Waltona Prior de Kartmel.'

The Harrington monument,⁶⁷ in the arch cut through the south chancel wall, shows evident signs of having been reset in its present position, and it seems likely that an eastern portion is lost. It is an elaborate canopied altar-tomb of the 14th century, with the figures of a knight and his wife. The former is in armour and has a large shield on his left arm. His feet rest on a lion, and those of the lady on a lap-dog. The figures are flanked on either side by rows of diminutive figures of angels or weepers. Those at the head are seated and the rest are kneeling to the east. All are much mutilated. An elaborately foliated string runs along the overhanging chamfer of the altar slab on both sides, and on the north or chancel side a rich diaper of quatrefoils in lozenges covers the altar, and below it, immediately above the plinth, is a wide hollow with seated figures of chanters. At the four corners of this hollow are the symbols of the Evangelists. The canopy consists of a broad ogee arch on the north and south with a central square panelled shaft supporting two trefoiled inner lights and a quatrefoil in the head. The ogee is richly crocketed and has a large finial spreading into the cornice, which is a wide hollow filled with foliage. In the apices of the ogees are the souls of the deceased, suspended in cloths held by angels kneeling on either side of the finials. On the north side both the jambs of the ogee and the central shaft are heavily enriched with figures under canopies, and with shields of the arms of Harrington, and the lower portions of the central shaft and western jamb are diapered. The lower member of the cornice is also diapered, and has four Harrington shields upon it. On the inner side of the central shaft is a small figure of an angel. The south side was doubtless originally the same, but has suffered much from restoration. Above the cornice on the

⁶⁷ See *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxxii, 147; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* v, 109; *Barrow Nat. Field Club*, iii, 94; xvii, 148.

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north side is a canopy containing the coronation of our Lady, with adoring figures on either side. The corresponding canopy contains a majesty, but the flanking figures are fragmentary.

In the 'Town choir,' immediately below the Harrington tomb, is a recumbent figure of a lady of approximately the same date on a low chamfered plinth. The hands are very well rendered, and the workmanship is good though very simple.

There are several other mediaeval monuments, and some more recent, worthy of notice.⁶⁸

There is an elaborate tomb of Lord Frederick Cavendish at the west end of the north aisle.

There are a few fragments of contemporary glass in the east window of the 'Town choir,' of which the two outer lights are now blocked. The other three and the tracery contain fragments of a fesse, one figure in the centre being in a vesica, but of the inscription only the word 'Rex' remains. In the tracery is the figure of an angel censuring.

In the east window of the chancel the upper part of three lights contains three large figures in canopies, of the 15th century, and one of the north quire aisle windows contains two small figures and some fragments of canopy work of the same date.

The only remnant of the monastic buildings now standing is the gatehouse, which is of the 14th century. It stands a short distance to the westward of the church, and opens to north and south with a plain two-centred arch and a vaulted passage. In the north and south walls are ogee-headed pairs of lights, with the separating mullion gone, on the south side, while the window on the north is longer and transomed. On either side of the windows on the south side is a carved mask-corbels. There are several smaller windows. The lower part of the structure has been converted into a shop.

The library in the vestry contains a number of ancient books.

There are four bells, two dated 1661 and the others 1726 and 1729.⁶⁹

The plate consists of cup and cover-paten of 1668-9, a cup and paten of 1694-5, plate of

1668-9, and two flagons, of 1736 and 1739 respectively.

The registers date from 1559. The first portion to 1661 has been printed.⁷⁰ A noteworthy feature is the number of deaths by drowning.

Inventories of the church goods in 1642 and 1661 have been preserved.⁷¹

The church was, together with the manor, granted to the canons,⁷² who served it down to the Suppression. So far as the parishioners were concerned it was ordained that there should be an altar of St. Michael at which they were bound to hear mass and receive the sacraments; to minister to them one of the canons or else a hired secular priest, removable at pleasure, might be appointed by the prior and convent.⁷³ A report on churches made to the Crown in 1527, after stating that the rectory of Cartmel was worth £40 a year, added: 'There is a chapel upon the north part of the said town of Cartmel which [was] edified in the honour and worship of Mary Magdalene and now is in decay.'⁷⁴ In 1536 there were in the house a prior, sub-prior and eight canons,⁷⁵ with various officers and husbandmen. There were three large bells and four small ones, besides three claimed by the parishioners, who also claimed a share of the lead on the church roof. The plate, chalices and jewels were valued at £27 and the 'ornaments' at £9, in addition to certain copes, &c., belonging to the parish.⁷⁶

Some twenty years later, in 1557-8, the rectory was appropriated by Philip and Mary to the bishopric of Chester,⁷⁷ and a resident curate, responsible for the parish church and the outlying chapels, was appointed. The Prestons of Holker and their successors, as lessees or farmers of the rectory, acquired the right of nomination,⁷⁸ and thus the patronage has descended to the present owner of Holker, Lord Richard Cavendish. At first the curate's stipend depended on the lessee's good pleasure, but in 1649 Thomas Preston agreed to pay £80 a year.⁷⁹ Further endowments have been secured, and the net yearly value is now said to be £290.

⁶⁸ That of Ethelred (Awdrey) Thornburgh (d. 1597) is noteworthy as ending with a prayer for her soul.

⁶⁹ Inscriptions: 'Dulcedine vocis cantabo Domino nostro ^W 15 1661.' 'In Jucunditate soni sonabo tibi Domine. 1661.' 'Peace and good neighbourhood. E.E. W.E. 1726 1729.'

The old Church Book shows payments for casting bells in 1599 and 1630 (Thomas Stafford of Penrith); Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 40, 61. On the fate of one of the Priory bells see *ibid.* 232.

⁷⁰ *Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.* 1907. The first writer began the year with 1 Jan., but the second (1592) began it with 1 Apr. The register was not kept between 1585 and 1592.

⁷¹ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 103, &c.

Ferguson, *Old Ch. Plate in dioc. Carlisle*, 199.

A useful account of the churches and endowments, with lists of clergy, was published in 1892 under the title of *The Rural Deanery of Cartmel*. Some particulars have been derived from it.

⁷² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 341; 'the

church of the same land [of Cartmel] with all its chapels.'

⁷³ *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 366; a 'custom' approved.

⁷⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bde. 5, no. 15. The lands of the decayed chapel were worth £7 6s. 8d. a year and were held by James Walton the elder.

⁷⁵ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 146. Richard Preston, the prior, obtained the farming of the rectory, which he still held in 1548. James Eskrigge, sub-prior, John Rudeley (Ridley) and perhaps one or two others joined the northern rebellion later in the year 1536 and were probably those executed. Thomas Briggs and Brian Willan were afterwards stationed at Ulverston and Cartmel. 'Jennet Briggs wife of Sir Thomas' was buried at Cartmel 1 Oct. 1593.

⁷⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bde. 4, no. 12. The relics included part of the holy cross; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 140.

⁷⁷ *Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary*, pt. xii; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 497.

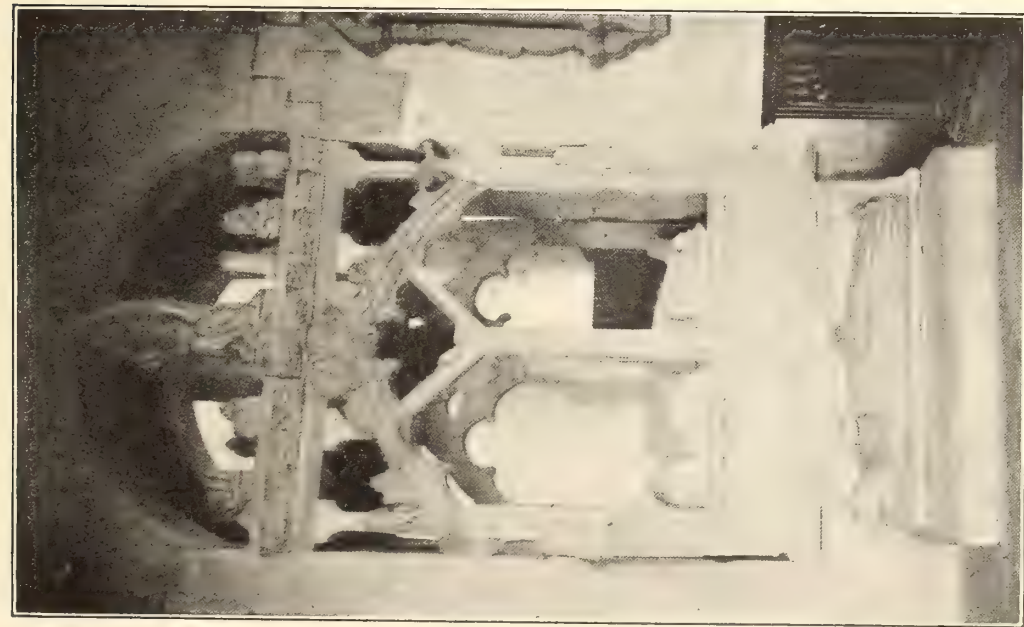
⁷⁸ The lessees usually nominated the curate (see lease quoted below), but the permanent right of presentation may

have been conceded to them in return for their grant of a fixed endowment.

In 1867 an arrangement was made by which the Duke of Devonshire resigned his patronage of Lindale, &c., to the Bishop of Carlisle, that of Cartmel being assigned to him; *Lond. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 1867.

⁷⁹ The payment was forced from him by the Commonwealth authorities with another £40 for Staveley, he being a 'delinquent,' but he continued or renewed it after the Restoration; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1164. The parish was in 1649 said to contain 3,000 communicants, but had 'no means of maintenance for the ministry.' The number of people must have been greatly exaggerated.

In 1717 the income was about £100, of which £80 was paid by the lessee and the rest came from Easter dues and surplice fees, which the curate was allowed to have. The minister named the curates to all the chapels, with leave of the bishop as rector; Gastrell, *Nutria Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 497, 499. There were three churchwardens, chosen by the parishioners with consent of the minister, being one for each of the three divisions of the parish—Allithwaite, Walton and Broughton; *ibid.*



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH : HARRINGTON MONUMENT FROM
THE SOUTH



CARTMEL : THE SQUARE AND GATEWAY

One or two names of the clergy in charge before the priory was founded have been preserved.⁸⁰ The following have been the perpetual curates and vicars⁸¹ :—

- oc. 1506–36 Oliver Levens⁸²
- oc. 1548–85 Brian Willan⁸³
- 1592 Thomas Parker⁸⁴
- bef. 1623 Richard Gregg, B.A.⁸⁵
- 1624–9 Richard Tomlinson⁸⁶
- oc. 1632–5 Daniel Bulfell⁸⁷
- oc. 1637–47 John Brook or Brooks⁸⁸
- oc. 1646 John Marigold⁸⁹
- oc. 1648–9 Christopher Hudson⁹⁰
- oc. 1650 Philip Bennet, M.A.⁹¹
- 1665 John Armstrong, B.D.⁹² (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1698 Thomas Proddy, M.A.⁹³ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1708 Thomas Brookbank, M.A.⁹⁴ (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
- 1732 James Thompson⁹⁵
- c. 1740 Sir William Lowther, bart., M.A.⁹⁶ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
- 1768 James Walker⁹⁷
- 1781 James Peake⁹⁸
- 1803 George Preston, M.A.⁹⁹ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
- 1835 Thomas Remington, M.A.¹⁰⁰ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)

⁸⁰ Between 1157 and 1163 occurs William the Clerk of Cartmel; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178.

After the establishment of the priory we have William the priest of Cartmel, 1200–4; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 152.

⁸¹ The list is taken largely from that by Mr. Croston in his edition of Baines' *Lancs.* v, 634–7.

⁸² He was 'chaplain and parish priest of Cartmel' in 1536, having a life appointment from the prior and a stipend of £6 13s. 4d. Should he become incapable of serving the cure he and his servant should have meat and drink daily from the priory; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 12.

⁸³ He is named as curate in the visitation lists 1548–62.

⁸⁴ The register states that he entered the curacy in April 1592. He is called schoolmaster in 1593 and was still in office in 1602. His wife was buried 11 Apr. 1628 and he as 'minister at Cartmel' 1 Dec. 1633.

'Sir John Coupland minister,' perhaps of Cartmel, was buried 27 Mar. 1599; Reg.

An organ is mentioned in the accounts of 1610; Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 41.

⁸⁵ His burial is recorded in the register, 24 Dec. 1623, as that of 'Sir Richard Gregg, Bachelor of the Arts, Curate and Schoolmaster.'

⁸⁶ He is named as 'minister' or 'preacher' at Cartmel in 1627 and 1629; Reg.

⁸⁷ He is called 'preacher of God's word,' 'minister here' and 'preacher'; he was buried 3 Sept. 1635; Reg. A rail was placed round the communion table in 1636; Stockdale, *Annals*, 63.

There was a vacancy, either by death or expulsion, in 1644, Mr. John Shaw officiating in April and May.

⁸⁸ Named as 'curate of Cartmel,' 'preacher at Cartmel,' or 'minister of God's word' in the registers from 1637–47.

⁸⁹ His name does not occur in the registers, but he was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646; William Knipe of Cartmel was a lay member. Till the stipend was fixed there was 'no constant minister,' as one report of the time states.

⁹⁰ He signed the register as 'minister of Cartmel' in August 1648 and a year later complained that he could not obtain payment of his allowance; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 78.

⁹¹ He was acting in 1650, 'a godly, zealous minister, always faithful to the Parliament'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 142. He was at Ulverston in 1646; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 15. His occupation of Cartmel was irregular, but in 1655–6 he was duly authorized; *ibid.* ii, 104, 141, 145. The benefice is here called a vicarage, but the reason for its being void in 1656 is not given. The £80 a year continued to be paid to him in 1659; *ibid.* 289. He is said to have been ejected in 1662, refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity, according to Calamy, who, however, gives no further details of his career; it is more likely that the new Bishop of Chester refused to accept him.

Philip son of Philip Bennet, clerk, entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1663, being described as 'of Ulverston'; *Admissions*, i, 158. He must have been a conformist. Philip son of Philip Bennet was buried at Ulverston 10 Jan. 1672–3.

⁹² He was a fellow of St. John's Coll. He was ordained priest 22 Dec. 1660, and about a year later was appointed one of the Cambridge preachers. He was appointed to Cartmel by the bishop at a stipend of £80. He published a volume of *Secret and Family Prayers*. He was buried in the church in 1698.

- 1854 Robert Curteis Hubbersty, M.A.¹⁰¹ (Peterhouse, Camb.)
- 1874 Edward Keatinge Clay, B.A.¹⁰² (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1878 William Barber Lightfoot, M.A.¹⁰³ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
- 1881 Francis Henry Paley, M.A.¹⁰⁴ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1889 George Rubie, M.A.¹⁰⁵ (Worcester Coll., Oxf.)
- 1900 Frederick Halsey, M.A.¹⁰⁶ (Magdalen Coll., Oxf.)
- 1907 Richard Busk Paterson Wells, M.A.
- 1910 Godfrey Scott Smith, M.A. (Magd. Coll., Oxf.)

The service of the parish church and its chapels would normally require the attendance of five priests, and in the visitation list of 1548 seven names are entered. In 1554 there were four names, increased to five in 1562. At this last visitation, however, only two of the clergy appeared, so that it may be assumed that the working staff had been reduced to two.¹⁰⁷ Brian Willan, acting curate from before 1548, was one of the canons regular at the Suppression, being then twenty-five years of age and reported as of good conversation. At that time he desired to continue in religion at Cartmel or elsewhere,¹⁰⁸ but in fact he conformed to all the changes of the time. He married,¹⁰⁹ and remained in charge till 1585,¹¹⁰

⁹³ He was buried in the church Sept. 1707.

⁹⁴ He was buried at Cartmel in 1732.

⁹⁵ He was presented by Sir Thomas Lowther. Administration of his estate was granted in 1740.

⁹⁶ He was also rector of Swillington and vicar of Wetton 1742, Prebendary of York 1754, not residing at Cartmel. He was created a baronet in 1764 on succeeding to the family estate, and his son was created Earl of Lonsdale in 1807; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 132.

⁹⁷ He had been the acting curate under Sir W. Lowther. He died in 1781.

⁹⁸ He was also incumbent of Edensor.

⁹⁹ He did not reside at Cartmel, being rector of Lexden near Colchester.

¹⁰⁰ Presented by the Earl of Burlington. He was fellow of his college till his death in 1854.

¹⁰¹ Presented by the Earl of Burlington. Vicar of Helpston 1852, rector of Caster-ton Parva 1874; hon. canon of Carlisle.

¹⁰² Presented by the Duke of Devonshire. Vicar of Great Kimble 1878.

¹⁰³ Presented by the Duke of Devonshire. He was brother of Bishop Lightfoot of Durham.

¹⁰⁴ Presented by the Duke of Devonshire. Vicar of Penn 1856, of Church Preen 1875, rector of Gonalston 1889.

¹⁰⁵ Presented by the Duke of Devonshire. Incumbent of Witherslack 1888, rector of Barrowby 1900.

¹⁰⁶ Presented by Victor C. W. Caven-dish.

¹⁰⁷ These details are from the visitation lists in the diocesan registry at Chester.

¹⁰⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 12.

¹⁰⁹ 'The wife of Brian Willan priest' was buried at Cartmel in 1583; Reg.

¹¹⁰ The register of burials for June 1585 contains the statement, 'Here did Sir Brian Willan, curate of Cartmel, leave off from registering.'

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

and probably till 1592.¹¹¹ What happened for this half-century in the maintenance of the church and services is uncertain. By a lease of the rectory¹¹² to George Preston of Holker in 1609 the lessee was 'at his own cost to maintain with wages one or more sufficient minister,'¹¹³ but a report made a year or two later states that the church was 'meanly served only with a reading minister,' and nothing is said about any of the chapels.¹¹⁴ From the list given above it appears that there were usually two ministers in the parish early in the 17th century. The apportionment of one of the four king's preachers to the district about 1600 may have improved matters,¹¹⁵ but even about 1650, when the Parliamentary authorities had made allowances from the revenue of the suppressed see of Chester, there were only three ministers stationed at the parish church and the chapels of Staveley and Cartmel Fell.¹¹⁶ As such allowances would cease at the Restoration,¹¹⁷ this standard was probably not maintained, and the names of the curates in charge from 1660 to 1665 are not known. In 1691 the incumbent had curates at the parish church, Staveley, and Cartmel Fell, two being in deacons' orders only.¹¹⁸ In 1723 the church was reported to be in good order and well furnished¹¹⁹; the roof was undergoing repair. The incumbent was resident, prayers were read twice every Sunday and once every holy day, Wednesday and Friday, and the Lord's Supper was administered about twelve times a year besides Easter and Christmas.¹²⁰ Another chapel was built at Broughton in

1745, and within the last half-century churches have been built at Grange and Allithwaite.

The origin of the grammar school is unknown.¹²¹ It began in the church, but was housed in the priory gate-house in 1624. Other schools at Browedge, Cartmel Fell and Staveley existed about 1680.¹²²

Apart from educational and church purposes, the endowed charities of the parish¹²³ have an income of over £300, of which a large part is given in doles of money. Inquiries were made officially in 1820 and 1899, and the report of the latter, including a reprint of the older one, was issued in 1900. The following account is derived from it.

The General Parish Charities are due to a number of ancient bequests amounting to £567,¹²⁴ invested in £959 consols in 1820, to which were added a tenth part of the proceeds of Henry Bigland's bequest to the grammar school (1689) and the interest on £100 left by Anne Preston for apprenticing poor children.¹²⁵ The income now amounts to £40 11s. 3d., distributed as nearly as possible in accordance with the wishes of the benefactors under four heads—for the poor, apprenticing, bread and sundries.¹²⁶ The poor's money is divided among the townships according to a fixed scale, while the apprenticing fund is assigned in rotation to the three ancient divisions of the parish—Allithwaite, Holker and Broughton. Other charities are those of Dr. Daniel Wilson (1768) for the poor, £5 15s. 8d.¹²⁷; Richard Taylor (1729) for apprenticing and the poor, £3 10s.¹²⁸; Isabella

¹¹¹ The will of Brian Willan of Cartmel was proved at Richmond in 1597. There is nothing in it to show that he had been curate there, but the endorsement reads, 'Sir Brian Willan late of Hutton Roof,' so there can be no doubt of the identification. He names a son Thomas.

¹¹² Richard Master, M.D., physician to Queen Elizabeth and prebendary of York, obtained a lease of the tithes of Cartmel in 1568; Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 498.

¹¹³ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 193; a rent of £55 was to be paid to the Bishop of Chester. The gross revenue was estimated at £400 in 1650.

¹¹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

¹¹⁵ 'To Mr. Toppin the Preacher' 2s. was given in 1599; Stockdale, *op. cit.* 40. Mr. Collier, 'lecturer for the king,' occurs in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. The king's preacher at Cartmel is referred to in 1634; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1633-4, p. 467. Hugh Barrow of Wigan was appointed in 1660 *vice* William Collier, deceased; *Pat. 12 Chas. II*, pt. iii, no. 93.

¹¹⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 193, where it is stated that there was then 'no constant minister at Cartmel Church.' The allowances made by the Committee of Plundered Ministers were: To Cartmel, £50; Cartmel Fell, £40; Staveley, £40; Lindale, £40; Flookburgh, £40. A further report in 1650 gives another account: On Thomas Preston's compounding he had to allow £80 for the minister of Cartmel and £40 for Cartmel Fell, while the Committee of Plundered Ministers allowed £50 to Staveley, the chapels at Lindale and Flookburgh being without minister or maintenance; *ibid.* 142.

The order of the committee in 1646

directed that £50 should be paid for the maintenance of 'a preaching minister' at the parish church and £40 each to ministers at the chapels of Flookburgh, Lindale, Staveley and Cartmel Fell, all out of the rectory funds sequestered from Thomas Preston; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 18. At his composition in 1649 Preston 'sold £120 a year' to the committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, and they gave it for the maintenance of two ministers; *ibid.* 75. At the same time £50 out of the rent reserved to the Bishop of Chester was assigned to the minister of Staveley; *ibid.* 77. No provision was made for the other chapels. The £5 remaining of the rent due to the bishop was in 1656 assigned to the rector of Warrington; *ibid.* ii, 132.

¹¹⁷ The people do not seem to have liked the Presbyterian discipline, for on 16 Nov. 1660 it was ordered by the Twenty-four that the pulpit be raised 2 ft., the font be erected in the usual place, the clock be amended, and a Book of Common Prayer of the last edition be obtained; Stockdale, *op. cit.* 86.

¹¹⁸ Visit. List of 1691. Staveley and Cartmel Fell appear to have been the only chapels served by special curates in 1717; Gastrell, *Notitia*.

¹¹⁹ There was a font with cover in the ancient place. The communion table was 'decent'; there were flagons, chalices and salver for the sacrament. There were two surplices. The Ten Commandments were set up 'between the church and the chancel.' A new gallery was erected in 1726. In 1725 there were three bells, but one burst soon afterwards.

¹²⁰ Churchwardens' replies to visitation inquiries.

¹²¹ The old church book shows that the

school had a stock of £65 in 1598; Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 37.

¹²² Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 500.

¹²³ Bishop Gastrell (*loc. cit.*) gives particulars of a number of charities existing in 1717.

The educational endowments produce £411 14s. 1d. yearly, of which £124 belongs to the grammar school. The ecclesiastical endowments amount to £94 6s. 7d. yearly, including £20 10s. for the organist and singers at the parish church.

¹²⁴ The gifts included £125 by Jane Kellett, £100 by Sir William Lowther, £52 by Rowland Briggs, and over £100 to the school.

¹²⁵ This appears to be the Anne Preston, widow, of Chanon Winder, whose will was proved in 1642; she left £200 to the poor of Lancaster and Cartmel; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3098.

¹²⁶ The 'Twenty-four,' the sidesmen of the parish, have always acted as trustees, but the distribution in the separate townships is carried out by local representatives. The money 'for the poor' is given in doles; that 'for bread,' amounting to £3 11s. 7d., is given after church service at Cartmel on Sundays and Good Fridays.

¹²⁷ He left £200 to the poor in consideration of the loss sustained by the death of Sir William Lowther; the interest was to be distributed yearly on Good Friday, and this was done at Cartmel Church till 1846. The money is now divided among the townships.

¹²⁸ This charity is applied to the relief of the poor of Lindale and Hampsfield, and to apprenticing children of those hamlets and of Churchtown and Aynsme. The money is derived from Turpotts Meadow in Lower Allithwaite, and is distributed in small doles.

and Emma Ellera (1868) for the poor, £14 17s. 8d.; and the Rev. Thomas Burton Holgate (1870) for coal, £11 17s. 6d.¹²⁹ The Cartmel Institution has an income of £17 17s. 6d.; its foundation was due to Mr. Holgate.

For Lower Allithwaite are the gifts of Joseph Fletcher (1692) for apprenticing and the poor, £8 11s. 7d.¹³⁰; Peter Kellett for the poor, £1 10s.¹³¹; and Mary W. Lambert (1858) for the poor, £17 4s.¹³² The Poor Close brings in £10, which is applied to the relief of the rates.¹³³ Upper Allithwaite has two large funds given in doles to the poor, viz. those of Lawrence Newton (will proved 1676) £16 12s.,¹³⁴ and Myles Taylor (1714) £82 14s.¹³⁵

Lower Holker has £3 7s. 6d. for the poor, given in doles at Christmas, and £1 6s. in bread, from the gifts of James Simpson (1687) and others¹³⁶; also £10 3s. 5d., partly for apprenticing, from the poor's land, part of which has been sold,¹³⁷ and £3 10s. for the poor from John Pollard (1881).¹³⁸ The foundations of Henry Bigland (1691) and others in Upper Holker yield £16 5s. 7d. for the poor and £8 2s. 9d. for apprenticing, while £10 9s. 8d. goes to the poor rate.¹³⁹ The last amount is derived from land called the 'Beggars' Breeches,' because it was purchased with money (185½ guineas in gold) found in the pocket of a travelling beggar.¹⁴⁰ At Flookburgh was a house called Bond's Almshouses, but no endowment is known.¹⁴¹

In Broughton East the poor's money, £5 7s. a year, is given in kind.¹⁴² The Bryan Beck estate yields £15 8s. 5d. for the poor of Cartmel Fell, with 7s. 11d. additional for the highways.¹⁴³ The charities of Richard Hutton and others, administered with it, provide £4 13s. 6d. for the poor and 10s. for bread.¹⁴⁴ In Staveley £6 18s. 11d. is available for

doles for the poor, chiefly from an unknown benefactor,¹⁴⁵ and £5 8s. for general uses, but applied in doles, from the gift of Mary Dixon (1818).¹⁴⁶

LOWER ALLITHWAITE

Hailiuthait, c. 1160.

Alefthuyth, c. 1240; Alithweit, 1246; Alythwayt, 1277; Alyphtwait, c. 1278; Alingthwayt, 1305; Alyntwait, 1332.

This township occupies part of the comparatively low-lying and level valley in which the town of Cartmel is placed, but on its eastern side contains the southern end of Hampsfell, over 600 ft. high, and then Humphrey Head, 172 ft. above sea level, projects into Morecambe Bay at the south-east corner. The area measures 3,211 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 801.

The church and a large part of the little town of Cartmel lie within the township in the north-west corner, where the Eea Brook forms the boundary. The village of Allithwaite is central, more than a mile and a half south of the church, having Templand and Birkby² to the north-west, Applebury and Outerthwaite to the west, with Rosthwaite on the border, Wraysholme Tower to the south-west, and Kent's Bank to the east. At the last-named hamlet is the Carter's House, taking its name from the guide or 'carter' who used to be stationed there to conduct travellers across the more dangerous part of the sands on the way to Silverdale or to Hest Bank.³ On the south shore is a considerable area of marshland, partly reclaimed.

From Cartmel town good roads spread out in all directions, and there are cross-roads, including one from Flookburgh through the village of Allithwaite towards Grange; while a footpath leads south from

¹²⁹ Twelve tons of coal are to be given to sixteen poor widows.

¹³⁰ It appears that other gifts were added to Fletcher's, the total being £97. This was then combined with £115 belonging to Lower Holker, to purchase land in Flookburgh, called the Poor Paddocks. The income (£18 15s.) is divided between the townships in due proportion.

¹³¹ This is part of the General Charities fund.

¹³² Given in coals and clothes.

¹³³ The origin of it was not known in 1820. One-fourth of the rent is given to the new township of Grange.

¹³⁴ The income is derived chiefly from lands called Blue Cross and the Poor Close and at Browside. The money is given in sums of 10s. to 30s.

¹³⁵ The house is now used as a police station; the estate is called Low Farm. A scheme was authorized by the Charity Commissioners in 1866. There are very few poor persons in the township, and only about £20 is given annually in sums of 10s. to 30s.

¹³⁶ James Simpson's gift (£50) was to provide 6d. a week to six poor people of the town of Flookburgh coming to the chapel to hear prayers. In addition there was a sum of £35 belonging to the poor, invested with the £50 in the purchase of Hancock Fields.

¹³⁷ A fund of £115, including £5 for apprenticing, was in 1779 expended on the purchase of land near Flookburgh.

The income is distributed with Fletcher's, less 6s. 1d. for apprenticing, which is added to the sum received from the General Charities.

¹³⁸ Of the income £1 10s. is added to the Christmas dole, 5s. is given to the sexton of Field Broughton Church for taking care of the benefactor's grave, and £1 15s. is divided between twelve poor persons of Holker, Cark and Flookburgh.

¹³⁹ Lowstone Acre, Churchtown, was bought in 1695, and Broadgreaves in 1776, from accumulations of sums left for the poor. The money for the poor, augmented by receipts from the General Charities, &c., is distributed at Christmas time in food or clothing.

¹⁴⁰ For this story the report refers to *The Public Charities of the Hundred of Lonsdale North of the Sands*, published at Ulverston 1852.

¹⁴¹ Stockdale, op. cit. 265; a rent of 4s. is paid out of it to the incumbent. See Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 503.

¹⁴² The fund is derived from many ancient benefactions; thus Mrs. Marshall left £20 to the lower end of Broughton, £10 for oatmeal and £10 for Bibles; and John Stones of Aynsome left £20 to provide mutton on Christmas Eve. The capital is now invested in consols, and the interest is spent on gifts of clothing in Broughton and Grange. Edward Myers in 1758 left £30 to found a bread charity, but in 1820 it was supposed that the capital had been lost by bankruptcy about 1790.

¹⁴³ The estate was bought in 1714 out of the accumulated charitable funds, a large part being for the curate of the chapel. The estate was augmented on the inclosure of the commons in 1809. The money for the poor is divided among six or seven poor persons.

¹⁴⁴ Richard Hutton left £40, with which Lowhouse Field was purchased; James Birkett gave a rent-charge of 6s. on an estate at Smithy Hill, and an unknown donor left money represented by a charge of 10s. a year on Gutterland, near Ulverston. Susannah Briggs, among other gifts, left £10 for the poor and £12 for bread every first Sunday of the month. These benefactions are administered by the Bryan Beck trustees.

¹⁴⁵ It is distributed in doles varying from 10s. to £2.

¹⁴⁶ She had established 'schools of piety and industry' at Staveley, and left £460 for their maintenance. The interest is now used for the National schools.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 3,087 acres, including 2 of inland water; also 470 acres of tidal water and 7,635 of foreshore. The areas of all the townships in the parish have been affected by the changes made in 1884 and the formation of Grange in 1894, as recorded above.

² Gallows Field is between Birkby Hall and the Green; Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 45.

³ For the present conditions see the Ulverston Charity Report.

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the village to Humphrey Head. A well, formerly a holy well, exists on the south-west side of this headland; it is a mineral spring of repute, and about 1700 Charles Leigh wrote of it as 'a spring of purging waters in a village called Rougham (or Rougholme), near the sands where a crossing is made into Furness.'⁴ It was formerly resorted to by the lead-miners of Alston Moor, the water being drunk as a cure for the diseases they contracted in their work. The Furness railway runs through the southern end of the township, having a station at Kent's Bank and passing close to Wraysholme Tower.

In Kirkhead Cave, to the east of Wraysholme, have been found relics of the ancient inhabitants of the district, including Roman coins and bronze ornaments.⁵

Kent's Bank has become a residential place and a summer resort, under the influence of Grange.

A parish council of six members administers township affairs.

There is a village reading-room, with a small library.

The manor of *ALLITHWAITE*, which *MANOR* perhaps included both Upper and Lower Allithwaite and Flookburgh, appears to have been held about 1150 by Gospatrick, lord of Workington, who died about 1180, and whose son Thomas, as stated below, made a grant to Furness Abbey.⁶ Hence in later times lands in Allithwaite were stated to be held of their descendants, the Culwens, or Curwens, of Workington. A little after 1200 Thomas son of Thomas son of Gospatrick gave all the vill of Allithwaite to Thomas son of Robert de Harrington, reserving the services of William le Fleming, Adeline de Furness and Peter de Rossegill.⁷ The holding of the Flemings appears to have been granted to the Copeland family, as noticed in the account of Upper Allithwaite, and transferred about 1280 to Robert de Harrington of Aldingham.

The first hint of this occurs in 1277, when Alan de Copeland and Margery his wife complained that Robert de Harrington and others had disseised them of a small piece of land in Allithwaite, and they recovered damages.⁸ From later pleadings (1298–

1300) it seems that Alan de Copeland granted the whole manor of Allithwaite, with lands and mills, to Robert de Harrington, who gave the same to his son Michael; and Michael was in possession in 1298, when Mabel widow of the said Alan claimed dower against him in one plough-land, messuages, rent, &c., in Flookburgh. The defendant called John son of Robert de Harrington, then under age, to warrant him according to the father's charter.⁹ In 1314 the king granted free warren to Michael de Harrington and his heirs in all their demesne lands of Allithwaite.¹⁰

The manor probably reverted to the senior branch of the family, for in 1334 it was John de Harrington the elder who made a settlement of Allithwaite; after his death it was to descend to a son Thomas, and in default of issue to Michael and John, other of his sons.¹¹ Thomas de Harrington is found in possession between 1350 and 1360,¹² and John de Harrington, perhaps his son, in 1375,¹³ but after that the evidence fails for a century.¹⁴ The parts seem to have been given to different members of the family. Thus the manor of Flookburgh was in the hands of Thomas Duke of Clarence in 1412, and part of the same was later held by the lord of Hornby.

In 1489 the main part of the manor, then known as *WRAYSHOLME*, was in the king's hands, and he gave it to George Lord Strange and his heirs male. Thus the second Earl of Derby held it at his death in 1521, the service of one knight's fee being due for it.¹⁵ The earl also held land at Birkby.¹⁶ Wraysholme descended to Ferdinando the fifth earl,¹⁷ but a few years after his death in 1594 it was sold to the Dicconsens, who had been lessees. The new owners were related to a family already noticed in Leyland Hundred, one Hugh Dicconson being the first known to have been connected with Wraysholme.¹⁸

Richard Dicconson, perhaps his son, was in possession by 1576,¹⁹ and died in 1592 holding a messuage in Humphrey Head of the queen as of her manor of Cartmel in socage; Hugh his son and heir was twenty years of age.²⁰ In 1598 it appeared that Hugh held Wraysholme Manor by demise of William Earl of Derby.²¹ When Hugh died at

⁴ *Nat. Hist. of Lancs., &c.*, bk. i, 45.

⁵ *Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xviii, 70.

⁶ For this family see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* v, 185, &c.

⁷ Charter in Beck, *Annales Furnes*, p. lxxii. The grant was attested by William son of Roger (Kirkby), Ralph de Beetham, Michael de Furness and Alan de Pennington.

The grantor had a daughter who married Robert de Harrington (living 1279), his inheritance in Workington going to a brother Patrick, ancestor of the Culwens or Curwens; Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, ii, 143.

⁸ Assize R. 1235, m. 11. The defence attempted was that the land (less than 1 acre) regarding which complaint was made was the proper soil of Robert de Harrington, sometime waste and untilled but recently brought into cultivation.

⁹ De Banco R. 122, m. 73 d.; 124, m. 19 d.; 133, m. 68.

¹⁰ Charter R. 8 Edw. II, m. 22, no. 49.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 93.

¹² In July 1351 Thomas de Harrington of Allithwaite complained that Agnes

widow of Thomas de Hale had broken his houses at Allithwaite; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 3. In September 1360 Thomas de Harrington of Cartmel called upon his bailiff in Allithwaite to render account; *ibid.* 8, m. 8; Assize R. 441, m. 5.

¹³ He complained that the Prior of Cartmel had made waste in his lands at Allithwaite held of Gilbert de Culwen the elder; De Banco R. 458, m. 336 d.

¹⁴ In 1520 Nicholas Harrington and Anne his wife seem to have had some estate in Cartmel, Preesall, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 11, m. 211.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68.

¹⁶ Birkby and Cartmel are named in the same inquisition. This place is no doubt the Britby, formerly the possession of Sir Thomas Broughton, which was with his other lands granted to the first Earl of Derby in 1489; Pat. 4 Hen. VII.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. in Add. MS. 32104, fol. 412, 425.

¹⁸ A Dicconson of Cartmel occurs in 1539 as arrested and sent up to London; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 417. Hugh Dicconson in 1555 acquired from Peter Mason and Elizabeth his wife—they were probably of Lathom—a mes-

suage, three burgages, &c., in Cartmel and Flookburgh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 16, m. 143. Hugh Dicconson as lessee of the manor of Wraysholme claimed a pew in Cartmel Church in right of the same in 1568; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 340.

¹⁹ In that year Richard Settle complained that Richard Dicconson had refused to grant, according to promise, a lease of land called Chapel Fields, for the lives of the plaintiff, his wife Elizabeth and his daughter Elizabeth. The defendant alleged neglect and waste; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cii, S 4.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 9. Hugh Dicconson was baptized at Cartmel 23 Aug. 1573; Reg.

²¹ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 367, 496.

In 1628 George Preston of Holker stated that the manor of Wraysholme, with its demesne lands, rents, services, &c., in Allithwaite and Flookburgh, had been granted in 1597 by William Earl of Derby to Hugh Dicconson for £100 paid and a rent of £97s. 8d. Dicconson had in 1605 granted the same to Preston for a term of years; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdlc. 313.

Wraysholme in 1637 it was recorded that he held the capital messuage so named, 20 acres of land in Cartmel and the water corn mill called Allithwaite Mill, of the king by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee. He also held the messuage called Humphrey Head of the king in socage by a rent of 4s. 5d. The heir was his nephew Hugh son of Thomas Dicconson, aged forty.²² At the outbreak of the Civil War Hugh took arms against the Parliament, and therefore had his estate sequestered; it consisted of various lands and a water-mill in Allithwaite. He was allowed to compound in 1649, his fine being £124 10s.²³ At this point the family is lost sight of.

A century later, in 1756, the Tower was purchased by John Carter of Cart Lane; from him it went by marriage to the Harrisons of the Landing, near Newby Bridge,²⁴ and so passed to Mr. Thomas Newby-Wilson of the same place and Ambleside.²⁵

The Tower is a good example of a peel tower. Erected probably in the latter half of the 15th century, it measures externally 40 ft. by 28 ft. 6 in., the longer length being from north to south. It is built in local limestone rubble with angle quoins, and at the south-east corner is a projecting garderobe 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. which apparently increases the length of the building on the east side to 46 ft. The tower now forms part of the buildings of a modern farm-house which is attached to it on the west side, erected in 1848, but whether it originally stood alone or belonged to a larger building the remainder of which has disappeared it is impossible to say. There is no inherent reason, however, to suppose that it was anything more than an isolated tower. The walls at the ground floor are 4 ft. thick, the bottom room, now used as a stable, being 31 ft. 9 in. by 21 ft. with a pointed doorway in the north-west corner. There is a narrow window on the south side, but the existing doorway and window on the east and the doorway on the north side are modern. In the south-west corner is a vice going up the full height of the building with a door to each floor and leading to the roof.

The present floor is modern, the tower being originally of three stories each about 8 ft. high, the walls set back at the first floor level, making a room 34 ft. by 22 ft. This room was lit by square-headed windows 2 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. wide, splaying out inside to 3 ft., and had a fireplace 5 ft. wide on the east side, the opening of which, with flat arch and hollow chamfered jambs, yet remains. The second floor has a fireplace opening on the west

side and was lit at each end by a square-headed two-light window with trefoiled lights, both of which remain, but that on the south is now completely covered over with ivy and can only be seen from within. There are also two square single-light openings on the east and one on the west side. A large opening 7 ft. 6 in. wide by 11 ft. high has been made in the north end of the east wall at the first floor level, approached by a wooden bridge from the other farm buildings, and in many other ways the structure has suffered from its present use as a barn and stable. The roof is a modern one covered with blue slates, erected about 1870. The upper part of the walls is broken away except on the north side, where a portion of a corbelled parapet wall remains with a small square turret at each corner. The height of the tower to the corbel table is 30 ft. and the turrets rise about 7 ft. above this. The masonry of the garderobe tower is leaving that of the main building, a large crack showing from top to bottom, and the upper part of the tower has disappeared, but the corbel table remains on the east side and was probably continuous all round the building. The south-west corner, where the turret remains, is now completely covered up with a thick growth of ivy.

There was formerly some coloured glass in the windows with the arms of Harrington, but it has all disappeared. Three diamond quarries, however, with the Stanley badge and crest of the eagle's claw and the eagle and child, and the initials possibly of Hugh Dicconson, are preserved in the adjoining farmhouse.²⁶

BIRKBY was in 1653 the property of John Wainhouse and Bridget his wife,²⁷ and was acquired by the Fletchers. Later it was owned by a branch of the Askews, being sold by their trustees about 1835 to Robert Wearing, whose son Alan was owner in 1872.²⁸

Abbot Hall at Kent's Bank was the estate of Furness Abbey; it may be supposed, from its position, to have served as a resting-place when the abbot or his officers had to cross the sands. Thomas son of Gospatrick de Cartmel about 1160 granted to the abbey 5 acres in the fields of Allithwaite, with a toft, &c., for the souls of his parents and others.²⁹ Since the suppression of the abbey it has passed through many hands.³⁰ A modern residence built on the site of the hall is used as a school.

Some minor estates occur in the pleadings³¹ and inquisitions.³² The canons of the priory had certain

²² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 18. Hugh Dicconson had in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by a fine of £10; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 223.

²³ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 253. Hugh son of Mr. Thomas Dicconson, perhaps a grandson, was buried at Cartmel 11 June 1657, and another Hugh on 17 Nov. 1663; *Reg.*

²⁴ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 482-3.

²⁵ In 1790 John Carter gave it to his daughter Dorothy wife of Dennison Thomas Harrison of the Landing, and it descended successively to sons John and Myles. The latter married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Newby, and their daughter Mary married Thomas Wilson of Lancaster. Their son, the present

owner, born in 1839, succeeded to the property in 1867 on the death of his grandmother Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison; information of Mr. Newby-Wilson.

²⁶ These quarries are figured in Roper's *Churches, Castles and Ancient Halls of North Lancs.* i, 98, where the initials being placed upside down are made to read Q. H.

²⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 151, m. 52; the plaintiffs were Thomas Fletcher, William Pepper and Richard Briggs. Janet daughter of John Wainhouse of Birkby was buried at Cartmel in 1655; *Reg.* Elizabeth, a daughter, was baptized in 1656; *ibid.*

²⁸ Stockdale, op. cit. 506. The writer describes an ancient yew tree which grew upon the estate.

²⁹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 173;

Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96.

³⁰ Stockdale, op. cit. 505.

³¹ William son of Simon in 1246 claimed 22 acres in Allithwaite held by William son of Richard and recovered by default; *Assize R.* 1045, m. 51 d.

In 1319 William the younger son of John Priestson claimed messuages, &c., in Allithwaite against Simon Hamesfel, Robert son of William Hudson and John son of John Tunnockson; *De Banco R.* 229, m. 116.

The Prior and canons of Cartmel in 1400 had licence to acquire an acre of land in Allithwaite held of themselves; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 263.

³² Richard Barrow died in 1613 holding a messuage, &c., in Allithwaite. His next heir was John son of Henry Barrow

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lands occupied by tenants at will, as Humphrey Head³³ above-mentioned, Templand,³⁴ and Kent's Bank.³⁵

The parish church is situated in this township, and St. Mary's, Templand, was built in 1865; it is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. The district was assigned in 1866.³⁶

In the town of Cartmel are a small Wesleyan chapel, built in 1871, and a Friends' meeting-house, dating from 1859.

In Cartmel there were only eight 'Papists' known in 1717 and ten in 1767, viz. five in Cartmel, two in Flookburgh and three in Staveley.³⁷

UPPER ALLITHWAITE

This township occupies 2,675 acres¹ of the southern end of Cartmel Fell. Judging from its name, the boundaries may at one time have been so arranged that it was adjacent to Lower Allithwaite, the Grange district, afterwards in Broughton, belonging to it; but the connexion may have been due simply to common lordship in early times, as suggested below.

While the main part of the surface is hilly, rising to over 700 ft. above sea level, there is a comparatively low and level strip on the eastern boundary between the foot of the fell and the Winster. The village of Newton lies near the centre of the township in the hollow between two hills; Lindale is on the lower slopes at the south end, with Castlehead to the south-east of it on a little bluff above the Winster. In 1901 there was a population of 763.

From Lindale roads go south to Grange, north to Newton and Cartmel Fell, and north-east to Levens.² At Newton the road from Lindale divides, the chief

branch going north-west to Newby Bridge, and a minor one going north to Height, and passing the old meeting-house there. Another road from Newton crosses the Winster into Witherslack by Blea Crag Bridge (rebuilt 1816), adjoining which is a knoll called Gallows Hill, a murderer having been hanged there in 1576.³

Castlehead is supposed to be haunted.

Township affairs are administered by a parish council of six members.

It seems probable that this township *MANORS* received its name from having been at one time under the same lords as Lower Allithwaite, among those lords being the Flemings. *NEWTON* has already been recorded as one of the manors of Earl Tostig in 1066. John le Fleming granted lands in Newton and Allithwaite to Richard de Copeland at a rent of two pairs of gloves, and gave other lands in Newton in Cartmel which John Celer formerly held, at the rent of 1 lb. of cummin.⁴ William son of William de Asmunderlaw gave his estate to Richard de Copeland.⁵ The Copelands have already been shown to have been owners in Lower Allithwaite. Richard de Copeland in the second quarter of the 13th century granted to his son Peter land in Newton and in Allithwaite,⁶ and Peter gave land in the hamlet of Newton and the piece called Flemingfield to Cartmel Priory in 1245.⁷ About thirty years later the prior and canons acknowledged that they held lands in Newton and those called Flemingfield in Allithwaite of Sir Alan de Copeland.⁸ After this Newton does not seem to have been regarded as a separate manor, and the Cartmel rental of 1508-9 shows a considerable number of small tenements there.⁹

of Lathom, who was to marry Alice daughter of William Barrow of Boore; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1509.

John Wright of Churchtown died in 1624 holding New House near the church stile, half the farmery, lands, &c., of the king as of his manor of Hampton Court by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. Anne his daughter and heir was fourteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 436. Anne Wright married Richard Maybury on 31 Jan. 1626-7; Reg. Both died in 1643; *ibid.*

The following had lands in *Cartmel*, the position of which is not further indicated:—

Sir Alexander Standish of Standish died in 1507 holding land in Bare and Cartmel of Lord Dacre; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 25.

Robert Baines of Whittington died in 1588 holding messuages in Cartmel of the queen as of the late priory of Cartmel in socage; *ibid.* xv, no. 11.

³³ Lands in Humphrey Head were given to the canons by Gilbert de Bolton and Simon son of Uckeman, as appears by King John's confirmation in 1215; *Harl. Chart.* 51, H 2.

In 1506 the prior granted Humphrey Head on lease to William Thornburgh of Hampsfell (Hampfield) for forty-two years for £6 13s. 4d. and a yearly rent of £2, and 10s. every two years and a half according to the custom there used. It had formerly been held by Sir Thomas Broughton; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 12.

Humphrey Head was in 1544-5 sold

by the Crown to E. Audley and others; Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. ix.

³⁴ Richard Berry took the tenement lately William Holme's at a rent of 12d.; for 7½ acres he was to render 7½ bushels of corn; his ingress was 22½d.; and he took the tithe hay of Wraysholme at 4s. a year; Rental of 1509 in Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 9. The ingress seems to have been a payment due every two and a half years, later called the Knowing. Other tenants were named Punder, Patton, Waller, Chamley, &c. Courtfield is a place-name.

³⁵ Kent's Bank and Grange are placed together in the rental just cited.

³⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 1866.

³⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 219.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 3,438 acres, including 22 of inland water.

² The turnpike road from Levens to Lindale, Newton and Newby Bridge was formed in 1820; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 2.

³ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 551.

⁴ Kuerden MSS. iii, K 7, no. 86-7.

⁵ *Ibid.* no. 88.

⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 559. Peter was to do the forinsec service pertaining to 6 oxgangs of land in the vill of Newton, and in addition to render to Richard and his heirs two pairs of gloves. Peter also received the Asmunderlaw land in Newton at a rent of 1 lb. of cummin or 2d. The seal has the legend + s' RICARDI FILII ALANI.

⁷ *Ibid.* L 560. From Flemingfield 2 marks a year was to be paid to Conishead Priory. The seal bears a

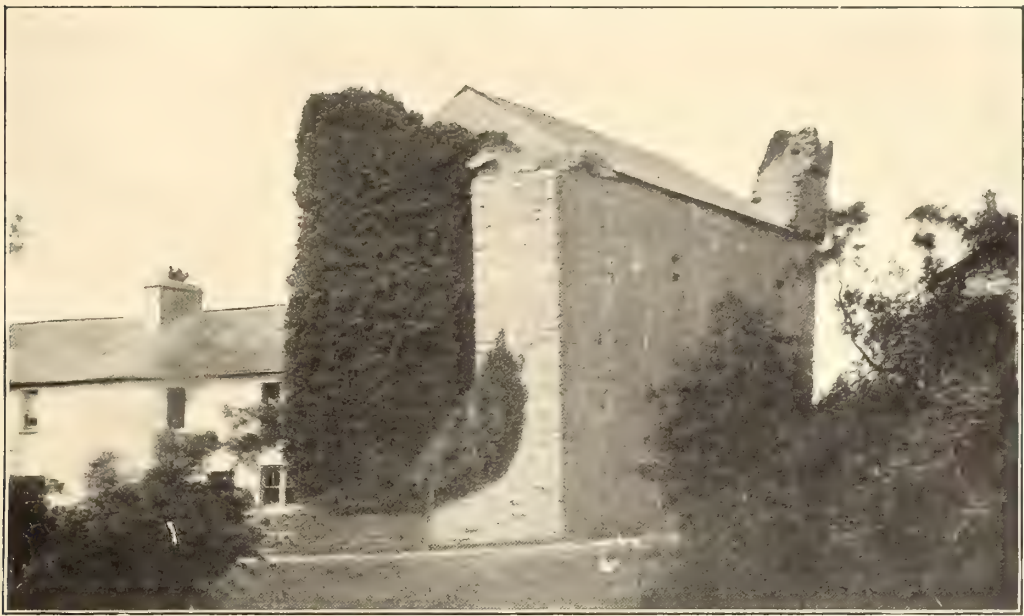
kneeling figure and the legend s' PETRI . DE . COVELAND.

⁸ *Ibid.* L 561. Rents of 1 lb. of cummin and two pairs of gloves were due to Alan. The seal shows two bars and a canton, with a bend. The legend runs: + SIG . ALANI . DE COVELAND.

⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 9. The first entry will suffice as a specimen: 'Robert Bell took a tenement lately held by Robert Barra at a farm at [each] term of 20d.; services 16½d.; ingress 2s. 1d.; tithes of hay 3d.; two fowls and a half; tithes of sheaves 10 bushels oats and 9 pecks of barley.' Thus tithes were paid with the rent.

Other surnames were Stanes, Pepper, Shaw, Hodgson, Fell, Turner, Mokelt, Thornes, Archer, Bretten, Ireland, &c. The field-names include Calfclose, Horseclose and Gorstilyeat.

The customs of Newton were in dispute in a plea in 1594 by James Thornes of London, holding a messuage there of the queen as of her manor of Cartmel. It had always been the custom that no tenant within the lordship should divide his holding or alienate any part of it, which custom was intended for the preservation of the queen's service on the sea coast towards the Piel of Fowdroy and 'to prevent the impoverishment of her majesty's tenants which daily groweth by division of tenements and increase of cottages.' Christopher Turner, the defendant, claimed in right of his mother Mabel wife of Roland Turner and daughter of Richard Barry, the former possessor; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxvii, T 4.



LOWER ALLITHWAITE : WRAYSHOLME TOWER FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



LOWER ALLITHWAITE : WRAYSHOLME TOWER FROM THE NORTH

LINDALE¹⁰ was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem by Reyner le Fleming,¹¹ and was held by them, as a member of the Preceptory of Newland in Yorkshire in 1292,¹² and down to the suppression of the order in England by Henry VIII. It was again restored to them by Queen Mary,¹³ but lost on the accession of Elizabeth.¹⁴ The manor was sold by James I in 1611 to John Eldred and another,¹⁵ who transferred to Robert Dalton of Thurnham and another, and these in 1622 sold to William Thornburgh. Not long afterwards, in 1636, it was purchased from him by Robert Curwen and Robert Rawlinson, and descended with Cark Hall¹⁶ until 1860, when on partition it was allotted as part of a third of a moiety to Millicent Ann (Moore), widow of T. F. Johnson, whose representative is the present lord of the manor.¹⁷

Atterpile Castle, now Castlehead, was sold in 1611,¹⁸ and became the property of the Thornburghs of Hampfield.¹⁹ It was afterwards held by the Turner family of Grange, and about 1765 was purchased by John Wilkinson, the great ironmaster, who built himself a house there, and was buried in the garden in 1808. On the estate being sold in 1828 the body was reinterred in the church.²⁰ Castlehead has had several owners in the last eighty years, and is now occupied as a junior school of studies by a religious community, the Holy Ghost Fathers, who are devoted to foreign missions. It is called St. Mary's.

John de Lancaster, about 1300, granted the canons of Cartmel a free fishery on Helton Tarn and leave to use a boat anywhere upon it, either on the Wither-slack side or on their own Cartmel side.²¹

There are a few other references to the township

in pleadings²² and inquisitions,²³ but they are of little interest.

A chapel at Lindale probably existed *CHURCH* before the Reformation, but nothing certain is known.²⁴ Lawrence Newton was 'reader' there in 1627.²⁵ In 1650 it had 'neither minister nor maintenance, though the same be a place of great necessity for both.'²⁶ In 1717 the income was £5 8s., partly from interest on benefactions and partly by an ancient levy made by the inhabitants on themselves. There was then a chapel-warden.²⁷ A report made to the Bishop of Chester in 1708 shows that the chapel was almost destitute of books and furniture. There was nothing belonging to the communion, because it was never administered there; the table was not railed in, nor was there a surplice. The reader was a man of sober life and conversation who read 'prayers and some pious and profitable discourses of some approved divine of the Church of England,' and did what else was thought 'sufficient for such a reader to do.'²⁸ The register of baptisms dates from 1734. In 1770 a brief was obtained for the rebuilding of the chapel, but nothing more than repairs was effected. The rebuilding took place in 1828, and the present church is called St. Paul's. Further endowments have been secured from time to time, and the net value is now £298 a year.²⁹ Since 1867 the Bishop of Carlisle appoints the perpetual curates. The following have been in charge³⁰ :—

1810	William Jackson
1817	Anthony Barrow
1834	James Statter, B.A. (T.C.D.)
1844	James Pollitt
1844	James Young, M.A.

¹⁰ Lindale, 1191.

¹¹ This appears from a charter dated 1191 now at Hornby Chapel, by which Brother Alan, preceptor of the Hospitallers in England, confirmed to Lambert Corviser the sixth part of Lindale and the sixth part of their land between Brethgate and Lindale Beck, which they had had of the gift of Reyner le Fleming. Lambert was to pay 3s. 1d. rent to the Hospitallers and 16d. to Reyner; at his death a third part of his goods was to be given to the Hospitallers; and so for his heirs.

¹² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

¹³ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xiv.

¹⁴ In 1588 the queen granted to Edward Turner the water mill of Lindale, lately of the Preceptory of Newland and occupied by William Thornburgh; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. xv.

¹⁵ Ibid. 9 Jas. I, pt. vi.

James Harrington, who died in 1606, held a messuage in 'Lindeth' in Cartmel of the king in socage as of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; Chan. Inq. p.m. 515-148.

¹⁶ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 475; 'endorsed upon the purchase deed of 1636 are the signatures of eighteen of the freeholders and tenants of the manor, not one of whom seems to have been able to write his name, but each has signed with a different and distinctive mark.'

¹⁷ See the account of Upper Holker and Roper's *Churches, Castles, &c., of North Lancs.* i, 51.

¹⁸ It is named in a grant of Lindale Manor to Sir Richard Hussey; Pat. 9 James I, pt. ix. Possibly it was the

Castle House in Allithwaite demised to Edward Downing, &c., in 1588; *ibid.* 30 Eliz.

¹⁹ Stockdale, *op. cit.* 112 (1678).

²⁰ Ibid. 203, 220-4. He is said to have lost his life by the overwhelming in a quicksand of the coach in which he was travelling in the passage over Kent sands and to have lain buried for some time in the sands. He is reputed to have made cannon balls for the French army during the Peninsular War, and to have made the first iron boat, which was for many years in the bed of the Winster. An obelisk which he made lay for a long time by the river and now stands at the bottom of the village of Lindale by the Grange Road.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 289. The prior had claimed this fishery as a right in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 6 d. Helton Tarn was described as in Broughton.

For an agreement as to the Kent fishery in 1208 see *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 39.

²² Lindale occurs as a surname. In 1350 Hugh son of Thomas son of Robert son of Hugh de Lindale claimed a messuage and land in Allithwaite against Margery widow of William de Hampfoll; De Banco R. 362, m. 136.

William son of Roger Waleys gave land in Lindale in Cartmel to Alexander de Kirkby; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211.

In 1491-2 Richard Preston claimed a tenement in Lindale against Nicholas Preston, who called John kinsman and heir of John Kellet to warrant him, but this heir was a minor; Pal. of Lanc.

Writs Prothon. 7 Hen. VII. In 1497 Richard Preston of Maulds Meaburn claimed the third part of some land in Lindale against Nicholas (son of Anne) Harrington. The claim was based on a grant by the Abbot of Furness (probably as trustee) to Robert Preston, father of Richard father of plaintiff; *Final Conc.* iii, 147.

²³ Katherine Radcliffe, widow, daughter of Sir Robert Bellingham, died in 1572 holding with Poulton near Lancaster certain lands in Flookburgh, Lindale and elsewhere; there was no separate tenure for these; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 3.

James Anderton of Clayton died in 1630 holding as part of his Bardsea estate two messuages, &c., in Lindale and Cartmel of the king as of his manor of Cartmel; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 56. The same estate was held by James Anderton in 1674; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 192, m. 82.

²⁴ The old chapel seems to have been of Tudor date. ²⁵ Cartmel Reg.

²⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 142. In 1646 it had been ordered that £40 a year should be paid to a minister out of Thomas Preston's sequestrated estate; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 19.

²⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 504.

²⁸ Chapelwarden's presentments. The reader probably taught school, a schoolmaster being named in the visitation returns of 1674, &c.

²⁹ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

³⁰ *Rural Deanery of Cartmel*, 73.

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- 1859 John Henry Ransome, M.A. (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
 1877 William Robinson Morris³¹
 1896 Thomas Henry Irving, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
 1909 Francis Ernest Dewick, M.A. (St. Edmund Hall, Oxf.)

The Plymouth Brethren have a meeting-place at Lindale.

The Friends' meeting-house at Height in Newton was built in 1677, George Fox having found some of his earliest disciples in this part of Cartmel.³² It is still used once a month. Over the doorway is a stone inscribed—

LN
 ANNO
 DOMINI
 1677

LOWER HOLKER

Holker, 1321.

This township contains Holker Hall, the chief residence in the parish, and the villages of Cark and Flookburgh. The southern half is low-lying and flat, but northward the surface rises, and Holker Hall, in a park, lies on the western slope of the hilly, tree-clad ridge which extends north to Newby Bridge. The village of Cark lies irregularly in and above the little chasm through which the Eea makes its way to the Leven estuary on the west; Flookburgh consists of a long straight street. Chanon Winder and Raven Winder are houses on little clumps of land rising above the marshy plain on the south. The area measures 2,387 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 1,062.

From Cark roads spread out in various directions. One goes north along the western base of the ridge above mentioned, two go north-east towards Cartmel, and another east to Templand. Another going south-east to the shore is crossed at Flookburgh by the road from Allithwaite west to the estuary at Sandgate. The Furness railway line goes through the centre of the township with a pretty station named Cark. The villages of Cark and Flookburgh lie respectively north and south of the station.

At Flookburgh is a cross erected in 1882 on the site of an ancient one and inscribed with a record of the charters granted to the place.² The stocks used to stand close by. 'Rushbearing Day' was kept up till the old chapel was pulled down in 1777.³ The maypole also was standing about that time, but falling down was used for a roof tree for the adjoining public-house the 'Hope and Anchor.'⁴ The Village Hall has a reading-room and small library. The principal industry is cockle-fishing; flukes also are caught. There is a corn mill at Cark.

The old road from Cark to Holker was known as Dobbie Lane, being considered haunted.⁵

There is a parish council of seven members.

In the earlier references to Holker it is *MANOR* not usually possible to tell whether Lower

Holker or Upper is meant,⁶ though the former part appears to be Holker proper. The greater part of the township was formerly held by customary tenants of the manor of Cartmel, and the rental of 1508-9 gives a number of details respecting Chanon Winder, Ravens Winder, Mireside, Daughtarn, Cark with Holker, which was the main portion, Quarrel Flat, now Quarry Flat, Horsbriggs and Waitholme.⁷ The tenements were held by small rents payable at the four terms, a due called ingress, which appears to be the 'knowing silver' afterwards recorded as paid every two years and a half, and in some cases a payment in lieu of the services which should be rendered in autumn. Thus Richard Newby took a tenement at 19*d.* rent each term, 3*s.* for services, and 4*s.* 2*d.* for ingress; for an oxgang of land he rendered 14*d.* and for his part of Brackenbank he paid 4*s.* a year and four hens. William Newby, apparently his son, took a moiety of the same to occupy at the will of his father; he also took half the new intake on the marsh at 4*d.* a year. Thomas Newby his brother took the other moieties.⁸

After the suppression of the priory the Preston family acquired an estate at *HOLKER* and made it their seat.⁹ The hall is supposed to have been built there by George Preston,¹⁰ farmer of the rectory at the beginning of the 17th century. He was the grandson of Christopher Preston,¹¹ who heads the

³¹ The benefice was under sequestration for almost the whole of Mr. Morris's tenure.

³² In 1652 Fox went to James Taylor's at Newton, and on the Sunday attempted to speak in the Fell chapel after 'priest Camelford' had done. This led to a disturbance, Camelford becoming enraged, but one adherent was secured, John Braithwaite, afterwards a Quaker minister. In the afternoon he went to 'a steeple-house or chapel called Lindale,' where 'after the priest had done' he spoke to the congregation, and in spite of some opposition appears to have been welcomed; *Journ.* (ed. 1765), 70. He paid James Taylor another visit in 1663; *ibid.* 351. The Height and James Harrison's house at Collingfield in Cartmel Fell were in 1689 licensed for meetings of the Quakers; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 3,332 acres, including 3 of inland water; also 1,093 acres of tidal water and 17,062 of fresh-water.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi 27.

³ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 24.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.* 389.

⁶ In the subsidy roll of 1332 the only local surname is Walton, connecting with Upper Holker; the other names, as Smithy, Kitchen, &c., are indefinite, unless Burgess refers to Flookburgh; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 95.

⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 4, no. 9.

⁸ *Ibid.* Among the other surnames are Kellet, Caton, Birkhead, Grise, Breten, Stanes, Moon, Preston, Roskell and Bourdale. Sometimes tithe was included in the fixed payments; thus John Caton paid 3*s.* 10*d.* rent, 9*d.* for services, 3*s.* 9*d.* for ingress, 3*d.* and two hens for tithe hay, and the same for akrist and 2*s.* 6*d.* for leykrist.

Winder Moor and Holker Banks were common lands open to the tenants of the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 4, no. 12.

The surnames above given recur later. Thus Thomas Roskell was a benefactor

in 1703, and Robert Roskell was school-master at his death in 1750.

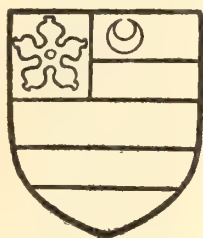
⁹ Thomas Preston held Walton Hall in Upper Holker in 1508; *ibid.* Richard Preston, the prior at the suppression in 1536, continued to farm the rectory.

¹⁰ Stockdale, *op. cit.* 410-11.

¹¹ According to the pedigrees Christopher was a son of Thomas Preston of Preston Patrick in Westmorland and younger brother of John Preston of Furness Abbey. He died 25 May 1594 holding a messuage, &c., in Cartmel in socage of the queen as of her manor of East Greenwich; also three messuages, &c., in Lancaster. His son John (who married Mabel Benson) having died before him, Christopher was succeeded by his grandson George (son of John) Preston, aged fifteen, and already married to (Elizabeth) daughter of Ralph Assheton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 33.

Christopher's widow seems to be the Anne Preston who left £200 to the poor of Lancaster and Cartmel; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3098.

pedigree recorded in 1613,¹² and who acquired part of the priory lands about 1556.¹³ George Preston distinguished himself by the rebuilding and adornment of the church in 1618.¹⁴ His religious sympathies are indicated by this work and by the character of the decoration of the stalls he set up there; later in life he was an avowed Roman Catholic and suffered the penalties of a 'recusant convicted.'¹⁵ He died in April 1640,¹⁶ and his son Thomas, though 'always a constant Protestant,' gave assistance to the Royalists at the outbreak of the Civil War and welcomed the king's troops as late as 1644.¹⁷ His estates were sequestered by the Parliament, and though he petitioned for leave to compound as early as 1646, protesting that his only 'delinquency' was the subscribing of warrants for the commission of array, that he was never in active service, and that he had done much for the Parliament, his fine was in 1649 fixed at £1,392, increased by £200 afterwards.¹⁸ He had also to assign parts of his receipts as lay rector for the maintenance of the incumbent and curates of the parish. He survived to see the Restoration and recorded a pedigree in 1664.¹⁹ He died in 1678,²⁰ and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who acquired the Furness Abbey estate forfeited about 1680 because Sir Thomas Preston, a distant cousin, had given it to the Jesuits.²¹ Thomas



PRESTON of Holker. *Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil or, in chief a crescent for difference.*

Christopher Preston was buried at Cartmel 27 May 1594, a John Preston 11 Sept. 1578, Mrs. Anne Preston of Winder 14 Aug. 1642; Reg.

John Preston represented the borough of Lancaster in the Parliament of 1593; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 114.

¹² *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 25.

¹³ 'Sir Oliver Houses' and Frith Hall; Pat. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, and Pat. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. 'Sir Oliver Houses' are also named in a lease to George Preston in 1607; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. vi.

¹⁴ The principal contribution was his, possibly as farmer of the rectory, but the people raised various sums to assist him; Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 50-1.

In 1613 his children were recorded as Thomas (aged fourteen), Christopher, Frances and Anne.

¹⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1889, in a statement as to George Preston (d. 1644), son of George Preston of Holker by his second wife. See also *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 125.

¹⁶ Buried at Cartmel 6 Apr. 1640; Reg. The inquisition taken after his death shows that he held various tenements in Cartmel, including a water corn mill called Holker Mill, a capital messuage called Rowall in Catterall, and another called Nateby Hall; these last he had in 1623 settled on a younger son George. Thomas the son and heir was thirty-six years old; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dc, 122, taken 16 Chas. I.

¹⁷ See the account of Furness.

¹⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1163.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 235; Thomas Preston married Catherine

Hoghton and then had three sons: George (aged eighteen), Thomas (sixteen) and Gilbert (thirteen). The father was knight of the shire 1664-79; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 78. He served as high sheriff in 1664. About the same time Thomas Preston the younger was sent up to Cambridge, being entered as a pensioner at St. John's College; *Admissions St. John's Coll.* i, 167. This was the only son who survived his father, but George Preston his elder brother left a daughter Elizabeth wife of Wilfrid Lawson.

²⁰ M.I. in Cartmel Church, which states that he gave £80 a year for the minister's stipend and placed a number of learned books in the vestry; he deserved well of the Church of England, having always been an energetic champion of the reformed religion.

George Fox the Quaker was examined before him at Holker in 1663. In 1660 he had been visited and reviled in Lancaster Castle by Justice Preston's wife; *Journ.* (ed. 1852), ii, 12; i, 367.

In 1670 Thomas Preston held a sea fishery of the Crown by a rent of £2 6s. 8d. and the mills of Holker by a rent of £4; Pat. 22 Chas. II.

²¹ See the account of Furness Abbey; Pat. 35 Chas. II, pt. iv. Thomas Preston of Holker, as a Whig, represented Lancaster in the Convention Parliament of 1689, and in later ones till his death; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 121-2.

²² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 413; his daughter's fortune was supposed to be £30,000. For some of his letters see *ibid.* 134-6. An extract from his will is printed in Stockdale, op. cit. 278-9.

The daughter died 12 Mar. 1700-1,

Preston of Holker died 31 January 1696-7, leaving an only daughter Catherine.²² By her husband Sir William Lowther of Marske (bart. 1697) she had a son Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the second Duke of Devonshire, and was succeeded by his son Sir William.²³ Leaving no issue, Sir William devised the Holker and Furness estates to cousins by his mother's side, Lords George²⁴ and Frederick Cavendish.²⁵

They accordingly succeeded in turn, and having no issue, Holker then went to their nephew Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, a son of the fourth duke.²⁶ He was created Earl of Burlington in 1831, and at his death in 1834 he was succeeded by his grandson William second earl, who became seventh Duke of Devonshire in 1858. On his death in 1891 Holker descended to a grandson Victor C. W. Cavendish,²⁷ who succeeded his uncle as Duke of Devonshire in 1908, Holker then becoming the property of his younger brother Lord Richard Cavendish, the present owner.

There was never any manor of Holker, but a manor of Cartmel was once held by the owner of Holker.²⁸

HOLKER HALL lies to the north of Cark village and is a modern mansion consisting of two wings at right angles forming the north and east sides of a quadrangle. After the original building passed to



CAVENDISH, Duke of Devonshire. *Sable three stags' heads caboshed argent.*

in her twenty-fifth year, leaving two sons and two daughters; M.I.

²³ For the Lowthers see G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 171. Sir William died 1705, Sir Thomas 1745, and the second Sir William 1756; all are buried at Cartmel.

²⁴ Sir Thomas Lowther was a sportsman and fond of horse racing. The place where the horses were breathed and practised was on the rather flat piece of ground above the gardener's house and below the public road leading to Howbarrow. On this piece of ground, according to tradition, village sports and races were at one time annually held; Stockdale, op. cit. 404. Sir Thomas, described as of the country party, was member for Lancaster from 1722 onwards; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 124-5.

²⁵ Lord George Augustus Cavendish frequently visited Holker. He altered the old formal 'Dutch gardens' round the hall about 1788; Stockdale, op. cit. 414-15. He died in 1794 on his way to London, and was brought back to be buried at Cartmel.

His brother Lord John Cavendish purchased the manor of Kirkby Ireleth in 1771, and on his death in 1796 this was added to the Holker estates.

²⁶ Lord Frederick Cavendish, a field marshal, died in 1803.

²⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 82. His eldest son William died in 1812, leaving three sons and a daughter; the eldest was the William named in the text, born in 1808.

²⁸ Son of Lord Edward Cavendish (d. 1891), younger son of the seventh duke.

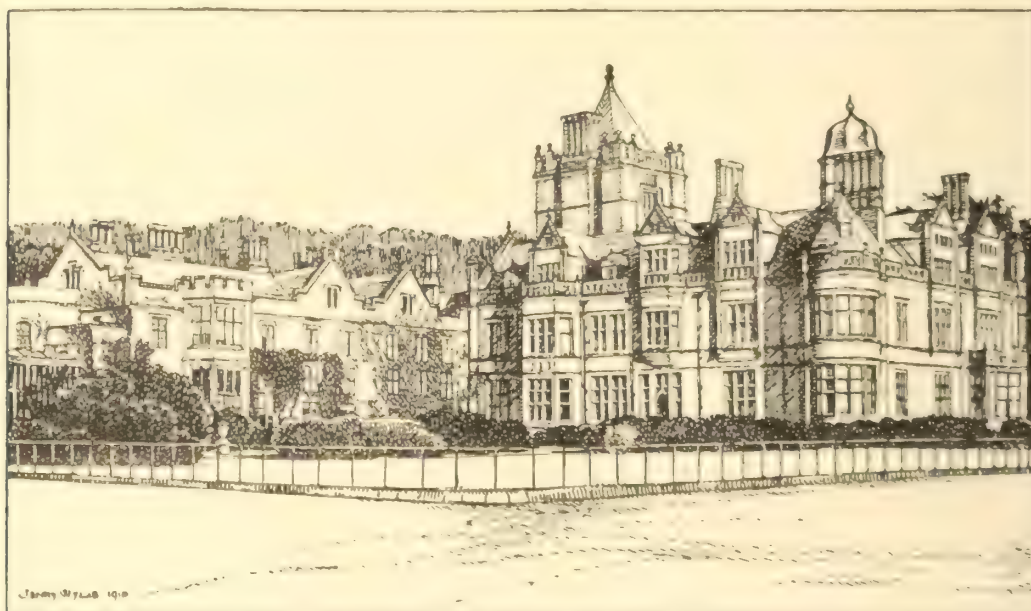
²⁹ See the account of Cartmel above.

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the Lowthers at the end of the 17th century much of it was taken down and a new north wing was erected 'in a more elegant style.'²⁹ The house remained without further alterations till after the Cavendishes came into possession in 1756, when the east wing was added in a corresponding style of 'elegant modern Gothic' architecture and so remained till about 1815,³⁰ when the whole of the exterior was 'made to wear one beautiful and uniform aspect by casing the whole front with a finishing of Roman cement.' A print of the time³¹ shows a plain stuccoed building of two stories with straight parapets and square-headed windows, and a round bay in each wing, the middle window openings of which are pointed.³² A portion of the original fabric was standing in the north wing in 1820, but almost the whole of the house was rebuilt c. 1840 in the Elizabethan style.³³ The present north wing is the building of that date, but the east wing was burnt down on 10 March 1871 and rebuilt in 1873³⁴ in

a modernized Elizabethan style with high roofs and stone dormers. The chief feature of the new building, which is of red sandstone, is a massive square tower with hipped roof and balustraded parapet. The house formerly contained some oak carvings³⁵ brought from Kirkby Hall about 1843, but these were destroyed in the fire of 1871.

CHANON WINDER was in 1508 held of the Prior of Cartmel by the widow of John Kellet; she had also a close called Cow pasture and half an oxgang of land; for this last she paid 2s. 2d. a year and two quarters of salt.³⁶ The Kellets are found there till 1634.³⁷ Later Ann widow of Christopher Preston of Holker and her daughter Elizabeth Westby are said to have lived there, and thus the place is connected with Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the famous Cavalier.³⁸ This was the tenement of Thomas Walton the Jacobite of 1715.³⁹ After passing through various hands it was acquired by the Duke of Devonshire and joined to the Holker estate.⁴⁰



HOLKER HALL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

²⁹ *Lonsd. Mag.* i, 49 (Feb. 1820), from which most of the above particulars are taken. A coloured frontispiece shows the hall as it was in 1820, and a lengthy description of the house and gardens is given.

³⁰ 'Within the last few years'; *ibid.*

³¹ From a drawing by R. Stizaker, in *Lonsd. Mag.* already cited. The drawing by G. Pickering in Baines' *Lancs.* (1836), iv, 733, also shows the old stuccoed building of this date.

³² These windows were perhaps the only justification for the term 'modern Gothic' as then applied to Holker Hall before the front was covered with cement. There may, however, have been others, and the character of the elevation may have been materially altered in 1820. The writer in the *Lonsdale Magazine* says: 'The architecture of Holker Hall has commonly been described under the vague and ambiguous term modern Gothic. The building, however, is copied from no style that ever prevailed in any

period of English history. It approaches, perhaps, most nearly to that of the 12th century [*sic*], but considerably softened and mellowed by the light and lofty elegance of the present day.'

³³ The architect was Webster of Kendal.

³⁴ From the designs of Messrs. Paley & Austin, architects, Lancaster.

³⁵ A catalogue of the portraits at Holker Hall is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiii, 1; a list of those destroyed in 1871 is in Stockdale, *op. cit.* 425.

³⁶ Rental of 1508-9.

³⁷ Richard Kellet appears in 1597; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), 355. In 1599 he was allowed to make 'a place or queare' for his family on the south side of the church; Stockdale, *op. cit.* 39.

³⁸ Elizabeth Westby (daughter of Anne Preston) of Winder in Cartmel died about 1652; two-thirds of her lands in Allithwaite, Flookburgh and Gressingham had been sequestered for her recusancy,

and in 1654 her grandson Edward, son of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, desired to compound; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2569, 3098; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 302. Janet Westby held Chanon Winder in 1670, paying £2 18s. 1d. rent; *Pat. 22 Chas. II.*

³⁹ The Forfeited Estates Papers (W 15, 17) show that Thomas Walton married about 1705 Anne sister of John Leyburne, the settlement including his capital messuage called Winder *alias* Chanon Winder with lands there and in Outerthwaite, Allithwaite, Flookburgh and Cartmel, also a messuage called Hungry Moors in Hambleton. In 1716 they had an only child Elizabeth. For his family see the accounts of Walton-le-Dale in Blackburn and Nateby; also *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 7, 152.

⁴⁰ Stockdale, *op. cit.* 509. It may be added that Chanon Winder (or the rent of 49s. from it) was in 1602 granted to Edward Casson and others; *Pat. 44 Elis.* pt. iii.

Chanon Winder Hall, now a farm-house is a plain two-story building, of late 16th or early 17th-century date, standing close to the shore, a mile to the south-west of Flookburgh facing west across the Cartmel sands. In plan it forms a parallelogram about 87 ft. long by 23 ft. wide externally, with a stone-roofed bay window going up both stories at the north end and a gabled staircase bay projecting 6 ft. on the west and principal front, 22 ft. from the north end. The building was for many years very much neglected, but was restored and a good deal modernized about 1900. The walls are covered with rough-cast and the roof, which runs unbroken the entire length of the building with a gable north and south, is covered with modern blue slates. The old stone mullioned windows remain, those to the ground floor having transoms. The hall appears to have been in the middle of the house, with the

in a wide cylindrical shaft. The staircase is an ancient wooden one between walls, and two of the upper rooms have square oak panelling, moulded on three sides and with ornamental H hinges to the doors. In front of the house is a grass court inclosed by a high wall, the entrance to which from the shore is flanked by well-designed gate piers setting back towards the top and terminating in ball ornaments.

RAVENS WINDER was perhaps at first a part of the manor of Allithwaite, and so had to be distinguished from the other Winder, held by the canons of Cartmel. It was, however, acquired by them before 1315,⁴¹ and was in 1508 held of Cartmel Priory in moieties by Rowland Oxcliffe and the widow of William Oxcliffe.⁴² James Oxcliffe and Rowland Oxcliffe were in 1534 disputing over a moiety of the place.⁴³ Janet Oxcliffe, widow of Brian, complained



CHANON WINDER HALL: WEST FRONT

kitchen at the south end and a parlour at the north. The old doorway has been built up and a new one inserted farther to the north in the middle of what may have been a long window to the hall, or between two smaller windows each of four lights. At the north end of the back elevation is a built-up five-light mullioned and transomed window and at the south end the kitchen chimney, the wide opening of which is built up inside, projects 6 ft. and terminates

that Margaret wife of Christopher Preston, to whom she had entrusted the indentures of lease touching Ravens Winder, denied having the same.⁴⁴ Joan afterwards married Edward Barrow, and they in 1591 complained of the invasion of their turbary at Waitholme by William Bretton of Barngarth.⁴⁵ Through the 17th century it was owned by the Fletcher family; about 1750 it was purchased by Captain Hall, by whose representatives it was in 1856

⁴¹ In 1315 William son of Robert de Farleton and Eva his wife (probably in her right) claimed a third part of 'the manor of Winder' against the Prior of Cartmel, but did not prosecute it; *De Banco R.* 212, m. 70d.

Thomas son of Ralph de Winder (Winderh), otherwise Thomas de Ketilscal, gave to the Prior and canons of Cartmel all his right in Ketilscal and

Ravens Winder by a charter confirmed in 1323; *B.M. Harl. Chart.* 51, H 2.

⁴² Rental of 1508-9. The surname is also spelt Oxcliffe, &c.

⁴³ *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 50.

⁴⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. xcvi, O 1.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* clii, B 16. The queen in 1571 granted a lease of Ravens Winder and a great moss called Waitholme, part

of the manor of Cartmel, to William Genge, who assigned to William Knipe, who in 1572 transferred to the said Joan (Oxcliffe) and Brian her son. Bretton said he held by tenant right and he and all similar tenants had always had peat moss in Waitholme.

Brian Oxcliffe son of Brian was baptized at Cartmel Church on 7 Apr. 1592.

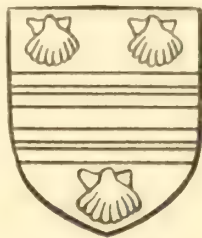
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sold to the Earl of Burlington and became united to Holker.⁴⁶

DAUGHTERN was held by Christopher Simpson and Robert Bell in 1508.⁴⁷

MIRESIDE in 1508 was divided into three separate tenements. William Kellet held one of them, with an oxgang of land for which he rendered 6s. 8d. a year, Nicholas Gardener held another, Thomas and William Caton held the third, two quarters of salt being part of their rent.⁴⁸ The Gardener part, known as Mireside Hall, was about 1600 in the hands of Robert Curwen,⁴⁹ and afterwards became attached to the Cark Hall estate, being in 1670 held by the representative of Robert Rawlinson. A rent of £2 17s. 11d. was due to the Crown.⁵⁰

CARK HALL⁵¹ was in 1582 owned by Thomas Pickering.⁵² His daughter Anne in 1603 married Robert Curwen of Mireside Hall,⁵³ to whom the house was sold in 1615.⁵⁴ Robert died in 1650, bequeathing it to his nephew Robert Rawlinson of Greenhead in Colton,⁵⁵ who recorded a pedigree in 1665, his eldest son Curwen being then twenty-three years of age.⁵⁶ Robert died the same year,⁵⁷ and his son Curwen, while serving in the Convention Parliament



RAWLINSON of Greenhead. Gules two bars gemels between three escallops argent.

as member for Lancaster,⁵⁴ died in 1689,⁵⁹ being succeeded at Cark by his son Monk, who died in 1695, and he by his brother Christopher, who died in 1733 unmarried.⁶⁰ The estates were held in moieties by the representatives of his father's sisters, Anne and Katherine, until 1860, when a partition took place, and the Mireside, Holker and other estates were assigned as one moiety to Henry William Askew as Anne's representative; Cark, Hampfield and other estates to Henry Fletcher Rigge of Wood Broughton (two-thirds), and the manor of Lindale, &c. (one-third), to Millicent Ann Johnson.⁶¹

The Hall is a rough-cast two-story building of H type with attics in the gables standing at the north end of Cark village on the west side of the road to Cartmel, the front facing east.⁶² The house stands back from the road with a small court in front formed by high walls separating it from the modern highway, which apparently encroaches on or passes through the original quadrangle. It is now divided into two tenements. The main portion of the present building may date from 1580, though much altered and added to subsequently. The wings only project about 5 ft. and are of unequal width, that on the north being only 11 ft. across, the gable being thus considerably raised above the eaves of the roof, and over the entrance is a middle dormer gable of about equal width. The building has been considerably modernized, and the roof is now covered with blue slates, which somewhat detract from its otherwise very picturesque appearance. The windows are all mullioned, those

⁴⁶ Stockdale, op. cit. 485-6. Thomas Fletcher held it in 1670, paying a rent of £2 18s. 1d.; Pat. 22 Chas. II.

⁴⁷ Rental ut sup.

⁴⁸ Ibid. Mireside Hall was in 1526 granted by the Prior and canons to Nicholas Gardener and Richard his son for eighty years; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxv, 25.

The Caton part was in 1599 claimed by Christopher Potter; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 404.

⁴⁹ In 1602 the attorney-general, acting for Robert Curwen, claimed Mireside Hall, &c., against Anne Preston and others; ibid. 479.

In 1546 Richard Ashton acquired, perhaps as trustee, various messuages and lands in Cartmel, Flookburgh, Whittington and Docker from Giles Curwen and Thomas his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 12, m. 102. In 1567 Margaret Curwen and others had a dispute with Richard Curwen and others respecting Mireside gate in Holker; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 339.

Robert Curwen obtained land in Holker from the Crown in 1602; Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. xxii. Grants of Mireside Hall in Holker were in 1607 made to Edward Ferrars and others; ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. xxi.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 22 Chas. II.

⁵¹ Karke, 1451.

⁵² This account of Cark is derived from the *Annals of Cartmel* (433-69), Mr. Stockdale having examined the deeds, some of which he prints.

Agnes wife of Thomas Pickering of Nether Cark was buried 24 Sept. 1616 and Thomas himself on 27 Jan. following; Reg.

⁵³ 20 Jan. 1602-3; ibid.

⁵⁴ Stockdale, op. cit. 433; indenture printed. A rent of 10s. 8d. was due to

the king. A message at Girsgarth (or Grassgarth) in Cartmel was added.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 435; the will (24 Jan. 1649-50) is printed. It has seals bearing the arms of Curwen and Pickering quarterly. The testator left £5 to be given to the poor 'in Walton township where I dwell,' and £10 to the school at Cartmel. He had nephews Hutton and Mohun (or Moon). Anne Curwen his widow died in 1657.

⁵⁶ Dugdale, *Visit.* 241; this states that his father William married Margaret daughter of Walter Curwen of Moorside.

The memorial inscription in Cartmel Church, composed long afterwards, states that he was 'a great sufferer for his loyalty to King Charles the 1st,' but his name does not appear in the list of those compounding under the Commonwealth. He did not succeed to Cark till after the execution of the king.

⁵⁷ Stockdale, op. cit. 442; will (18 Oct. 1665) printed. He had lands at Mireside, Cark, Grassgarth and Birkby; Barbon Fields, Flookburgh, Preston Meadow; Crosby Ravensworth, Furness Fells, Hampfield and Preston Grassgarth; and woods at Stribus.

Robert Rawlinson, though then dead, is named as tenant of Cark and Mireside in 1670, when the rent for Cark and Walton was stated as £2 15s. 5d. a year, and 8s. 7d. was due for knowing silver; Pat. 22 Chas. II.

⁵⁸ Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 121; he was a Whig.

⁵⁹ Stockdale, op. cit. 447; will printed. His widow Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, died at Cark in 1691; ibid. 454.

⁶⁰ He has been noticed above among the worthies of the parish. He erected the Rawlinson monument in Cartmel Church; it bears a long genealogical inscription.

He left no will and his heirs were five cousins, daughters of his two aunts—Anne Rawlinson, who married Christopher Crackenthorpe and left daughters Anne and Deborah (unmarried); and Katherine, who married Roger Moore and had three daughters, Anne, Mary and Katherine, of whom only the last had issue. For their moiety see the next note.

The other moiety went through Anne Crackenthorpe (who married Adam Askew) to her son Anthony, d. 1774—s. Henry, d. 1852—s. Henry William Askew, formerly of Conishead Priory.

⁶¹ Roper, *Churches, Castles, &c., of North Lancs.* i, 51. Katherine's three daughters all married. Anne married William Aylmer, vicar of Warton, but had no issue; she left her share to her great-niece Anne Rigge (daughter of Roger Rigge and Mary Fletcher), with the proviso that if she married Dr. John Heys the share should pass to her younger sister Jane (d. 1780), who married Edward Moore. The proviso took effect, and Stephen Roger Moore (d. 1841) succeeded his mother Jane and left a daughter Millicent Ann, who married T. F. Johnson (d. 1853) and had a son T. M. S. Johnson.

The shares of Anne's sisters Mary and Katherine were united in the latter's grandson Fletcher Rigge. The descent is given in the account of Broughton.

There was a recovery of the fourth part of the manors of Lindale, Hampfield and Flookburgh in 1785, Joseph Aspdon and others being tenants; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 642, m. 6 d. A fine in 1799, about the fourth part of the same manors, &c., had for deforciant Henry Askew, clerk, George Aadam Askew and wife; Lent Assizes 39 Geo. III.

⁶² Roper, op. cit. i, 48; a view and description are given.



LOWER HOLKER : CARK HALL, FRONT VIEW



CARTMEL PRIORY CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING WEST

in the north wing of two lights with transoms now built up, but the rest mostly low and of three or four lights, and the chimneys are of the massive circular type common in the district. In the 17th century a south-east wing three stories in height was added attached to the corner of the original south wing, with a frontage north to the courtyard of 33 ft. 6 in. This was probably the work of Curwen Rawlinson (1665–89), and his son Christopher Rawlinson appears to have remodelled the front of the original house, adding a Renaissance doorway of admirable design with attached Ionic columns, broken entablature and semicircular pediment inclosing a large shield of arms. The detail of the doorway, which is raised on three moulded steps, is very good, and the original panelled door remains. The shield has the arms of Christopher Rawlinson quartering Curwen and Monk, and is enriched by a wreath and surmounted by the Rawlinson crest. The doorway is a good example of concentrated ornament, the rest of the elevation being severely plain and without any horizontal lines. The interior has been very much modernized, but one of the bedrooms in the later portion is panelled and contains a good carved wood mantelpiece.⁶³ On the hill-side behind the house are traces of a terraced garden and the four walls of a stone summer-house 12 ft. 6 in. square inside, originally of two stories, but now open to the

sky. The windows are of two lights with transoms, and there are two doorways, one over the other, on the east side, the head of the upper one carved with the interlaced initials of Christopher Rawlinson. The original barns and outbuildings remain on the south side of the house.

The other references to Holker⁶⁴ do not require much attention, as they are merely disconnected fragments.

The story of FLOOKBURGH⁶⁵ is BOROUGH obscure. It was perhaps in early times a part of the manor of Allithwaite or Wraysholme,⁶⁶ but in 1412 the 'manor' of Flookburgh is found in the hands of Thomas of Lancaster Duke of Clarence, younger son of Henry IV. He procured a royal charter for a market there every Tuesday, and two fairs of three days each at Midsummer and Michaelmas, viz. 23–5 June and 28–30 September.⁶⁷ This charter was confirmed by Charles II in 1663,⁶⁸ but there is little evidence that either market or fair was ever actually held.⁶⁹ At some time, perhaps much earlier, a borough had been created, but the only sign of it in the records is the occasional mention of burgages.⁷⁰ Certain regalia are preserved,⁷¹ and the place is called a 'town' by the inhabitants. A house, once used as a school, was by tradition said to be the court-house of the borough and manor of Flookburgh.⁷²

⁶³ There is a sketch of the building, with measured drawings of the doorway and mantelpiece, in *John o'Gaunt Sketch Book*, vol. ii, pl. 21–22.

⁶⁴ William son of Robert de Holme in 1313 in right of his wife Eve claimed land in Holker against the Prior of Cartmel; *De Banco R.* 201, m. 181 d.; 236, m. 71. In 1314 Adam Littlecroft claimed the moiety of a messuage; *ibid.* 206, m. 229.

The following year Robert Gaitessun and Helewise his wife had to defend their right to a piece of land, which it was alleged had been given by Alan Ayl to Robert Sherwind and Christiana his wife to the disseisin of Maud Riutite (temp. Edw. I), whose grandson Henry Riutite (son of John son of Maud) was the claimant; *ibid.* 212, m. 329 d.

Matthew Sherwind as son and heir of Christiana wife of Robert Sherwind in 1346 claimed a tenement in Holker against William son of Robert the Tailor of Flookburgh, alleging that his father had demised it to Robert Gaitesun; *ibid.* 347, m. 34 d.; 350, m. 283. Thomas son and heir of Alexander Waleys was called to warrant.

William de Gill and Christiana his wife were concerned in suits in 1341–4; *ibid.* 328, m. 146 d.; 340, m. 430, 509.

Christiana and Edith daughters of Thomas the Mason in 1354 claimed two messuages, &c., in Holker against the Prior of Cartmel. The prior said they were his villeins, but the jury found they were free, and decided for them; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. 1.

William Casson was plaintiff in 1441; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 13.

Thomas Duckett of Holker and Janet his wife were convicted recusants about 1670; *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 235.

⁶⁵ Flokeburg, 1246; Flokeburgh, 1332.

⁶⁶ From the account of this manor it appears that in 1298 a plough-land in Flookburgh was held by Michael de Harrington.

William Thornburgh's land in Flookburgh was in 1521 held of the lord of Hornby; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 41.

James Harrington in 1606 held two messuages in Flookburgh of the king as of his manor of Cartmel. His heir was his son Thomas, aged thirty-nine in 1615; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, dclxxvi, 148.

The following miscellaneous pleas may be added:

Warine son of William le Festur in 1246 claimed a messuage and half an acre in Flookburgh as his inheritance against Michael le Fulun and Edith his wife, and his claim was allowed; *Assize R.* 404, m. 2.

In 1302 Ralph son of William son of Ketel de Flookburgh made claims against various persons respecting a messuage, &c., in Holker; *De Banco R.* 141, m. 179.

William the Marshal made a claim for a tenement in Flookburgh held in 1332 by William Granger and Christiana his wife, but did not prosecute it; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12.

In 1394 Thomas del S— of Cartmel, Alice his wife and Robert their son acquired three messuages, &c., in Flookburgh and Holker from John Tracey, litster, and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, iii, 44.

⁶⁷ This charter is known by its recital in the confirmation by Charles II. An earlier grant by Edward I in 1278 is alleged (*West. Furness*, p. xiv), but nothing is known of it, and it is not referred to in the 1412 charter.

No lands in Lancashire are named in Dugdale's account of the duke's possessions; *Baronage*, ii, 196. He was created Duke of Clarence in 1411 and was killed at Beaugy in 1421; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, 271. His will is printed in *Royal Wills*, 230.

⁶⁸ Printed in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xvi, 41.

⁶⁹ A petition of 1685 printed in the

Westmld. Note-bk. implies that the charter was used, but in 1724 Bishop Gastrell found that neither market nor fair was kept; *Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 504.

⁷⁰ Cartmel Priory had some land, &c., in Flookburgh, and in the rental of 1508–9 (*Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde.* 4, no. 9) it is recorded that Richard Helme had a burgage, paying 4s. a year, and that William Inman had it afterwards. The other tenants of the priory included Robert Briggs (see Cartmel Fell), Richard Hubbersty, William Dicconson (1 oxgang of land, 13d. rent), Christopher Dawson, several Simpsons and Robert Kellet of Cark (1 oxgang of land in Flookburgh field, 12d. a term). The tenements were like those in other parts of the manor of Cartmel, and were held by a rent payable at the four terms, a fine called ingress, a payment for services, and in some cases certain bushels of salt. Richard Hubbersty agreed to maintain a gate called Moorthwaite gate.

In 1609–10 the king granted to George Salter and others sixty-five burgages with sixty-five tofts in Flookburgh, part of the priory of Cartmel; *Pat. 7 Jas. I.* This may have been a 'concealed lands' grant.

Edward Barrow died in 1612 holding a messuage, &c., in Flookburgh in free burgage; his heir was a daughter Agnes, aged six; *Towneley MS. RR.*, no. 442.

⁷¹ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ut sup.; illustrations are given. Also Stockdale, *op. cit.* 121.

⁷² Stockdale, *op. cit.* 291. The same writer (in 1870) says: 'There is a town firm, town term, touter, or, as it is now called, "town farm rent," payable at Flookburgh to the heirs of Lady Dashwood. . . . The agent who collects this rent in Flookburgh carries his wand of office with him on the occasion, to show his authority for so doing. . . . The staff or wand of office is about 3 yards in length (or was before it was broken), painted red and yellow, and called to this day "Lady Dashwood's stick"; *ibid.* 124.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Several fines and inquisitions refer to this part of Holker.

As in most other cases, the origin of **CHURCH** the chapel of ease at Flookburgh is unknown. The earliest reference to it is in 1520, when Robert Briggs, the benefactor of Cartmel Fell Chapel, gave to Flookburgh Chapel the farmhold occupied by John Simpson, 'on this condition, so that the intake which Sir William Pepper hath taken up may lie down into the common again.'⁷⁴ In 1650 it had neither endowment nor minister,⁷⁵ but in 1717 the certified income was £9 12s.⁷⁶ and further endowments have since been secured, the net income being £275.⁷⁷ At the end of the 17th century the chapel was served by a 'reader.' George Bateman was licensed as 'teacher of English' at Flookburgh in 1677⁷⁸; he was called the curate and was 'conformable' in 1689,⁷⁹ but no ordination is recorded in the visitation list of 1691. He was again called curate in 1716. The chapelwarden's returns to the visitation inquiries give some particulars of interest. In 1723 the commandments were written on the wall, but there was no font, communion table, or surplice; there were no burials there. It was served by a 'reader,' who read prayers twice every Sunday but 'not constantly on other days for want of a congregation'; he visited the sick and catechized. There were Quakers there. By 1734 a surplice had been provided, and there was communion once a year, at which time 'all things necessary' were brought from the church. In 1788 the annual communion service was at Easter Eve. The chapel was rebuilt in 1776-7, and called St. John the Baptist's.⁸⁰ It stood in the centre of the village, but has been taken down, a large new church having been erected near the railway station in 1900. A separate parish was created in 1879.⁸¹ The vicars have been presented by the owners of Holker, Lord Richard Cavendish being now the patron.

The following have been incumbents:—

- oc. 1726 Richard Hudson⁸²
- oc. 1741 — Sandys⁸³
- oc. 1771-96 Richard Fell
- oc. 1812-20 John Charles Bristed, M.A.⁸⁴ (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
- 1822 William Rigg

⁷³ Richard Bellingham and Anne his wife in 1508 had lands in Flookburgh; *Final Conc.* iii, 163. For heirs of Bellingham see the accounts of Hampsfield and Lindale below.

Thomas Rigmaiden of Wedacre died in 1520 holding lands, &c., at Flookburgh.

John Rigmaiden of Cartmel in 1651 desired to compound for the estates of his father Thomas, sequestered for recusancy. John was 'a good Protestant,' and had served the Parliament; his petition was allowed on his taking the oath of abjuration; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2850.

The Lawrences of Yeland Redmayne in 1534 and later held messuages, &c., in Flookburgh, as did their successors the Middletons, but the tenure was not known; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 41, &c.

Lawrence Starkie of Lancaster in 1532 had a tenement in Flookburgh, said to be held of the king as duke by knight's service; *ibid.* ix, no. 21. His

heirs sold it to Richard Johnson in 1547; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdlc. 13, m. 244.

⁷⁴ His will is in Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc. 4, no. 12.

⁷⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 142.

⁷⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 503. There was a chapelwarden and one of the churchwardens of Cartmel served for the chapelry also.

⁷⁷ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁷⁸ Stretford's Visitation List (1691) at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁷⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁸⁰ There is a full account of the matter in Stockdale, *op. cit.* 284-91. Part of the expense was defrayed by the sale of the pews. The writer says: 'Such was the solidity of the walls of the old building that all the skill and ingenuity of the masons and labourers was scarcely sufficient to tear it down and some parts of the walls were blasted. In this chapel

there was only one pew and that belonged to the ancient family of Rawlinson and Curwen of Cark Hall and Mireside; the rest of the congregation sitting upon rude oak forms amongst the rushes'; *ibid.* 24. Numerous extracts are printed from the old chapel book, 1711-1800, *ibid.* 257-98.

⁸¹ *Lond. Gaz.*

⁸² He died in 1727; M.I. at Cartmel.

⁸³ The list of incumbents is from the *Rural Deanery of Cartmel*, 1892, p. 61.

⁸⁴ Also rector of Brindle 1812-22.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 7,247 acres, including 42 of inland water; there are also 414 acres of tidal water and 2,727 of foreshore.

² Known as Harlesyde Isle in 1593; *Furness Lore*, 45; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 48-50. It is stated that the name Chapel Island was given to it by Mrs. Radcliffe in her *Tear to the Lakes* (1795). It is referred to by Wordsworth, *Prelude*, x.

1863 Thomas Rigg, B.A. (T.C.D.)

1875 Will. Postlethwaite Rigge, B.A. (T.C.D.)

1896 John Fowler

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1914, near the station.

UPPER HOLKER

Walleuton, Dom. Bk.

The chief feature of the township is the hilly ridge which extends from north to south and occupies the whole of the eastern half. On the west the hill rises somewhat steeply, descending more gently on the east towards Staveley and Broughton. The highest point, just south of Bigland Hall, attains 670 ft. above sea level, but at other points 600 ft. is reached. There is a magnificent view from the hill. The western part of the township lies low and level beside the Leven estuary, into which runs Skelwith Pool. Several large woods adorn it and others clothe the hill sides. Low Wood is a considerable village in the north-west, where there is a bridge over the Leven; Backbarrow lies to the north-east of it, and Bigland Hall, with the Tarn adjacent, to the east. Frith lies in the south-west, on the bank of the Leven. On the eastern side of the hill lies Walton Hall, with the town of Cartmel on the more level ground at the border. Part of this town is within Upper Holker, the little River Eea forming the division, so that, while the church is in Lower Allithwaite, the old market-place and cross, with the priory gateway to the north, stand within Holker. The area is 7,140 acres,¹ and there was a population of 825 in 1901.

On the eastern side of the hill a road from Cartmel leads north and then over the hill north-west, past Bigland, to Low Wood, with a branch north to Backbarrow and Newby Bridge, while another road goes south to Cark. Along the foot of the hill on the west runs the road from Cark to Low Wood. The Furness Railway Company's single-line track from Greenodd to Newby Bridge crosses the north-western edge of the township.

Chapel Island,² off Conishead and formerly belonging to its priory, is now within Upper Holker, some change in the course of the Leven probably accounting for this. West, writing in 1774, described the

shell of the chapel as still standing, but parts of the present ruins were erected as such in 1823 by Colonel Braddyll at the time when the new mansion at Conishead Priory was being built. The chief feature of the bogus work is a high gabled wall built of slate and pierced by three lancets and a circular opening above. An investigation of the foundations of the other parts might reveal the plan of the ancient chapel.^{2a}

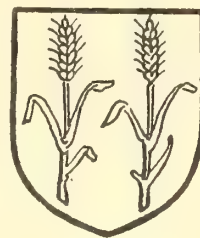
The Leven side of the township is noteworthy in the history of the iron industry for several ancient bloomery forges and furnaces, one at Burnbarrow, by Low Wood, being worked 1603–20, and another at Backbarrow starting in 1685³; that at Low Wood was planned in 1728, the 'Bigland Dock' on the Leven being named and begun in 1747.⁴ A gunpowder factory succeeded the furnace about a century ago and is still at work. In 1825 there were two cotton mills at Backbarrow.

The township is administered by a parish council of six members.

The manor of *WALTON* is recorded *MANOR* in Domesday Book, as already stated,⁵ and a family surnamed Walton held a ploughland there till 1342,⁶ when it was transferred to the Prior of Cartmel.⁷ Thomas Preston held Walton Hall in 1508–9, paying a free rent of 3s.⁸ The heir

of Richard Palfreyman held some land there by a free rent of 1d.⁹ Walton Hall now forms part of the Holker estate of Lord Richard Cavendish.

The remainder of the land in Upper Holker was held by customary tenants of the priory of Cartmel,¹⁰ or by the canons themselves in demesne. To the latter division probably belonged Frith Hall, which after the Suppression was granted out with Holker Hall.¹¹ To the former belonged the *BIGLAND* tenement. Among the customary tenants in 1508–9 appears Henry Bigland, who paid 12s. a year for his chief tenement, 2s. 2d. for Riddings, 3 bushels of oats for tithe corn; for Selyknop, on which his dwelling-house was built, he rendered 8d. a year and one hen. He also held the meadow called Langshaw at 8s. a year rent. The widow of William Bigland is named also.¹² The family have retained possession of the Bigland Hall estate to the present time,¹³ the owner now being Mr. George Braddyll Bigland.¹⁴



BIGLAND of Bigland.
Azure two ears of big wheat in pale couped and bearded or.

^{2a} *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 48–50. There is an illustration of the island at p. 48. 'The ruins of a kitchen to the east, and another room with a ruinous loft or sleeping place on the west with remains of a scullery and a detached outbuilding on the south (possibly the shell of the ancient chapel), are all that now remain. The walls are from 2 ft. to 3 ft. thick and roughly built of limestone set in mortar.'

³ A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 199, 200. ⁴ *Ibid.* 218.

⁵ The bailiwick of Walton and Barnbarrow was one of the recognized divisions of the manor till recent times. In 1601 William Kellet, bailiff of Barnbarrow and Walton and clerk of the courts of Cartmel, made complaint against Thomas Preston, deputy steward of the manor of Furness, concerning the unlawful exercise of the office of bailiff, &c.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 464.

⁶ This estate does not seem to have been called a manor. In 1276 John de Walton claimed common of pasture in Holker, Broughton and Flinthwaite against the Prior of Cartmel, but withdrew; *Assize R.* 405, m. 1 d.

William de Walton was prior of Cartmel c. 1280–1300. Robert and John de Walton occur at Holker in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 95.

In 1337 William de Raysthwaite in right of his wife Alice claimed two messuages, &c., in Holker against Agnes widow of Gilbert de Walton; *De Banco R.* 310, m. 158. In 1344 the claim was pursued, Thomas de Walton being defendant; it was alleged that Alan de Michelhope, formerly husband of Alice, had demised the disputed tenement to Gilbert de Walton, but the verdict was for the defendant; *ibid.* 340, m. 435.

⁷ Robert de Walton and Margaret his wife in 1342 released their right in one ploughland in Holker to the Prior of Cartmel, receiving 20 marks; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 115.

See *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, p. 195. Alan son of Robert de Walton was plaintiff in 1353; *Assize R.* 435, m. 32 d.

John son of Alexander de Walton of Cartmel was plaintiff in 1347; *De Banco R.* 352, m. 473 d. John de Walton and Rosa his wife in 1385–6 made a settlement of lands in Lancaster, Bare and Cartmel, the remainders being to lawful issue, and in default to John's base son John by Agnes St. Paul, to William de Stockenbridge, and to the heirs of John de Oxcliffe; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 364–5.

Gilbert Walton of Churchtown buried his wife Ellen 22 Apr. 1621 and married Elizabeth Addison 30 Oct. following; *Reg.*

Walton and Grisgarth, lately belonging to Cartmel Priory, are named in a grant dated 1630; *Pat.* 6 Chas. I, pt. x.

⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdle. 4, no. 9.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Miles Pool took a tenement called Aftymannfield at a rent of 9d. at each term, 9d. for services, 20d. and two hens for ingress (the two and a half years' fine), and two bushels of oats for tithe corn. Other tenants held by similar rents. Among the surnames are Hyne, Fell of Glovercroft, Casson, Barwick, Burn, Greenhide, Sawrey (Salrey), Bloomer, Brockbank and Slater.

Hugh Lancaster took a tenement including a croft by Ingriggs, an intake by Paddock Meadow, and lands in Felclose, Godderside and Court.

Richard Mokeld took a tenement including land in Castle Meadow; this surname is now spelt Muckalt. Other fieldnames are Cross Close and Greenhurst. A fulling mill is named; it was held by Thomas Hodgson, who paid 2s. 8d. to Cartmel Priory and 20d. to Furness Abbey. From this double rent it was probably on the River Leven.

¹¹ In the grant to Sir Thomas Holcroft in 1545–6 it is called Frith Hall Grange, which indicates its purpose; *Pat.* 37

Hen. VIII, pt. iii. It is mentioned again in grants to Christopher Preston and George Preston; *Pat.* 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv; 35 Eliz. pt. ix. See Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 511.

¹² Rental cited above. Roger Bigland is named at Cark.

In 1576 Miles Bigland, second son of James Bigland, who died about 1560, claimed lands lately occupied by his uncle Edward (youngest brother of James). James Bigland had left these lands (which had been conveyed by George his brother) to his youngest son, also named George, with reversion to plaintiff Miles. Nevertheless James the son and Agnes the wife of Edward Bigland had entered the lands, and he claimed restitution; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. c, B 27. The defence was that the elder George Bigland, brother of James, had lawfully conveyed a moiety to Edward according to the custom of the manor of Cartmel; *ibid.* ciii, B 1. Closes called Stribus and Burnbarrow are mentioned. A moiety of Barnbarrow was in dispute in 1585, Henry Bigland claiming against James Bigland, and Robert Kellet (in right of Miles Bigland) claiming against R. Newby and others; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 157, 160, 169.

¹³ A long pedigree appeared in the *Lonsdale Mag.* of 1822 (iii, 241), ending with George Bigland, then in possession. He was succeeded by his brother Wilson Braddyll Bigland, rear-admiral, whose brother John followed in 1858, and was in 1862 succeeded by his son John, the owner in 1870; Stockdale, *op. cit.* 503.

In 1670 John Bigland held Barnbarrow and Bigland field by a rent of £2 5s. 6d. and 5d. for knowing silver; *Pat.* 22 Chas. II.

About the same time Henry Bigland of Grange was a convicted recusant; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 253.

¹⁴ John Bigland (of 1870) died in 1893, and his brother George in 1901, being succeeded by his son George Braddyll.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

But few notices of the township occur in the records.¹⁵ The Park family had lands,¹⁶ and Giles Park had his estate sequestered and then forfeited for his 'delinquency' in taking the side of the king in the Civil War.¹⁷

The Wesleyan Methodists have a church at Backbarrow.

A school at Browedge was built through a bequest by George Bigland in 1685.

BROUGHTON

Broughton, Brochton, 1277; Broghton, 1292.

As stated above, this township, often called Broughton-in-Cartmel to distinguish it from other Broughtons in the neighbourhood, has recently been divided into two called Broughton East and Grange. It gave a name to one of the bailiwicks. It has an area of 3,425 acres,¹ and in 1901 had a population of 218, while Grange had 1,993. The township is divided physically by Hampsfell, or Hampsfield Fell, a ridge over 600 ft. high running north and south through the centre. On the western slope of it is Hampsfield Hall. To the west of the fell is the comparatively level vale in which are situated Field Broughton and Wood Broughton to the north and Aynsome to the south. The surface rises again on the western edge. On the south-east of the fell, sloping down to Morecambe Bay, is the modern town of Grange, with Blawith at its northern end, pleasantly sheltered by the tree-clad hills.

The Furness railway runs along the coast at Grange, where there is a station. From the station the chief roads go north-east to Castlehead and Lindale, and west over the fell towards Cartmel, with a branch sloping down to Kent's Bank on the south-west. Up the Broughton Vale a road goes north from Cartmel, passing through Field Broughton and past the new church to Staveley, with a cross-road from Low Wood to Lindale.

A beautiful view may be obtained from the summit of Hampsfell, where the Rev. Thomas Remington, sometime vicar of Cartmel, raised a small tower or hospice for the accommodation of visitors. There is a tumulus close by.

By St. Andrew Moor, at cross-roads named Four

Lane Ends, is a boulder of greenstone, called Egg Pudding-stone. The local story was that it turned round when Cartmel Church clock struck twelve at midnight, and the spot was avoided after dark.²

At Grange, near the Hydropathic establishment, is a convalescent home belonging to the friendly societies of the north-east counties. There is a Working-men's Institute. The well-wooded Holme Island to the east was formerly quite cut off by the tides, but has been connected with the mainland by a breakwater. It was made residential by Alexander Brogden, the engineer of the Furness railway. Mrs. Williams now owns it.

Under the present township arrangements Broughton East is governed by a parish council of five members. Grange has an urban district council of nine members. The council offices were built about 1902. Gas is supplied by a private company, and there is a water supply.

Almost the whole of Broughton was *MANOR* held as part of the manor of Cartmel by the customary tenants of the canons.³

The name Broughton originally covered also the country to the east and north-east.⁴ The rental of 1508-9⁵ gives a number of details of the several holdings. Thus William Mokeld took a tenement at a rent of 19*d.* each term, paying 15*d.* for service and 20*d.* for ingress, with 1*d.* and a hen and a half for tithe hay and 9 bushels of oats and 6 pecks of barley for tithe corn. The tithes appear to have been thus paid with the rent in most cases. William Bare, in addition to a moiety of his father's tenement, took Elvi's Place at a rent of 5*d.* each term, and other sums for service, &c., and tithes. William Harrison took it after him.⁶ Aynsome was a separate division, with tenements of the same character.⁷

The only estate called a manor was that of *HAMPSFIELD*, originally Hamsfell.⁸ The tenure is older than the foundation of the priory, for Henry II granted to Simon son of Uckeman, his seneschal in Cartmel, the whole moiety of Hampsfield, which Uckeman his father had formerly held; a rent of 1 mark was to be paid by equal portions at the four terms.⁹ The next tenants known had taken a surname from their manor, of which a settlement was made in 1314 by John de Hampsfield, the

¹⁵ Corn mills at Backbarrow and Staveley were in dispute after the suppression of the priory, the Newby family appearing to be chiefly interested; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 157, 301, 307, between 1537 and 1558. There was a fulling mill at Backbarrow in 1599 held by the Barwicks; *ibid.* iii, 414.

The estate of Townson Hill is noticed by Stockdale (*op. cit.* 531). He records the adventurous career of Robert Mackereith of this place, who acquired a fortune in India and was knighted; he was living in 1793.

¹⁶ George Park died in 1623 holding the moiety of 6 acres called 'Whenerave' and an acre in Paddock Meadow, with the reversion of the other moiety of the 6 acres after the death of Jane widow of his father John Park; he also had some other lands, and left as heir his son George, aged seventeen. The tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 43.

George Park died in 1640 holding of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's

fee. His heir was his uncle Giles, aged thirty-four; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), 963.

Giles Park, who had been living at St. Kitts in the West Indies, came back to claim; *Westmld. Note-bk.* 363.

¹⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2996; *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 43. He had taken part in the 'second war.' His wife Elizabeth is named.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives Broughton East 1,907 acres, including 2 of inland water; Grange, 1540 and 7 respectively. In addition Grange has about 117 acres of tidal water and 534 of foreshore.

² Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 530.

³ The canons acquired or repurchased various small tenements in their manor. Ellis son of Godith de Staveley released to them all his right in his mother's land in Madonscales in the vill of Broughton; cited in the confirmation of 1323, *Harl. Chart.* 51 H 2. In 1347 the canons obtained the king's licence to acquire land in Broughton held of them by

William de Kernetby and William de Staveley; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 369.

⁴ Thus in 1293 Helton Tarn on the Winster was said to be 'in Broughton'; *De Banco R.* 101, m. 67 d. Hartbarrow seems to have been included in it in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), 102.

⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc.* 4, no. 9.

⁶ Other tenants' surnames include Marshal, Fell, Stanes, Raper and Holme.

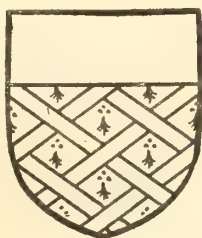
⁷ The tenants' names include Mitchellson, Barra, Berry and Casson. Langlands and Fell Close are field-names. The name Casson occurs here in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 42.

⁸ Hamesfell, 1314; Hamesfeld, 1320. From a survey of 1536 it appears that part of Hampsfield was common for all the tenants of Cartmel; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc.* 4, no. 12.

⁹ *Lansdowne MS.* 559, fol. 61. After the foundation of the priory the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* would be due to the canons.

remainders being to his children John, William, Adam, Alice and Godith.¹⁰ In 1320 the Prior of Cartmel was claiming suit at Broughton Mill against John son of John de Hampsfield, Norman de Redmayne and Mary his wife and Simon de Hampsfield.¹¹ In 1417 inquiry was made as to the bounds between the lordship of Cartmel and the lands of the free tenants of John Philipson and John Travers of Hampsfield.¹² It thus appears that the manor had descended to heiresses, and shortly afterwards the two parts were purchased by Rowland Thornburgh, or Thornborough,¹³ whose family held the estate for a long period.

William Thornburgh died in 1521 holding messuages and lands called Hampsfield in the vill of Broughton of James Gregg, Prior of Cartmel, by the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. He was succeeded by a son and heir Rowland, twenty-four years old.¹⁴ Rowland was dead in 1544, when his son William was engaged in dispute with the tenants of Cartmel as to



THORNBURGH.
*Ermine fretty and a chief
gules.*

common of pasture on the waste, part of which William had inclosed as belonging to his manor of Hampsfield.¹⁵ He acquired some of the monastic estates,¹⁶ and by his wife Thomasine Bellingham acquired others in Westmorland.¹⁷ He took part in the invasion of Scotland in 1547, and was knighted by the Duke of Somerset at Roxburgh.¹⁸ His son William married Awdrey Carus, whose monument stands in Cartmel Church,¹⁹ and died in 1608.²⁰ Their grandson William in 1636 sold Hampsfield to Robert Curwen of Cark and his nephew, and the estate has since descended with Cark Hall.²¹ The Thornburghs, adhering with fair steadiness to the Roman Catholic religion, suffered the legal penalties²² but as they removed into Westmorland, where they had long had an estate, their story ceases to concern this county.²³

Hampsfield Hall²⁴ is a picturesque two-story gabled house standing at the foot of Hampsfell, below an extensive wood known as the Haening.²⁵ The building, which is of stone and rough-cast, was erected shortly before 1636,²⁶ and yet retains many of its ancient features, notably a large external chimney, but some of its mullioned windows have given place to sashes and the building has been otherwise modernized. The interior contains some old paneling. On the hill-side, about 60 yds. above the

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 16. The younger John had married Mariota de Hothersall.

¹¹ De Banco R. 236, m. 204d.

¹² Stockdale, op. cit. 17; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29, of 8 Hen. V.

¹³ In 1420 he purchased various messuages, &c., in Broughton and Heysham from John Travers of Cartmel and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 77. Then in 1431 he purchased from Richard Kellet of Cartmel further messuages, &c., in Broughton which John Philipson held for life by the law of England, i.e. in right of his late wife; *ibid.* 96.

As the descent is obscure it may be permissible to record here a 17th-century pedigree in the possession of W. Farrer. According to it William Thornburgh (living 1392) married Eleanor Shelford and had sons Rowland, Edward, Leonard and William (living 1419, 1447). This William married Margaret daughter of John Washington and had a son William, married to Eleanor daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave. Their son William married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Broughton. They had sons Rowland (married Margaret daughter of Sir Geoffrey Middleton), Thomas and Nicholas and four daughters. Rowland had a son Sir William, who by Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Robert Bellingham had a son William, whose wife was Awdrey daughter of Sir Thomas Carus. Some of these marriages and descents are confirmed by the Westmorland visitations (ed. Foster) and by a fragment of a Thornburgh of Selside pedigree, compiled about 1550, entered unchanged in three of the Yorkshire visitations (ed. Harl. Soc. and Foster), 1563, 1584 and 1612; also Kuerden MSS. III, K 9b. The Lancashire visitation of 1567 records the Carus marriage and that of 1613 states that Rowland Thornburgh (who would be son of the last William) married Jane daughter of Thomas Dalton (of Thurnham).

A Rowland Thornburgh and Agnes his

wife occur at Osmotherley in 1483-4. Jane, one of his daughters and heirs, is said to have married Anthony Porter; *Yorks. Visit.* (Harl. Soc.), 255.

In the window of Bowness Church, supposed to have come from Cartmel, are 'William Thornborrow and his Wyff' with their arms; those of the wife show her to be a Broughton; Stockdale, op. cit. 226. For the window see Clowes and Hughes, *Bowness Ch. Window* (1874).

From the rental of 1508-9 it appears that George Thornburgh held lands in Broughton of the priory by rents of 10½d. and 10½d. and other dues.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 41. He held other lands in Heysham and Flookburgh of Lord Mounteagle by 13d. rent.

Rowland Thornburgh, Robert Washington and Thomas Ravenscroft, all of Hampsfield, were among the deer-killers who trespassed on Quernmore Park in 1522 or 1523; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 115.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, xiii, C 10. Other members of the family occur, as Nicholas Thornburgh (dead in 1570), Elizabeth Thornburgh, widow, &c.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 397, 248.

¹⁶ Stockdale, op. cit. 32.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 470; Foster, op. cit. 4.

¹⁸ Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 98; his arms were Ermine fretty and a chief gules.

¹⁹ Awdrey wife of William Thornburgh was in 1584 as a recusant in religion bound to appear when called; *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 71. In the same year her husband, for a like reason, was called on to provide a light horseman for the queen's service in Ireland; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 593. As her monument records she was a daughter of Sir Thomas Carus.

²⁰ Cartmel Reg. His son Rowland had a son William, the vendor.

In 1608-9 Margaret Middleton claimed from Rowland Thornburgh the fulfilment of an agreement by William Thornburgh

to give 20 marks fine and gressom for a messuage called Pow House bought of Richard Kellet; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 14.

For another member of the family see *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 653.

²¹ Stockdale, op. cit. 471-4.

In 1601-2 there was a dispute between James and William Taylor concerning the Slack, part of the inheritance of William Thornburgh; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 428, 446.

²² In 1608 the two-thirds of Hampsfield sequestered for recusancy was granted to Thurstan and West; *Pat.* 6 Jas. I, pt. ii.

In 1630 William Thornburgh of Hampsfield compounded for the two-thirds sequestration to which he was liable by an annual fine of £30; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175.

²³ Some of them continued to have estates in the district. Among the recusants who desired to compound for their sequestered estates in 1653 was Thomas Thornburgh of Cartmel; and Rowland Thornburgh of Lindale desired to compound for an estate sequestered for the recusancy of John and Francis Thornburgh; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3198. See also *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 251, 232.

The Cartmel registers and the list of wills proved at Richmond afford further evidence.

Jane Thornburgh of Skelsmergh in 1717 as a 'Papist' registered a jointure of £40 by the will of Rowland Thornburgh (1708) and paid her by his daughter Elizabeth (an infant) out of the hamlet of Lindale, &c.; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 135. The Cartmel registers record on 6 Dec. 1753 the burial of 'Dorothy Thornburgh of High, Rom. Cath. 103.'

²⁴ There is an illustration in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 470, from a photograph taken in 1868.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ The purchase deed (1636) describes it as 'the new house then lately built.'

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house, are the foundations of an older building, a portion of which in the form of a tower,²⁷ measuring 36 ft. by 23 ft., was standing till about the year 1814, when it was pulled down by the tenant in the absence of the owner and the materials used in the erection of new farm buildings. Since 1686, when the widow of Robert Rawlinson died there, Hampfield Hall has been used as a farm-house.²⁸

Another free tenancy, the origin of which is not known, was that in *WOOD BROUGHTON*, held by the Waleys and Knipe families. One Robert de Prees in 1277 claimed the manor of Cartmel against the prior, who defended by alleging that he did not hold the manor entirely, for Robert le Waleys held 60 acres, John de Aythehead 11 acres and Thomas Wydemer (or de Wimbergeton) 30 acres, and this plea was accepted.²⁹ William le Waleys and Godith his wife occur in 1309³⁰ and 1321.³¹ In 1314 Simon de Knipe³² settled a messuage, 60 acres of land, &c., in Broughton, in addition to lands in Westmorland, upon Henry de Knipe and Beatrice his wife for life.³³ In 1321 two messuages, 80 acres of land, &c., in Broughton and Holker were settled by Simon de Knipe upon Alexander le Waleys with remainders to his brothers Roger, John and Simon, with further remainder to William son of Alexander.³⁴ Alexander Waleys died about 1340 holding a tenement in Heysham and five messuages, &c., in Cartmel of the prior by a rent of 3s., doing suit to court and mill.³⁵ There is then a long period of silence. In 1578 George Thornburgh claimed land in Wood Broughton against Robert Walles³⁶; Miles and William Walles occur about the same time.³⁷ Isaac Knipe, who had land at Darlington, died in 1618 holding a water mill called Anysham (Aynsome) Mill of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; his son William, aged eleven, succeeded.³⁸ This William recorded a

pedigree in 1665, having then a son of his own name and eight daughters.³⁹ The male line ended with a William Knipe who died in 1761, having devised the Broughton Hall estate to his four surviving sisters.⁴⁰ This came to the youngest, Susanna wife of Walter Barber, captain of a Liverpool privateer, whose only child Elizabeth married John Gardner. The estate was sold by her son Walter Gardner, who settled at Broughton Bank, and was in 1843 purchased by Gray Rigge of Wood Broughton; his son Henry Fletcher Rigge purchased Broughton Bank in 1866.⁴¹

The Fletchers are named in the rental of 1508-9 as customary tenants in Broughton.⁴² The family is found established at Field Broughton later in the century.⁴³ By various marriages and by purchase the Hampfield, Wood Broughton and Cark Hall estates came into the possession of the Rigge family, and have thus descended to Mr. Robert Stockdale Grayrigge of Wood Broughton.⁴⁴

Aynsome a century ago was the seat of a Machell family.⁴⁵ Another branch of the Machells had Broughton Grove, where Richard Machell was living in 1826.⁴⁶ This estate was purchased from them by the late Thomas J. Hibbert in 1859 and is now the property of his nephew Mr. Henry Hibbert, who resides there.⁴⁷ Broughton seldom occurs in the older records.⁴⁸ Grange comes into notice only recently.⁴⁹

In connexion with the Church of England a chapel of ease was built at Field Broughton in 1745⁵⁰; this was replaced by the present church of St. Peter in 1893-4. The benefice is in the gift of five trustees. A separate parish was created for it in 1875.⁵¹ The Rev. H. A. Ransome, M.A., is the incumbent. At Grange St. Paul's was built in 1853 and had a parish assigned to it in 1884; the Bishop of Carlisle has the patronage. Services are also held at Grange Fell.

²⁷ In Yates and Billing's map of the county in 1786 this ruined tower is shown.

²⁸ Stockdale, op. cit. 475, from which the above description is taken. See also *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ii, xv (1876). There were then distinct traces of an ancient road from the hall over the fell to Grange.

²⁹ De Banco R. 18, m. 38; 27, m. 39; 30, m. 29 d.

³⁰ Ibid. 179, m. 185.

³¹ Ibid. 240, m. 191 d.

³² Gnype. The family appears also at Burblethwaite in Cartmel Fell.

³³ *Final Conc.* ii, 65.

³⁴ Ibid. 43. John son of William Waleys of Cartmel was plaintiff in 1332; Assize R. 1411, m. 13.

³⁵ Add. MS. 32107, fol. 157; Thomas Waleys, son and heir, aged twenty-four.

³⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 71.

³⁷ Chan. Proc. (ser. 2), bdle. 190, no. 87.

³⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 112.

A family dispute in 1621-2 may refer to the Burblethwaite Knipes; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 19.

³⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 170. The descents are thus shown: William Knipe, d. c. 1600 -s. William, d.v.p. -s. Isaac, d. c. 1617 -s. William, aged fifty-seven -s. William, aged nineteen. Several wills of this family were proved at Richmond—William, 1672; William, 1690; William (styled esq.), 1745; and Robert, 1747.

⁴⁰ The eldest sister Jane had died before him. She married John Fletcher and left two co-heiresses, Mary and Jane; the former by her first husband Roger Rigge became ancestor of the present owner of Wood Broughton.

⁴¹ This account is from Stockdale, op. cit. 476-7.

⁴² William Fletcher held a tenement, paying 15d. rent to the priory each term, and John Fletcher took a moiety of the same to occupy at the will of the prior.

⁴³ See the long account in Stockdale, op. cit. 491, 495. He gives the descent thus: Richard, married in 1560 -s. John -s. John -s. Henry -s. Thomas -s. William -s. John, named above.

⁴⁴ The pedigree may be given in outline from *Ch., Castles, &c., of North Lancs.* (1880), i, 51: Roger Moore married Katherine Rawlinson, one of the co-heirs of Cark -da. Katherine, d. 1761, married Clement Rigge -s. Roger, d. 1746, married Mary daughter and co-heir of John Fletcher -s. Fletcher, d. 1829 -s. Gray, d. 1857 -s. Henry Fletcher, high sheriff in 1870, d. 1887 -s. Gray, d. 1885, who in 1875 adopted the surname Grayrigge, instead of Rigge -s. Robert Stockdale Grayrigge, born 1883; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁴⁵ In the 17th century it was owned by a family named Marshall, and was in 1745 purchased by John Machell of Hollow Oak in Colton, whose eldest grandson married the heiress of the Pennys of Penny Bridge. Thomas Machell, youngest son of John, received

Aynsome, and it descended to the Remingtons; Stockdale, op. cit. 511-16; *Lonsdale Mag.* ii, 361; Burke, *Landed Gentry* (Remington).

The Marshall family probably derived their surname from some office held under the priory. A pardon was given to Robert son of Adam Wayte of Cartmel, marshal, in 1346; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 490. Some notes on the Marshalls of Cartmel are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 50.

⁴⁶ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* Richard was a younger son of John Machell of Penny Bridge; Stockdale, op. cit. 514.

⁴⁷ Information of Mr. P. J. Hibbert.

⁴⁸ In 1277 the Prior of Cartmel claimed a free fishery in the water of Broughton against Roger de Lancaster; De Banco R. 21, m. 71.

William son of Adam de Winstertwaite in 1292 claimed land in Broughton against the Prior of Cartmel; Assize R. 408, m. 46 d. He resumed his suit in 1299 and Richard son of Adam de Winstertwaite made a like claim in 1305; De Banco R. 130, m. 286; 154, m. 129. Adam son of Adam de Winstertwaite was a benefactor of the priory; Chart. R. 17 Edw. II, m. 9, no. 28.

⁴⁹ In the rental of 1508-9 Grange is joined with Kent's Bank. Yates' map of the county (1786) shows a considerable hamlet there.

⁵⁰ Miles Burns in 1731 left £450 for a chapel there; *Endl. Char. Rep.*

⁵¹ *Lanc. Gas.* 5 Feb. 1875.

The Wesleyan chapel at Grange was built in 1874-5. The Congregational chapel there dates from 1899.

The small Roman Catholic church of St. Charles was built in 1884, the mission having been founded two years before.⁵²

STAVELEY

Staveley, 1451.

This township occupies a valley sloping down northward to the lower end of Windermere, the hamlet of Staveley itself being about a mile from the Lake and from Newby Bridge. On the east of the valley rise the steep tree-clad sides of Cartmel Fell, attaining 1,054 ft. above sea level at Gummer's How; on the west of the valley are the minor hills by Backbarrow and Bigland. The area is 4,199 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 340.

The principal roads converge to Newby Bridge, which stands on the Furness side of the bridge there crossing the Leven. One road goes south-west along the river's bank to Backbarrow and Low Wood; another, its continuation in the opposite direction, crosses the Fell towards Kendal, and has a branch going north near the shore of Windermere. Another goes south-east up the valley and over the hills to Newton, Lindale and Grange; this has a branch southward to Cartmel. Staveley hamlet lies on a cross-road connecting the Grange and Kendal roads.

There is a parish council of five members to administer the township affairs.

There was no manor of Staveley nor *MANOR* any noteworthy estate, the whole being held formerly by the customary tenants of the Cartmel canons. The rental of 1508-9² gives many particulars of them. James Newby took a whole tenement in Staveley, occupying half during his mother's life and the whole afterwards, but his son Robert might have the best part of the same. He paid 2s. 8d. each term, 3s. 4d. service, 2s. 4d. ingress, 1½d. for tithe hay, and 4 bushels of barley for tithe corn. James Newby also had the mill called New Mill, like his father William before him, at a rent of 40s. a year. Agnes daughter of Walter Barra took her father's tenement to occupy at his will during his life and the whole after his death; if she should take a husband it should be under the same gressom, and if she should die without son or daughter the tenement should remain to James Newby.³ In Hazel-

rigg, Seale⁴ and Ayside⁵ Christopher Barwick and many other tenants occur.⁶ In some cases a payment called carriage was made. Later the mill of Staveley seems to have been held with that of Backbarrow.⁷ High Cark Hall at one time belonged to Atkinson of Longlands.⁸ Fell Foot, once belonging to Robinsons, was in 1859 purchased by the late Col. Ridehalgh.⁹

Nothing is known of the origin of the *CHURCH* chapel at Staveley. Henry Longmire was 'reader' in 1618.¹⁰ In 1650 it had no maintenance, but Thomas Preston was compelled to allow the minister £50 a year on compounding for his estates.¹¹ This curate was Gabriel Camelford, 'a godly and painful man in his calling,'¹² and a zealous Puritan, who refused to conform to the restored Book of Common Prayer in 1662, ministering as a Nonconformist for many years.¹³ This chapelry was better served than the others, and a resident curate was settled in it by 1673. The curate in 1689, Robert Bulfell, was 'conformable.'¹⁴ A school was established in the chapel, and the curate-schoolmaster had in 1717 about £15 a year, being the fixed stipend.¹⁵ Further endowments were procured, and the income is now £215 a year.¹⁶ The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Carlisle. The present church of St. Mary was built in 1793 and restored in 1897. A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1876.¹⁷

The following have been incumbents:—

1693	Edmund Law ¹⁸
1742	Richard Sandys
1773	Martin Wilson Lamb
1828	Edmund Townley ¹⁹
1864	Thomas John Cooper, M.A. ²⁰ (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
1874	John Harvey Ashworth, M.A. (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
1882	Henry Ashe, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1893	Edwin Heath, B.A. ²¹ (T.C.D.)

CARTMEL FELL

As the name indicates this township consists of a long strip of mountainous country, attaining a height of 950 ft. above sea level on the border of Staveley. It lies between Windermere on the west and the River Winster, the county boundary, on the east. At the southern end is Thorphinsty, with the Fell Chapel about a mile to the north, and Burblethwaite another mile beyond it. Still further north the road

⁵² Kelly, *Engl. Cath. Missions*, 190.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 4,295 acres, including 5 of inland water.

² Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc. 4, no. 9.

³ Other tenants are named Cany, Sande, Finsthwaite, Kilner and Harrison. For a dispute between the Kilners of Staveley in 1588-9 see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 80, 221.

⁴ Seitill.

⁵ Ayshed.

⁶ Among the surnames are Bell, Casson, Sowrey (Salrey), Swainson, Stanes, Brockbank, Barbour; also Richard Bigland and Margaret his daughter, wife of Hugh Lancaster, who had the tenement formerly Thomas Bigland's.

In 1591 there was a dispute between John Barrow on one side and George and Isabel Barrow on the other concerning a tenement at Ayside; the customs of the

manor were involved; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 282.

⁷ *Ibid.* i, 301.

⁸ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 511.

⁹ *Ibid.* 527.

¹⁰ Cartmel Reg.

¹¹ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 19, 82. There was already an income of £3 6s. 8d.; *ibid.* 90. The £50 seems to have been paid regularly; *ibid.* ii, 288.

¹² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 142.

¹³ In 1672 he received a general licence as a Congregationalist; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 574, 676. See the account of Tottlebank in Colton and Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 496.

Edward Russell was minister of Staveley in 1673.

¹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv,

230. Bulfell (or Bulfield) was in priest's orders and had been curate and schoolmaster from 1682; Stratford's Visit. List, 1691.

¹⁵ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 505; it was served by a priest licensed to the chapel. There was a chapelwarden.

¹⁶ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.* The patronage was formerly vested in the owner of Holker, being transferred to the Bishop of Carlisle in 1867.

¹⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 1876.

¹⁸ Father of Bishop Law.

¹⁹ His son the Rev. Charles Gale Townley is seated at Townhead in this chapelry.

²⁰ Later (1888-1907) incumbent of St. Paul's, Grange, Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1883.

²¹ Mr. Heath has assisted the editors in compiling the list of incumbents.

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from Ulverston descends the hill, going north-east to Kendal, and crossing the Winster at Bowland Bridge. There is no village or considerable hamlet. Addyfield, Hartbarrow, Birket Houses, Ludderburn, Rosthwaite and Gill Head are in the northern end. The population in 1901 was 268. The area is 4,958½ acres.¹ To meet the road named, two others run north from Lindale and Newton, and there are a number of minor roads. Township affairs are regulated by the parish meeting.

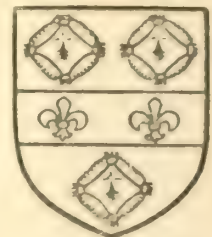
The land in this township was in **MANOR** former times held for the most part by customary tenants of the Prior and canons of Cartmel, a great deal of it being common.² The only estate in it called a manor was that of **BURBLETHWAITE**,³ held for a long time by a family surnamed Gnype or Knipe. In 1351 Roger son of Simon de Knipe held a plat of land in Broughton as appurtenant to his manor of Burblethwaite, the Prior of Cartmel claiming, but unsuccessfully.⁴ Of the owners little is known,⁵ though they continued in possession till the 17th century. From a pleading of 1532 it may be gathered that it was held of the lord of Hampfield by knight's service.⁶ Burblethwaite was again called a manor in 1561.⁷ An Anthony Knipe died in 1600 holding seven messuages, &c., in Cartmel, the tenure not being recorded. His heir was another Anthony son of William Knipe deceased, aged seventeen.⁸ In the 18th century it was held by the Robinsons of Fe'l Foot, and in 1711 there was a forge there, afterwards used as a corn mill.⁹



ARGLES of Milnthorpe. *Per fesse argent and vert a pale counter-changed, three lions' heads erased gules.*

In 1827 it was acquired by Thomas Atkinson of Kendal, from whom it passed to the late Mrs. Argles of Eversley,¹⁰ and then to her son Mr. Thomas Atkinson Argles of Milnthorpe.¹¹ A pew in the chapel belongs to the estate. Certain quit-rents are paid to Mr. Argles as lord of the manor.¹²

THORPHINSTY¹³ was long held by the Hutton family and their heirs. The earliest reference to it is in 1275-6 when Henry son of Henry de Thorphinsty claimed a messuage and a plough-land against the Prior of Cartmel, alleging that the prior had no right except by one Alexander de Thorphinsty, who had made a grant there to the injury of plaintiff's grandfather, Thomas le Fitz Kelly or son of Ketel. The prior raised a technical objection—that Thorphinsty was neither town nor borough—and plaintiff could not gainsay.¹⁴ The suit went on for some years, without recorded result.¹⁵ Henry Hutton held Thorphinsty of the priory in 1508, paying 6s. 8d. a year, an ingress of 16s. 8d., 12d. for tithe hay, 2s. and four hens for tithe of flour.¹⁶ William Hutton was tenant in 1536, but had not paid his gressom on succeeding; at Thorphinsty there was a considerable growth of small woods and hedgerows, with oaks, ash and underwood.¹⁷ Thomas Hutton in 1577-85 had to defend his title against other claimants,¹⁸ and William Hutton held in 1613.¹⁹ In 1665 the family was of sufficient importance to record a pedigree at the heralds' visitation; George Hutton, aged sixty-one, was then in possession.²⁰ A rent of £3 2s. 10d. was due from George Hutton to



HUTTON of Thorphinsty. *Gules on a fesse or between three cushions ermine ruz fleurs de lis of the field.*

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 5,029 acres, including 6 of inland water.

² Cartmel Priory had a large number of tenants in the Fell, as appears by the rental of 1508-9. William Addison heads the list; he paid 5s. farm, 5d. service, 12d. ingress, 1d. carriage and one hen. The payment in lieu of carrying (if that be the meaning of *carr*) occurs in most of the holdings; in some the tithe of hay was added and in some a payment was made for certain land called wayridings.

William Pepper took a tenement at 12d. a year, paying 1d. for tithe hay; he also had an intake at 12d. and a hen rent and another intake at 6d. rent. Robert Pepper the son of William took a fourth part of the tenement, the prior granting that the father might if he chose place another of his sons in possession for the same gressom. Lawrence Swainson took his father's tenement; he was to occupy half as soon as he came to twenty-one years of age and the rest after the death of his mother.

The tenants' names include Gurnell, Birkhead, Marshall, Wales, Strickland, Shaw, Printas, Barwick and Cote. Leonard Garnet had Rawsmoss.

Encroachments on the common pasture in the Fell led to disputes in 1577; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 57.

³ Burblethwayt, 1351.

⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 3.

⁵ The disputes with Miles Briggs in 1561 produced a pedigree showing

Anthony Knipe (d. c. 1500) -s. William (living 1505-32) -s. Anthony (living 1561).

⁶ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 3.

⁷ In pleadings about the chapel cited below, Briggs v. Knipe.

⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 33. Anthony Knipe of Cartmel Fell was buried 15 Apr. 1620; Cartmel Reg. The will of Thomas Knipe of Burblethwaite was proved at Richmond in 1664. The same or a later Thomas Knipe was a convicted recusant; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 251.

⁹ A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 199.

¹⁰ Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 511. In 1811 John Allonby, curate, wrote to the Bishop of Chester respecting the pew of Burblethwaite Manor in the chapel, stating that Mr. Adams, who had purchased the manor, wished to repair the pew and form a burial-place there for his family; note by Mr. Argles.

¹¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹² Information of Mr. Argles.

¹³ Thorphinsty, 1275.

¹⁴ De Banco R. 11, m. 68d.; 17, m. 16d.

¹⁵ Ibid. 18, m. 34; 30, m. 41; 38, m. 53d.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 9. The ingress, also called knowing silver, was a fine due every two years and a half.

¹⁷ Ibid. no. 12.

¹⁸ Mabel Benson, widow, claimed Thorphinsty in 1577 as heir of her father Oliver Gilpin, according to the 'laudable custom called tenant right' used in the manor of Cartmel, but Thomas Hutton had expelled her; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. ciii, B 16.

In 1587 Thomas Allen claimed the tenement under a lease from the Crown for twenty-one years at a rent of £3 2s. 8d. This was the rent formerly paid to the priory. Thomas Hutton said that he and his ancestors had held the same as customary lands of the manor of Cartmel; *ibid.* cxviii, A 12.

Thomas Hutton was buried at Cartmel 28 Jan. 1601-2; Reg.

¹⁹ Named in a grant of Thorphinsty by the Crown to Richard Cartwright; Pat. 11 Jas. I, pt. xi.

William Hutton was buried at Cartmel 14 Feb. 1616-17 and Thomas Hutton 23 June 1642; Reg.

²⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 160. The following is an outline of the descent as given: Henry Hutton -s. William -s. Richard -bro. Thomas (d. 1600) -s. William (d. 1617) -s. George -s. William, aged sixteen. See also *Northern Genealogist*, v, 100-2.

George Hutton married Elizabeth Swainson 7 Jan. 1642-3; Reg. The following wills were proved at Richmond: George Hutton, 1679; William Hutton, 1714; Richard Hutton, 1722. Guardianship bond for Richard Hutton, 1722.

the Crown in 1670.²¹ The estate belonged to the Rev. James Long Hutton²² and James Long in 1796; in 1870 to William Uthwatt of Maids' Moreton.²³ The present owner is Miss Uthwatt.

Adam de Hertbergh or Hartbarrow occurs in 1332.²⁴ Rosthwaite and Rulbuth were in 1508 held by William Bellingham at a rent of 26s.²⁵ The moss was the subject of disputes in the time of Elizabeth.²⁶ Hartbarrow in 1535-6 was in dispute between Robert and Christopher Harrison.²⁷ Rather more than a century later it was a place of refuge for a Nonconformist tutor, Richard Frankland.²⁸

The Briggs family were long known in the township. Robert Briggs was in 1504 a benefactor to the Fell Chapel, and the large pew yet standing in it was his.²⁹ In that year he gave certain plate and jewels to the priory, he and his wife Janet being in return admitted to confraternity; a promise also was made that his son Thomas should succeed to the lands without fine except the 'God's penny'.³⁰ His holding of the priory was in 1508 subject to a rent of 16d., also 21d. for services, 3s. 4d. ingress, 2d. for tithe hay, 8d. for carriage and three hens.³¹ His will was made in 1520 and proved in 1521.³² He held Brigg House by grant of William Knipe, son of Anthony, who re-entered on possession about 1532 on the plea that the grant had been made by the guardian while William was under age, and that Thomas Briggs, the son of Robert, had without his consent put in an undertenant, contrary to the custom of tenant right.³³ Miles Briggs and Juliana his wife appear as plaintiffs in 1561 respecting an intake in Cartmel Fell and the chapel there.³⁴ Addyfield was in 1703 the property of Rowland Briggs, who left 5s. a year to the sexton of Cartmel Church on condition that his grave should not be broken up.³⁵

The chapel or church of *ST. AN-CHURCH THONY*³⁶ stands in a lonely situation in a hollow on the side of the fell overlooking the valley of the Winster, and consists of a transeptal chancel, nave, south porch and west tower with a vestry on its north side. The building, erected in 1504-5,^{36a} is externally of little architectural interest, all the windows being square-headed with rounded lights and the tower of a rather nondescript character. The walls are of local limestone rubble covered with rough-cast; but the plaster

has fallen off in many places, notably along the eastern end of the south wall and on the south side of the tower. The roof was reslated in 1840, and has overhanging eaves, the height of which is only about 13 ft. above the ground, which falls from west to east about 4 ft. 6 in. in the length of the building. The total length of the church inside between the east wall and the tower is 68 ft., and the nave varies in width from 25 ft. 5 in. at the east to 24 ft. 6 in. at the west end. The east end opens out to a width of 32 ft. 8 in., forming a transept 9 ft. 6 in. across, the arms of which are now filled with seats, the middle portion forming the sanctuary. The transepts, however, appear to be later additions, perhaps in the middle of the 16th century, the building originally terminating in a chancel about 17 ft. wide.^{36b} The interior is of great interest, having suffered little or nothing from 'restoration,' and preserving fittings belonging to various periods. The floor, which is flagged, falls towards the east, the walls are plastered and whitewashed (that on the south having a considerable batter), and the roof is ceiled at a height of 12 ft. 9 in.

The east window is square-headed, of five rounded lights with double hollow-chamfered jambs, hollow-chamfered mullions and external hood mould, and there are three windows of three lights on each side of the nave similar in detail, and all of grey freestone. A later three-light window with wood frame has been cut through the wall on the south side of the chancel, the head of which is plastered over and the sill of which is of slate. On the south side, between the first and second windows from the east and 25 ft. from the east wall, is a square-headed priest's doorway, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, with red sandstone jambs,³⁷ above which is a later two-light window, probably inserted in the 17th century when the pulpit was erected. The porch is 9 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 5 in., with a wooden seat on each side and plain slated gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The outer opening has a low four-centred arch with hollow-chamfered jambs, and the inner doorway is square-headed. A stone seat runs along the south wall of the building outside between the porch and the priest's doorway.

The tower is 16 ft. square externally with walls 4 ft. thick, and is covered with a slated saddle-back roof. The west door is now built up in the lower

²¹ Named in the sale of Crown rents; Pat. 22 Chas. II.

²² Son of William Hutton of Buckingham, matriculating from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1782, aged sixteen. His father was perhaps the William son of Richard Hutton of Cartmel who matriculated from Queen's College in 1740, aged eighteen; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

²³ Stockdale, op. cit. 510.

²⁴ *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 102.

²⁵ Rental of 1508-9 as above.

²⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 253, 301, 343.

²⁷ *Ibid.* i, 151, 156.

²⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁹ It is called the Cowmire (Comer) Hall pew. This hall is close to Burblethwaite but on the Westmorland side of the Winster. Thomas Briggs, seated there in 1582, recorded a pedigree in 1615, showing that he had four married daughters to succeed him; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), i, 119.

³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdlc. 4, no. 12.

³¹ *Ibid.* no. 9.

³² *Ibid.* no. 12; his wife's name was then Elizabeth. She was to have the third part of his goods, his son Thomas and daughters Isabel and Helen another third, the remainder to be given for the benefit of his soul. Various bequests were made to relatives and friends and 40 marks was to be spent on his burial.

³³ *Duchy Plead.* ii, 2.

³⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. xlviii, B 21. Miles Briggs was a clothier, of Crosthwaite.

³⁵ Stockdale, op. cit. 164.

³⁶ There is a well-illustrated account of Cartmel Fell Chapel in the *North Lonsdale Mag.* ii, 71-7 (Dec. 1896). For glass and woodwork see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 389-99. As 'Browhead Chapel' the building is described by Mrs. Humphry Ward in *Helbeck of Bannisdale*, bk. v, chap. ii. At the time of going to press (1911) it is

announced that the church is to be restored. The above description was written in 1909. The object of the restoration is chiefly by means of drainage and gutters to the roof to arrest the decay of the building through damp. The restoration also comprises the taking down of the plaster ceiling and opening out of the roof, opening out the space below the tower, removal of the deal seating and erection of oak pews, recovering with rough-cast the whole of the walling and insertion of a stone window in place of the wooden one in the south transept. The work was commenced in June 1911.

^{36a} See the account of the advowson.

^{36b} The position of the east window remains unchanged, the chancel being merely extended to the north and south.

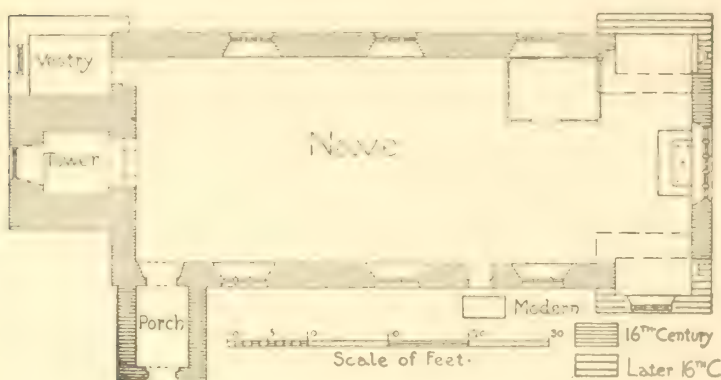
³⁷ The doorway is 6 ft. 2 in. high, but the red sandstone stops on the west side at a height of 5 ft. 8 in. and on the east at 5 ft. 5 in., the head being of limestone.

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part and made into a window, the crown of its segment arch being now only 4 ft. 3 in. above the ground. There is no vice, access to the belfry being only by means of a ladder, and the belfry windows are small square-headed openings with slate louvres.

Recent repairs show that the chancel was originally narrower than the nave. Shortly after the erection of the chapel vestries were added on each side, that on the north having an upper story or priest's chamber, and a window to each story at the east end. The entrance was at the south-west corner of the vestry, the wall being rounded off here to give passage way. In the south vestry is an aumbry. Before the erection of the Comer Hall pew in the 16th century the original north and south walls of the chancel were pulled down and the vestries thrown into the chancel, giving the arrangement now existing. Some ancient glass has been found under the Comer Hall pew which it is proposed to put into the newly-discovered windows at the north end of the east wall of the chancel.^{37a}

The great interest of the church lies in its wood-work and ancient glass. The seating of the nave is



PLAN OF CARTMEL FELL CHAPEL

mostly of plain deal, dating from the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century, but at the east end, north and south, are two older pews, that on the north known as the Comer Hall pew and the southern one as the Bumblethwaite Hall pew. The Comer Hall pew is on plan 11 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft. 9 in., the greater length being from east to west, and is of early 16th-century date, with a door on the south side not centrally placed. The moulded corner posts and upper framework remain on the west and south sides, 8 ft. 4 in. in height, but most of the intermediate uprights have gone. On the north side, against the wall, are five oak panels, which have been originally painted each with the figure of a saint with nimbus. The canopy has been surmounted by

carved woodwork, now much mutilated, but the cornice on the south side retains a good deal of the original fleur de lis cresting and four shields, three of which are obliterated, the fourth bearing a saltire. On the cornice-level below are gilt cinquefoils and quatrefoils and the letters M. and J. (Mary, Jesus), while stuck over the door is a fragment of a rich canopy, perhaps from the rood screen. The screen has disappeared, but may have stood to the west of the priest's door, the whole of the building eastward, about 29 ft. in length, forming the chancel, and the pew may have been originally on the west side of this.³⁸ A portion of the wooden crucifix figure has, however, been preserved. The arms are missing, and nothing remains of the feet but charred stumps. The figure is now kept in the vicarage.³⁹

The Bumblethwaite Hall pew, which is of Jacobean date, measures about 10 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. on plan, and has a canopy 8 ft. 9 in. high supported by ten turned posts, with fretted frieze, small cornice and panelled top, and stands between the transept and priest's door. On the west side of the door against the south wall is a canopied three-decker pulpit, the middle door of which is dated 1698. Some 17th-century oak pews are still left, one on the north side of the chancel bearing the date 1696 and the initials W. H., and at the west end of the nave is a larger square deal pew. The communion rail is of 18th-century date, and on three sides of the table, and stands on a single stone step.

The glass in the east window is said to have been first in Cartmel Priory Church, and is of mixed English and Flemish make, probably the remnants of a window representing the seven sacraments, five of which can be traced in the fragments,⁴⁰ together with other fragments of a Crucifixion, St. Anthony and other saints.

The font is a small circular stone bowl of 18th-century date on a tall pedestal and with wooden cover. There is an organ at the north-west end of the nave, and on the north wall are the royal arms and a monument to 'Wil. Sandys Curate of this chapel,' who was buried 3 Aug. 1714, aged twenty-seven. There are also monuments to Margery Poole of Gillhead (d. 1794) and to John Gibson of the Height (d. 1834), his wife and son.

There are two bells, one cracked and without date or inscription, the other by E. Seller of York, inscribed 'Gloria Deo 1734.'

The plate consists of an Elizabethan cup and cover-paten without marks, the cup having a band of ornament consisting of parrots or popinjays in various attitudes, among conventional foliage⁴¹; a

^{37a} Information kindly supplied by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A.

³⁸ See J. T. Micklethwaite quoted in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 389 seq. "Cowmire pew is very similar to the "Spring Pew" in Lavenham Church, Suffolk. In the will of Mr. Spring, bearing date 1523, he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Lavenham before the altar of St. Katherine, "where I will be made a

tomb with a parclose thereabout at the discretion of mine executors." The tomb is gone, and the altar, but the parclose or inclosing screen remains'; note by Mr. J. F. Curwen.

³⁹ It is described by Mr. Aymer Vallance in *Mem. of Old Lancs.* ii, 233, where there is an illustration of the upper part. It is also illustrated in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* iii (1876), frontispiece.

⁴⁰ Baptism and Holy Order are missing. The glass is described at length in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 389-99.

Stockdale (op. cit. 516-20) relates that in his day a boxful of old stained glass was kept in the vestry, from which pieces were taken from time to time to repair the windows.

⁴¹ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 247-9.



CARTMEL FELL CHAPEL FROM THE SOUTH



CARTMEL FELL CHAPEL: INTERIOR LOOKING EAST BEFORE RESTORATION

cup of 1808 inscribed 'Cartmel Fell 1846,' and a pewter flagon and two pewter plates.

The register of baptisms begins in 1764, that of marriages in 1754, and of burials in 1765.

The churchyard is chiefly on the south side of the building and contains a mounting block with iron post, round which horses' bridles were thrown.

Among the articles given to Cartmel Priory by Robert Briggs in 1504 were a chalice and a 'pese,' which he stipulated were to be lent at Easter time 'to housel with at the chapel of Cartmel Fell.'⁴² By his will, cited above, he left 33s. 4d. a year for life to John Holme, priest, on condition that he took no wages of the hamlet of Cartmel Fell, but prayed for the souls of his benefactor and others; Thomas Briggs was to give him his board.⁴³ Anthony Knipe in 1561 deposed that the chapel had been erected about fifty-five years before by his father William Knipe and others, so that they might have divine service celebrated there by a priest paid by them, and that twelve of the most discreet men of the township, elected by the inhabitants who attended the chapel, yearly made a collection for the priest's stipend and for repairs.⁴⁴

This pleading shows that the chapel continued in use after the Elizabethan changes. In 1650 it was reported that there was no fixed maintenance, and that the minister in charge was 'an old malignant, not reconciled,' named John Brook, previously at the parish church. An allowance of £40 a year had in 1646 been decreed out of Mr. Preston's composition with the Parliamentary authorities.⁴⁵ Various endowments were from time to time given for a 'preaching minister' and a schoolmaster. The two offices were held together, and as there was no schoolhouse in

1717 the children were no doubt taught in the chapel. At that time the certified stipend was £8 10s. 2d. for the 'reader' and £2 10s. for the schoolmaster; the choice lay with the inhabitants, subject to the approval of the minister of Cartmel.⁴⁶ More substantial endowments were secured, and the present net value of the benefice is £165.⁴⁷ Since 1867 the patronage has been vested in the Bishop of Carlisle. A vicarage was built in 1864. The present schoolhouse dates from 1872. The following is a list of the perpetual curates or vicars:—

1782	Thomas Clarke
1790	John Allonby
1827	William Wilson ⁴⁸
1829	Robert Blackburn Cockerton
1862	Thomas Carter
1867	William Summers, M.A. (T.C.D.) ⁴⁹
1909	Thomas Price, M.A. (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)

The chapelwarden's presentments in the early part of the 18th century give some information as to the building and services. In 1702 there was neither font nor surplice. The Bumblethwaite quire was 'all ruinous' in 1707. Next year the chapel itself was reported to be 'out of repair' and unfurnished, but this had been remedied by 1712, when there were a font of stone, a communion table with rail, chalice, surplice, &c. A register book was kept, though the existing books do not begin till 1754. The curate in 1732 administered the sacrament three times in the year.

There were 'some Quakers and other Dissenters' in the chapelry in 1707. In 1717 there was a meeting-house of Dissenters about a mile from the chapel,⁵⁰ but nothing is known of it now. It was probably a Baptist chapel.⁵¹

FURNESS

Fornesium, 1157; Furnesium, c. 1160; Furneis, 1168; Furnes, 1172. The spelling Fudernesium appears in the 15th-century copy of the foundation charter (1127) in the Furness Coucher. The Latin form de Fornacibus (1227) is noteworthy.

The promontory of Furness is so well defined physically that it is in accordance with expectation to find its history to a great extent separate from that of the county in which it lies. Projecting into the Irish Sea between the sandy estuaries of the Duddon and the Leven to the west and east, it extends northwards into the mountainous country of the Lake District, having Thurston or Coniston Water in its centre and Windermere for an eastern boundary. The northern

half is known as Furness Fells or High Furness, the southern half as Low or Plain Furness¹; the division between them is roughly a line from Broughton to the south end of Coniston Water and thence by the Crake to the sea. At the time of Domesday Book the Fells seem to have been a desolate No-man's-land, and the boundary between Furness and Kendal was settled about 1160 by an arbitration between the Abbot of Furness and William de Lancaster lord of Kendal. The partition began at Wrynose Haws, went down to Little Langden or Langdale and Elter Water, and by the Brathay to Windermere, thence by the Leven to the sea.² The western boundary does not seem to have been in dispute; an addendum to

⁴² Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdl. 4, no. 12.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xviii, B 21, already cited. The plaintiff, Miles Briggs, attended the chapel, but refused to contribute.

⁴⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 142, 193; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 19. George Inman was admitted to the chapel in 1658 on the nomination of Philip Bennet, incumbent of Cartmel; *ibid.* ii, 297-8.

⁴⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 501-3. There was one chapelwarden, chosen by the curate and the outgoing warden.

Some of the curate-schoolmasters' names are known. John Macdowell was licensed in 1683 and was 'conformable' in 1689; he was in deacon's orders only; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 228; Stratford's Visit. List of 1691 (at Chester). William Sandys died as curate in 1714. George Walker was curate in 1716 and — Braithwaite in 1767.

⁴⁷ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁴⁸ Promoted to Field Broughton in 1829.

⁴⁹ Mr. Summers assisted the editors in compiling this list. He resigned in 1909 and died in 1911.

⁵⁰ Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 502.

⁵¹ From the Tottlebank records it appears that there was a Baptist chapel at Cartmel Fell early in the 18th century; Richardson, *Bapt. Mtg. Houses in Furness*, 16.

¹ Plain Furness is more especially the name of the Dalton district.

² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 310.

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the award states that the division between Furness and Copeland began at Wrynose Haws, went thence to Trutehil or Troutal, and thence by the Duddon to the sea.

The Fells are divided into two groups by Coniston Water with its tributary Yewdale Beck and its outlet the Crake, which joins the Leven near the sea. The eastern group has two main chains, one overlooking Windermere and the other Coniston, with the plain country of Hawkshead and Esthwaite Water between them; the former chain rises to 803 ft. above the sea at Latter Barrow to the north and to 745 ft. at Great Greenhows to the south, while the other chain near the south end of Coniston Water attains 1,000 ft. The western group is distinguished by the mountainous range extending from Little Langdale Tarn on the Brathay south-west to the Duddon below Ulpha, having the peaks of Wetherlam (2,502 ft.), Carrs (2,525 ft.), Great How (2,625 ft.), Grey Friar (2,537 ft.), Coniston Old Man, the highest point in the county (2,633 ft.), Dow Crag (2,558 ft.), and Brown Pike (2,239 ft.) in the massive northern group, and the minor height named Caw (1,735 ft.) further south. The mountains embosom many small lakes or tarns; from the Coniston range Church Beck and Torver Beck flow south-east to Coniston Water and the Lickle south-west to join the Duddon. A lower chain of hills extends from Torver southwards nearly as far as Dalton; at one point, between Ulverston and Kirkby Ireleth, it attains over 1,000 ft. above sea level, and others of its hills rise to 800 ft. and more.

By contrast the greater part of the southern end of Furness is plain country; hence its distinguishing name. Off the coast Walney Island, over 9 miles from north to south, forms a natural breakwater for the harbour, at the head of which the town of Barrow has sprung into existence within the last sixty years; Piel Island guards the entrance.

The scenery of the Fell country is everywhere beautiful, with its commingling of lake and mountain and woodland; at the northern end it rises to grandeur. The ascent of the Crake valley, and then the passage up Coniston Water by boat, provide an introduction to the wilder beauties of the north, in the Fells of Coniston and Tilberthwaite and the upper parts of the Brathay and Duddon. The descent of the Duddon valley has been celebrated in Wordsworth's sonnets. The district is accessible by road³ and rail.

The earlier history of the country is conjectural. The coast line has been altered from time to time by the sea's action.⁴ There are numerous pre-Roman remains, of which an account has already been given,⁵ and some doubtful traces of Roman occupation, such as a road from Conishead to Dalton.⁶ It is possible that Furness may have been included in the gift of Cartmel to St. Cuthbert about 677.⁷ Under the English rulers before the Conquest Furness and Cartmel together were assessed as exactly 100 ploughlands, the former portion having eighty-two.⁸

The greater part was in 1066 held **LORDSHIP** by Earl Tostig, brother of King

Harold, within his fee of Hougoun, but Ernulf had six ploughlands and Turulf thirteen in Aldingham, Ulverston and Urswick. The whole was in the king's hands in 1086.⁹ Afterwards the assessment of the district was reduced one-half, to forty-one ploughlands; of this a moiety, with the services of the free tenants already in possession of part, was in 1127 granted by Stephen when Count of Mortain to found the abbey of Furness,¹⁰ the other moiety being then held by Michael le Fleming, otherwise called de Furness.¹¹ The story of the abbey has been told at length in a former part of this work, and all that is now required is to point out the growth and character of its secular lordship. Just a century after the foundation Henry III granted the homage and service of £10 a year due from the Fleming moiety



FURNESS ABBEY.
Sable on a pale argent a crozier of the field.

to the abbot, who thus became the sole tenant in chief of Furness, all the others holding of him.¹² This act may have been done partly for administrative reasons; the abbot was to pay the £10 a year to the Crown,¹³ and did so down to the Suppression.¹⁴

A further step was taken in 1336, when by grant of Henry Earl of Lancaster the sheriff's tourn for Furness was granted to the abbot at the nominal rent of 6s. 8d. yearly.¹⁵ The same year free warren also was granted in the demesne lands of Hawkshead, Sawrey, Claife, Graythwaite, Satterthwaite, Grizedale, Finsthwaite, Haverthwaite, Rusland, Bouth, Colton, Nibthwaite, Monk Coniston, Scaithwaite, Lindal,

³ The county bridges and roads of North Lonsdale are described in *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 114, 128, 132.

⁴ For changes in the coast line, and especially in Walney, see *Furness Lore*, 59; *Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xviii, 75. Inquiry as to the destruction of the sea wall in Walney was made in 1561; *Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com.* 37.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 555-9; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiv, 442; xv, 161; xvi, 152; new ser. iv, 325; vi, 143; vii, 39; *Furness Lore* (ed. Gaythorpe), 61, 63.

⁶ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 85, 215.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 4. The old parish churches of Aldingham and Kirkby Ireleth bear his name.

⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xviii, 94-8. ⁹ *Ibid.*; *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289.

¹⁰ Farrer, *op. cit.* 301-6. The history

of the abbey has been given in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 114-30. Stephen endowed the monks with all his forest of Furness and Walney, with the hunting in those districts; Dalton and all his demesne in Furness, with the men and all appurtenances; Ulverston and the service of Roger Bristwald; and everything in Furness except the land of Michael le Fleming.

Soon afterwards Michael obtained Bardsea from the abbot in exchange for Roose and Crivelton (now Newton) and the exchange was confirmed in 1157-8, when the abbot gave further ploughlands in Little Urswick and Copeland; Farrer, *op. cit.* 307-8.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 82, 84.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 147. The abbot is said to have given £1,500 for this grant; *Furness Cough*, ii, 46.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 185; *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 38. In 1297 the Abbot of Furness held twelve ploughlands of the Earl of Lancaster in alms, and also the land of Michael le Fleming, rendering for the latter £10 at Michaelmas; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 293; ii, 169.

¹⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 270. Even after both parts of Furness had come into the Crown's possession the £10 from Muchland or Aldingham continued to be paid to the receiver for the lordship of Furness, as may be seen in the survey of 1649; *West, Antiq. of Furness* (ed. 1774), 173.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 272. The abbot's rights, including market, fair and gallows at Dalton, had been investigated in 1292, when the sheriff's tourn, alleged to have been usurped, was recovered for the Crown; *Plac. de Quo Warr.*

Dalton, Killerwick, Marsh, Ireleth, 'Howehom' (High Haume), 'Soler,' Newton, Fermerbouth, Cocken, Sandscale, Barrow, Roose, Crivelton, Salt-house, Rampside, Walney and Angerton Moss.¹⁶ In 1338 the abbot had licence to impark his woods at Rampside, Sowerby, Roanhead, Greenscoe, Hagg, Millwood, Claife and in the Fells.¹⁷ In 1337 he obtained the right to appoint a coroner for Furness.¹⁸

Under the rule of the abbots the district appears to have been upon the whole orderly and peaceful.¹⁹ The port of Furness is named in 1297 and again in 1323.²⁰ It was, somewhat later at least, at Piel. Sometimes the Scots came down, as in 1316 and 1322, carrying ruin with them; but in the latter year Robert Bruce was entertained at the abbey, and the violence of his men was to some extent restrained.²¹ In 1323 a jury presented that John de Harrington had come from Andrew de Harcla Earl of Carlisle and seditiously caused many men of the parts of Furness—Sir Edmund de Nevill and Sir Baldwin de Gynes being named—to swear to maintain Harcla's enterprises, giving them to understand that it would be to the king's great honour. Harrington concealed himself for a time, and then obtained the king's pardon.²² In 1327 the abbots were allowed to fortify Fouldray or Foudray Island to protect their commerce,²³ and thus it has obtained its name of Piel. The licence for the tower of Dalton does not seem to have been preserved.²⁴

Of more local interest is a complaint by the abbot in 1336 that Alexander son of John de Kirkby and others were going about to kill him; they had seized sixteen horses bringing coal to the abbey while on the highway at Kirkby, and had entered his free chase at Ireleth and Dalton.²⁵ In 1348 the abbot's servants were violently assaulted at Ulverston,²⁶ while a much more serious matter came forward, John de Strickland and others being accused of maintaining a robber and molesting those who took part against him at the sheriff's tourn at Dalton.²⁷ A band of outlaws found a refuge in the Fells from 1346 to 1363 or later.²⁸

Such episodes may explain a complaint by the people in 1403 that the abbots had pulled down the Piel of Foudray, 'to the grave damage and terror of the whole country there.'²⁹

The Wars of the Roses were marked in Furness as elsewhere by forfeitures and other penalties for the partisans of each side as the other obtained power,³⁰ and the district had a part in the closing incident. It was at the Piel of Foudray that Lambert Simnel and his forces landed on 4 June 1487,³¹ and they are said to have rested on the moor near Ulverston; they were joined by one Furness magnate, Sir Thomas Broughton, whose estates were confiscated after the battle of Stoke and given to the Earl of Derby.³² In 1513, according to the old ballad, 'fellows fierce from Furness Fells' behaved gallantly in the battle of Flodden.

The abbots, being great lords, took their part in national affairs, and having possessions in Ireland kept up intercourse with that country.³³ The existence of a certain amount of shipping under their control is proved by an order in 1386 that vessels should be found in Furness to aid in carrying the king's men over to Ireland.³⁴ Hospitality was maintained at the abbey, and a grammar and song school taught the boys of the country. The abbey appears to have declined somewhat in its later days alike in power and reputation, and the sympathy of the general body of the monks with the northern rebellion in 1536 brought about its fall. The abbot was induced to surrender the house to the king, being rewarded therefor, and the monks were dismissed with £2 each and a warning to remember those that had lately been hanged.³⁵ The church and buildings were then dismantled and left to ruin.^{35a}

In 1123, as already stated, a monastery *ABBEEY* was founded at Tulketh near Preston, as an offshoot of the Benedictine abbey of Savigny. In 1127 this colony was moved to Furness, and shortly after 1148 it was handed over, together with the mother abbey of Savigny, to the Cistercian

(Rec. Com.), 370-1. This right the king in 1295 conferred on his brother Edmund, and so it passed to the earldom of Lancaster; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 461.

In 1344 the abbot complained that Edmund de Nevill, bailiff of the wapentake of Lonsdale, and his under-bailiffs had violated his privileges; *De Banco R.* 332, m. 520 d.

The powers of the abbots within Furness have been given in detail in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 119.

¹⁶ *Chart. R.* 10 Edw. III, m. 7, no. 10.
¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 12. A royal forester occurs in 1346, John son of Walter de Strickland being appointed in reward for good service in France; *ibid.* 1345-8, p. 479. The lord of Ulverston also had a forester, one Gamel holding the office c. 1200; West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), App. vii.

¹⁸ *Chart. R.* 11 Edw. III, m. 14. Inquiry had been made on the point by Edward II, and such a grant was found not to be to the king's injury. The reason for making the grant was the frequency of deaths in crossing the sands and the remoteness of the king's coroner. See also *Furness Couch*, i, 157.

¹⁹ The abbot in 1300 complained that various persons had interfered with his

fishery at Ulverston, taking away his boats and nets; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 550.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 122; 1323-7, p. 148.

²¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 117b; *Chron. de Melsa* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 333; *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 200. When William King of Scots was besieging Carlisle in April 1174 he had published a special protection in favour of the abbey; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 314.

²² *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 45 d.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 169.

²⁴ In 1323 the abbot was ordered to deliver his 'peel near the abbey' to the sheriff, and to cause it to be provisioned and guarded; *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 627. This may possibly refer to Fouldray.

In 1496 the king allowed the abbot to have his own prisons and gaols in Furness; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxi, A 26 d.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 373.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1348-50, p. 164. ²⁷ *Ibid.* 159.

²⁸ Cowper, *Hawthhead*, 89; referring to an old ballad in Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*, 396-8.

An Italian vessel was wrecked off the coast of Furness in 1382 and an inquiry was ordered as to the plundering of the wreck by the men of the country; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 522.

²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* i, no. 9, m. 7, 8; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 4.

In 1423 complaint was made of shipments of wool from Piel, by which it was alleged that the king lost part of his dues; *Parl. R.* iv, 251.

³⁰ For example, *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 492.

³¹ *Parl. R.* vi, 397; Bacon, *Henry VII* (ed. Lumby), 35; Gairdner, *Henry VII*, 53-5.

³² See the account of Broughton-in-Furness.

³³ There are numerous references to the abbots and their public employments in the Patent Rolls. Their journeys to Ireland are referred to, and licences to bring provisions thence for the use of the abbey and its tenants are recorded; e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 172; 1313-17, p. 219.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1385-9, p. 131.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 122-5. There is something so unusual in the refusal of the monks to go to other houses of their order that a suspicion as to the completeness of Southwell's narration is engendered. A facsimile of the deed of surrender is given in *Barrow Field Nat. Club Trans.* xii, 62.

^{35a} The story of the lordship is continued on p. 298.

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order. The arrival in Furness had been immediately followed by the setting out of the buildings, and of this first work there are extensive remains. Of the cloister, part of the east side, the whole of the north wall and the foundations of the west side remain, but the south side is only to be traced underground, having been removed at the rebuilding of the frater in accordance with the Cistercian use.

The church of St. Mary,³⁶ which was begun in 1127, is represented by the four piers of the crossing, the lower parts of the west walls of the transepts and of the south wall of the nave, which was included in the first work so that the north side of the cloister might be built against it; there is no evidence that the nave was then further proceeded with.

The original transepts were a bay shorter than they are at present. The foundations of the north and south walls, together with those of two apsidal chapels on the east side of each transept, have been traced, showing that the plan of Furness Abbey as first laid out followed closely upon that of Savigny and that it was typically Benedictine. Thus this work must all be before 1147. The present south wall of the south transept is of the same date, but originally formed the south side of a slype opening from the cloister by the doorway which now opens directly into the transept on the west. The outer apsidal chapels were each 12 ft. long by 9 ft. 6 in. wide, while those next the presbytery on either side were 21 ft. long by 12 ft. 6 in. wide. The wall between each pair was 5 ft. thick.

Only the presbytery of the church can have been completed before 1147, but these chapels and the transepts, together with the cloister and the frater and kitchen on its south side, were set out, and probably the eastern range also, as the shell of its reredorter still remains. The western range was barely more than projected.

On the transference of the abbey to the Cistercians the buildings were completed, with some alterations on Cistercian lines. The nave and south aisle were first built, the south transept was next continued, the unfinished apsidal chapels were replaced by an eastern aisle and the south transept was extended one bay, absorbing the slype referred to above. The presbytery was then rebuilt, and the north transept was made to correspond with the south transept, the north aisle was built and vaulted and the vault of the south aisle added, and at the same time the crossing and the upper works of the transept were completed.

The western range of the cloister may have been completed before the nave was built. The Benedictine frater, which formed the south range, was superseded by a new one built in the Cistercian fashion, running north and south, and abutting against the middle of the length of the old frater, which was then pulled down and its area included in the cloister. The great gate belongs to this second period also. Shortly afterwards the vaulting of the *cellarium* of the western range was completed, and the frater was again rebuilt on a large scale.

The third period of reconstruction opened with the lengthening of the eastern range and the rebuilding of the chapter-house and of the sub-vault to the

south of it, together with the monks' dorter above. This sub-vault, of fourteen bays, is the longest in the country, the next being Ford, with thirteen bays. The ten southern bays were built first, with their upper floor. The chapter-house was next reconstructed and the sub-vault completed, and the upper story was then carried northward to the transept. The reredorter was at the same time lengthened at one or both ends.

Immediately after this, in the second quarter of the 13th century, the frater was again enlarged, and the monks' infirmary and that of the *conversi* or lay brothers were built.

Not until the end of the 13th century was any addition made to the monastic buildings. About that time, however, a new infirmary for the monks was built to the south of the main buildings; it consisted of a great hall with a chapel and other buildings at the east end. About the same time the small chapel *extra portas* was built. The old infirmary was shortly afterwards converted into a lodging for the abbot, its upper story was enlarged and additions were made to it.

In the 14th century the west gate-house and a large building in the outer court were added and an upper stage was built to the central tower of the church.

In the early part of the 15th century the presbytery and the transept aisles were rebuilt and enlarged. A sacristy was also added on the south side which absorbed the northernmost of the three transept chapels. About the same time were built a guest hall in the outer court, the porch between this court and the monks' cemetery, and a house at the south-east of the monks' dorter, perhaps for the visiting abbot.

About the middle of the century the central tower showed signs of weakness, and one of the piers was strengthened by buttressing and the adjoining arches were underbuilt, while the upper stages of both transepts were reconstructed.

Towards the end of the 15th century the frater was taken down and replaced by a much smaller building of two stories, of which the upper floor was the frater and the lower the misericorde. A chamber at the north-west of the infirmary hall is of the same date, and a large room to the west of the *cellarium* was rebuilt.

At the very end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century a tower was begun at the west end of the nave, but probably was never finished.

The principal entrance to the precinct, which includes about 70 acres, is now on the north, through a wide pointed archway, a modern erection made up of old fragments. A smaller archway to the south is of the same date, but erected on the plinths of an original 12th-century outer gate.

Immediately within the gate are the remains of a *capella extra portas*, a usual feature in Cistercian abbeys, for the use of women and others not admitted to the precinct; it is 49 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, and was of four vaulted bays. It is entered by a round-headed west door, and has an east window of four lights, of which only the sill and jambs remain. This is not central, but set slightly to the south. The

³⁶ The following description of Furness Abbey is based by permission upon the work of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, *The*

Abbey of St. Mary in Furness. A description and plan are given in West, *Furness*, showing its state about 1770. See also

Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc. vi, 357 (masons' marks), xvi, 221-302.

[illegible]

Scale of 30 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 ft

north wall, which is a part of the 12th-century precinct wall, has no openings, and has an inserted buttress at each end and one at the screen line. These buttresses, together with all the chapel except the north wall, are of the late 13th century. In the south wall are a wide canopied credence and a piscina with an octofoil bowl. Just to the west of the piscina is a floor drain with a circular bowl. Over these is a window of two lights with a quatrefoil in a circle over. To the west of these are three graduated sedilia between the first and second bays, under pointed arches with pinnacled canopies formerly supported by detached shafts. The second and third bays have windows like that in the first bay, and between them is a beam hole. The last bay has the remains of a round-headed low-side window, cut down to form a doorway. There are four buttresses against this wall, that against the back of the sedilia being broadened out to their full width at the base. There appears to have been a low screen immediately to the west of the sedilia, and to the west of it a low stone bench ran round the three walls. The altar platform was of two steps, of which the lower is returned westward as a platform for the sedilia.

In the north-east corner of the chapel is a base for a tomb, at first inclosed by a grate and later by a screen. In the north-east corner is a block of masonry which may have supported an image. In the string course under the windows are drilled holes, beginning at the tomb on the north and continuing along the east wall as far as the sedilia on the south. These were probably to hold hooks for hangings.

Outside the east wall the northern buttress was continued in a wall. The southern was like those of the south wall. At the west end of the south wall there was no buttress, but a 12th-century wall abutted on the chapel here and was continued southward to the great gate-house. On its western side were a stone bench and a pentice, the latter running across the west end of the chapel and continued along the whole length of the wall.

The great gate-house of the late 12th century opened to the north and south, and was about 170 ft. to the south of the chapel. It was met by the penticed wall immediately to the east of its opening archway. This archway and that on the southern side were of four orders, and the whole gate-house was about 80 ft. long. The width of the gate-house, all of which is now destroyed to the plinths, is uncertain, owing to the fact that the east side was destroyed to make room for the Furness Abbey Hotel. The passage from north to south was divided into an outer porch 38 ft. 3 in. long and 23 ft. 9 in. wide, vaulted in two bays, and the gate hall 26 ft. long and also vaulted; between them a large arch, with a smaller one to the east of it, formed the gateway proper.

Imbedded in the east wall of the passage are two piers carrying arches blocked by a thin stone partition, all standing on a stone bench. In the southern end of the porch were two doors, one on each side, each leading into a large chamber. The chamber on the west had a large fireplace in the west wall. The roofs of these rooms were probably of timber. There is a stone seat for the porter in the wall by the north-east corner of the hall, and the room behind was perhaps the porter's lodge. The gate-house probably had an upper story.

The western gateway was a small tower of the 14th century projecting slightly beyond the precinct wall. There was a segmental arch at each end of the passage, and the outer arch was closed by doors. The passage had a wooden ceiling, and a vice at the north-west angle led to the upper floor, of which only the south wall remains. This wall has a doorway to the bank, which overhangs the road at this point.

The configuration of the ground shows that the outer court must have been situated on the level area between the great gate-house and the church, but the manor-house of the Prestons, later converted into the hotel, has obliterated all traces of any building which may have stood immediately to the east of the great gateway.

In the garden of the hotel foundations are known to exist below the ground level, but their date and purpose are unknown. In the south-east corner of the garden is a short length of wall with an elaborate 15th-century doorway, which was that of some important building, probably a guest-house forming part of the east side of the court, of which only small traces remain. Further south is one end of a building 18 ft. wide, also running north and south, of 14th-century date. Only the south wall and a small adjoining portion of the east wall remain. In the former are two openings, one into a vice which projects southward from the building, and the other, a little east of the first, an external doorway. Adjoining this building at the south-west corner is a 15th-century porch leading to the monks' cemetery from the outer court. On the court side it has a moulded arch, but that on the cemetery side is plain. On each side was a stone bench and on the east side a small loop splaying outwards. The porch had an upper story with a fireplace in the east wall. This upper stage was complete and occupied as late as 1774, but nothing now remains of it but the chimney corbels.

This porch was set in a wall running from an unknown point at the east to the north transept porch, a structure of the late 15th century which has only been destroyed within the last few years, and which had stone benches along the side walls.³⁷

From the north outer court the church is entered by a door into the north transept within the porch just mentioned. This door is unusually rich for a Cistercian church, and was doubtless regarded as the principal entrance, and not merely, as was usual in this order, as the way from the church to the cemetery. It is round-headed and of four orders, with enriched mouldings. It appears from the cutting away of the plinth that this elaborate door replaces an earlier one of the usual simple type. To the east of this doorway is a blocked 12th-century window, and above them a wide 15th-century window of seven lights, from which all the mullions and tracery are gone.

Within the north door, to the east side of it was a holy water stoup. In the north-west corner is the entrance to a vice. All the north wall is of the second date. The floor of the transept was flagged, and fragments of the paving remain. The eastern aisle of the transept has an arcade of three bays of pointed arches on clustered columns, having capitals

³⁷ See Beck, *Annales Furnes*. frontispiece, which is a restoration of this porch.

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with simple foliation and square abaci. Cuts in the column bases indicate the position of image-stocks, and over the southernmost was a tall canopy, for which the arch mouldings have been cut away. Above the arcade is a triforium with three round-headed openings, each containing a pair of trefoiled lights with circular central shafts and responds, having foliated capitals and square abaci. Over these lights, which were blocked till comparatively recently, are blind sunk roundels, and since they have been cleared the central shaft has fallen out of one of them. The original clearstory windows were plain round-headed lights, but were blocked in the 15th century and two three-light windows were substituted set rather towards the north. Some of the corbels of the wooden roof remain.

The transept aisle originally opened into the presbytery by a round-headed arch at the south end, but this was blocked in the 15th-century rebuilding of the presbytery, which involved that of the east side and north end of the aisle.

Little is left of the outer walls, but there are window jambs at the north and south ends of the east wall. Each bay of the aisle formed a chapel with an altar platform of two steps, tiled in the northernmost chapel but stone paved in the other two; the rest of the pavement in all three was of tiles. The bases of the altars remain, and have chamfered plinths and bevelled angle shafts. There is a floor drain in the northernmost chapel south of the altar. On the south side of the altar in the southernmost chapel, which had no end plinths, is a clustered pillar of the 13th century supporting a wall drain. The blocking of the arch to the presbytery is carried carefully over a plain tomb slab. The original aisle had a ribbed vault, but this was not renewed in the rebuilding, and the wooden roof was of sufficient pitch to include the triforium, which was eventually blocked when the roof was lowered and carried across the openings. The various roof lines can be seen on the presbytery wall, and the corbels in the transept are also indicative of the changes.

The west wall of the transept is for the southern two-thirds of its length of the first date, and retains part of a string course and a window jamb. The jambs of the arch to the north aisle are also original, but the arch itself together with the capitals and bases belong to the first Cistercian period. In the second stage of the wall are two wide round-headed windows which were made into two-light windows in the 15th century by the insertion of a mullion and tracery. The clearstory originally consisted of three similar windows with a wall passage from the north-west vice to one ascending from above the crossing pier on the south, but in the 15th century the southernmost window was blocked and the other two were replaced by two three-light windows. In the north-east angle of the north-west crossing pier is a block of stone with five steps and a hole for a wooden newel. This stair probably led to a loft over a stone screen filling the north arch of the crossing, as at Fountains and St. Mary Overy, Southwark. The piers of the crossing are of the first date, but carried capitals and pointed arches of three orders of the second date. Only the eastern arch remains. The jambs of the eastern and western arches are corbelled off at about 12 ft. from the ground, but the shafts of the north and south arches start from the floor.

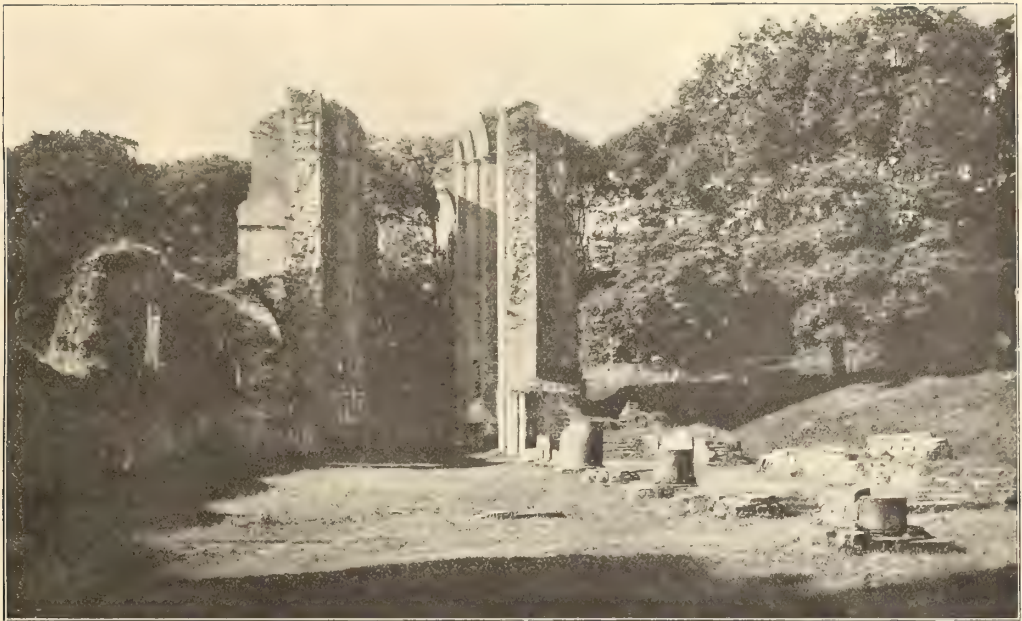
The latest presbytery was built about the beginning of the 15th century. It is 54 ft. by 27 ft. 6 in., and consists of three bays. Next the crossing on both sides are the blocked arches from the transept aisles. On the north the blocking is built over a plain tomb like that on the aisle side, but on the south side it contains a rich doorway of the early 15th century. The first and second bays on the north contain tall windows, each formerly of four lights, with an embattled transom. The east window was probably of eight lights, but only the jambs and the ends of the arch hood moulds remain, with crowned heads, possibly representing Henry IV and Joan of Navarre. There are angle buttresses to the east wall, and behind them are traces of the fastenings of rain pipes. The high altar stood against a screen, of which the position, about 6 ft. from the east wall, is marked by a cut in the string course on the south wall and by the base of the altar itself.

Behind this screen-line, in the south wall, is a square locker, grooved for a shelf, and with marks of hinges of a folding-shutter door. West of the screen the piscina and sedilia occupy 20 ft. of the south wall. The piscina has three niches at the back for cruets, &c., but the basin, which may have been of marble, has been torn out. On either side of the piscina are two tall niches with sloped bases and bearing the marks in the back of hooks for hanging towels. The four sedilia are all on one level. The whole range of niches, piscina and sedilia is beautifully canopied, with pinnacles between pairs of tall ogees rising in front of cinquefoil-headed panels, having a moulded cornice and very elongated 'Tudor-flower' cresting above. The partitions behind the shafts descending to the ground between the seats are pierced by moulded cinquefoil-headed openings. Three holes in the wall at the level of the cresting and just to the west of it were for the pulleys of the Lenten veil, which hung across the presbytery at this point. West of the sedilia is a length of wall of the second period of building, with a broad flat-headed ministerium locker having a relieving arch over the lintel; it is grooved for a shelf and bears the marks of hinges. There are two steps at the entrance to the presbytery, but these may not be original. There is also a chase cut for another in the step of the sedilia, and just to the east of them, and there were almost certainly two more steps to the west of them. Over the sedilia are two windows like those in the north wall, but owing to the height of the south sacristy their sills are higher and they are of three lights only, without a transom.

Excavations have revealed features in the footing walls of the second period which point to an apsidal termination to the first Cistercian presbytery, with the simultaneous alteration of the aisle chapels from the apsidal to the square form, an arrangement for which analogies may be found both in England and on the Continent.

There is a mutilated effigy of a knight in mail in the centre of the presbytery, and to the north and west are arranged many grave slabs found during the excavations.

The sacristy on the south, which extends nearly as far east as the presbytery and is of the same date, opens from it by a double door. It was of four bays with a wooden roof, and had a large four-light east window and two south windows of three lights each



FURNESS ABBEY : WEST TOWER



FURNESS ABBEY FROM THE SOUTH

Nothing remains of the altar or its platform, but at the south end of the east wall are the remains of a canopied drain, and next to it is the plinth of a canopied tomb, once inclosed by a grate. To the west of the tomb an iron bar or partition crossed the vestry. Two large pinholes between the door from the presbytery and the arch from the transept, run in with lead, probably mark the position of a lavatory and basin for the use of ministers. The eastern end of this vestry was built over part of the cemetery, and there is a large deposit of bones under this portion. The western end occupied the space of the northernmost of the three eastern aisle chapels of the south transept. The other two chapels were rebuilt at the same time on the older plinth, but their east wall is not parallel with the transept. They were divided by a perpend wall, but there are no remains of the altars or their platform. Each chapel has an eastern window of three lights. On the south wall of the southern chapel are the remains of a drain and in the north wall of the north chapel is a small locker with pinholes to the east of it. The old vault of the aisle was replaced at the rebuilding by an almost flat wooden roof, but the pitch was increased later.

The east side of the south transept has an arcade of three arches like those in the north transept, opening into the sacristy and the two chapels, but there is no triforium, and the clearstory is of the 15th-century rebuilding. The roof was of wood, in five bays. Both the pillars of the arcade have small niches of the 14th century cut in their west faces with pinholes for sconces below, but after the building of the sacristy the northern image was replaced by a much larger one standing on a pedestal, under a tall spire-shaped canopy, for which the hood mould of the arch has been cut away. In the south wall of the transept are two corbels, perhaps to support a clock gallery. The original south windows were high up, to clear the dorter roof, and were round-headed single lights, but were replaced in the 15th century, probably after a lowering of the dorter roof, by a single window of five lights. In the south wall, rather towards the west, is an inserted 13th-century door with its sill about 8 ft. from the floor of the transept, and a broad stair led up and through it, supported on corbels. This was the night stair to the dorter. At its foot is a fragment of a holy water stock in the wall. The lower part of the west wall and some height of the south wall are of the first (Benedictine) date. The old work of the west wall is partly refaced. This refacing marks the place of a large turret, like that on the north, projecting into the transept, the junction of the original transept with the extension (of the second date) and the blocking up of the doorway which opened from the cloister into the original slype outside its south wall. The absorption of this passage into the transept brought the chapter-house immediately next to the transept. The upper stages of the west wall are like those in the north transept, but the lower windows are higher than in the other transept, to clear the cloister roof, and the clear-story was rebuilt in the 15th century with a different spacing of lights. The reason for this extensive rebuilding was the threatened collapse of the tower supports, consequent upon the addition of a stage in the 14th century, in contravention of the Cistercian rule against lofty towers, which had been adhered to in the original design. Furness and Fountains both

afford examples of the same poetic justice. It is uncertain whether the central tower was eventually taken down or whether it stood to the last, pending the completion of the new western tower. The precautions taken for its preservation were extensive, and included the blocking of the two arches from the transept aisles to the presbytery, the addition of a large buttress to the eastern side, the blocking of all but a small doorway of the aisle arch on the southern side and the complete blocking of the easternmost arch of the nave arcade on the west side of the south-west crossing pier.

The nave is almost completely destroyed, only a portion of the blocked arch on the south of the crossing being still in position. The nave was of ten bays, of pointed arches carried on columns alternately round and clustered. The eastern responds with moulded bases of Norman character are of the first period, but the plinths are 13 in. below the later floor level. On the north side all the pier-bases remain, but on the south side the third to the sixth are missing. The ninth pier on each side stands to a greater height than the rest, owing to the new tower being built against them, while the last bay and the western responds were destroyed to make way for the tower, which stands partly within the church.

The piers were originally intended to have a wall 11 in. thick running from pillar to pillar built into them without bonding on the nave side, against which the base mouldings terminated. This device was found to weaken the piers and was abandoned. The first three piers on each side were left unaltered, but the rest were completed in ashlar and the base mouldings were carried round them. In the fourth, fifth and sixth north piers the work had reached some height before the alteration, but in the next three only the bases had been laid. The three last southern piers were carried up complete from the ground.

The north aisle is ruined to the plinths, which remain a few feet above ground for its whole length, save for a break between the sixth and seventh bays, probably made at the time of the destruction, for carting away stone. The aisle is entered from the transept by a pointed arch already described. Adjoining this arch is a jamb of an original window, refaced in the 14th century. Above it is a fragment of the quadripartite vaulting, springing from triple wall shafts between the bays. The first bay is flagged, but had neither altar nor screen between it and the transept. Here were found the effigies of a knight and a lady of the 13th century, now in the infirmary chapel. On the south side is a low stone wall with ten beautiful traceried square panels of the 14th century, which formed the base of a chapel under the easternmost arch of the nave arcade, approached from the aisle by a flight of three steps, and closed on the north by a wooden screen, and on the south by the quire stalls. A blocked niche in the face of the respond seems to indicate that an altar which stood against it was replaced by another when the chapel was made.

A screen probably crossed the aisle in the third bay immediately to the west of the vaulting shaft, where the north wall is notched. A chapel in the fourth bay was inclosed by east and south screens; the altar platform of two steps occupies most of the bay, and has a floor drain at its south-west corner.

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The western wooden screen was carried right across the nave and south aisle.

The north aisle is now terminated at the west by a wall built across it between the ninth and tenth bays when the last bay was destroyed to make way for the western tower. A broad flight of steps in the north-west angle led up to a doorway in the new wall, which was the only western entrance after the erection of the tower, and was approached by a gallery or bridge along the north side of the tower from the bank beyond. The lower part of the destroyed bay was left as a support, and the tower plinths are raised for the same purpose. The west tower was intended to be of a considerable height, for the thickness of its wall is 9 ft. at the sides and 11 ft. at the west end. The arch to the nave was lofty and of three orders with stilted bases, and the west window was of four lights with a transom, and had large square flowers and head set in the hollow of the outer jamb. There is a vice in the south-west corner. The buttresses, which are right-angled, project very boldly, and have tall niches with pillar pedestals below the first set-off. The moulded plinth is of considerable projection, and a string runs between the buttresses below the sill level of the west window. The present height of the tower is 58 ft., and it is doubtful, having regard to the thickness of the walls, whether it was ever completed.

The westernmost bay of the south aisle was destroyed to its lowest course when the aisle was shortened as on the north. In the new wall is a window from which the tracery is gone. The lower part of the south wall of the ninth bay is of the first date and contains a deep recess formed out of a wall-stair which originally descended westwards from the upper stage of the western range. It was converted into a store-room in the course of the alterations made in the second period.

The eighth bay has traces internally of a wide doorway of the first period, which was subsequently blocked, and above it is a round-headed doorway of the second period opening from a stair from the lay brothers' dorter. The steps from this door to the aisle floor, which have long disappeared, descended westward along the aisle wall, and possibly had a landing midway in front of the recess in the ninth bay. The aisle vaulting above the stair was supported on carved corbels instead of shafts.

The rest of the aisle wall eastwards to the transept was refaced in the second period, to which the vaulting shafts also belong. There was a 15th-century door in the seventh bay, for the entry of the Sunday procession, made when the door on the tenth bay was destroyed by the building of the west tower. The fourth bay contained a chapel like that in the corresponding bay of the north aisle. The first bay contains a doorway which was the ordinary entrance from the cloister. It is of the second period, and has a plain wide lancet of the same date. The vault of the aisle was pointed and had chamfered transverse and wall ribs and moulded diagonals. The vaulting shafts are semi-cylindrical, instead of being clustered as in the north aisle.

The arch from the transept to the south aisle is like that opposite, but was walled up for the support of the central tower and contains a doorway. Over it is a blocked round-headed opening, much distorted

by the settlement of the south-west pier of the crossing before the arch was filled up.

The *pulpitum*, across the nave, was supported by two screens, the westernmost being in line with two screens closing the east end of the chapels in the fourth bay of each aisle. It was of the early 13th century, and had a central doorway flanked by niches and a chapel on either side, each with its altar, so that there were four altars in a row across the nave and aisles. The eastern screen was similar but plainer, and the space between them was floored over to form a loft, where the epistle and gospel were sung on festival days. The loft seems also to have extended across the north aisle, probably to provide a place for a pair of organs. The space of one bay beneath the *pulpitum* served as a lobby to the monks' quire, which was immediately east of it. The eastern and western arches of the crossing are corbelled off at some distance from the ground, as in the original arrangement the stalls were to have extended from the eastern arch of the crossing into the first bay of the nave. The ultimate arrangement, however, placed the stalls in the first two bays of the nave and halfway across the transepts; and later still, probably in the late 14th century, new stalls were fitted, occupying only the two eastern bays of the nave, and at the same time the transepts were closed by screens with doors in them, that on the north having a loft over it, probably for a pair of organs.

The western part of the nave contained the stalls of the lay brothers, and in the fifth bay was the retro-quire.

The cloister is entered from the church by the round-headed door at the east end of the south aisle, described above, replacing a similar but plainer and smaller door of the first period. There was no door from the west end of the aisle till the 15th century, and this is now blocked up.

The cloister was built against the south wall of the church, which forms the whole of its northern side. Its eastern side is formed by the south transept wall, the chapter-house with its flanking chambers, and at first two, then four, northernmost bays of the dorter sub-vault, which extends ten bays more to the south. Over the whole of this range from the south wall of the transept extended the monks' dorter. The Benedictine frater, running east and west, formed the original southern boundary of the cloister, which was planned to be 103 ft. square, but when the first Cistercian frater was built to the south of the old frater the area of the latter was thrown into the cloister, making it 103 ft. east to west by 135 ft. north to south.

The western side of the cloister consisted of (possibly) a *calefactorium* or warming-house, next the church, and a range of cellared buildings, interrupted by a passage from the cloister to a court and offices. The north alley of the cloister, which was 12 ft. 9 in. wide, served as a living room for the monks; there is a stone bench running the whole length of the wall. Fragments of the inner or garth wall remain on this side, which supported an open arcade on twin shafts with marble capitals and bases, running all round the garth. On the walls of the aisle and transept rafter-holes indicate the various levels of the cloister roof at different periods.

The whole of the original extent of the eastern side, apart from the transept wall, is taken up by five

fine doorways, of which the three next the transept are grouped together and are identical in detail. They are of very late transitional type, being round-headed, of five richly moulded orders, surrounded by a delicately dog-toothed hood mould, and supported on detached marble shafts, now lost, as is also the innermost order of each arch. The central arch opens to a vestibule having a trefoil-headed wall arcade running along each side, once supported on detached shafts. The top of the arches of this arcade are level with the spring of the entrance arch and the bases of the shafts rest on a continuous step. This vestibule still retains its 13th-century vaulting; the chapter-house, to which it leads, was also complete in this respect till late in the 18th century, when the vault fell. The flanking doorways open directly into a pair of chambers of the same size as the passage to the chapter-house, which were probably book stores. They have ashlar walls and rubble barrel vaults, that of the northern chamber being low and segmental, to clear the dorter stairs above, while the southern vault is high and pointed.

The chapter-house, opening from the vestibule, is expanded on the north and south to the width of the vestibule and chambers together. The arch from the vestibule is wide and pointed, of two orders, supported on detached marble shafts rising from a moulded plinth. The apex of the arch has a floreated finial of singularly Byzantine appearance carved on the wall above it. The chapter-house is of an unusual type, being a rectangle of four bays long divided into three alleys by clustered columns. A similar arrangement is traceable at Quarr, in the Isle of Wight. The walls to the sill level are of ashlar. Above this the wall ribs form an arcade, supported on clusters of three whole and two half shafts with foliated or moulded capitals, and resting on moulded corbels just above the sill, which is carried all round the wall as a string. In each arch of this arcade are two smaller pointed arches with rich mouldings, on detached shafts with moulded or foliated capitals and moulded bases resting on the sill. In the north-eastern, the three eastern and the two south-eastern bays these arches inclose lights. The rest are blind. In all the spandrels above the inner arches are blind circles variously moulded, containing elaborate wheel tracery. Between the three bays of the east wall the vaulting shafts die off into tapering corbels terminating about halfway between the springers and the sill. The columns of the vaulting complete the design of the half-shafts of the wall arcade. They are disposed in two rows of three, in line with the jambs of the western doorway. The north-eastern column is still standing to the abacus. The drums have a central perforation as if for a vertical tie rod. Between the columns and extending from them to the walls are broad sleeper walls, below the level of the destroyed floor.

Southward from the chapter-house the dorter sub-vault extends for 202 ft. 6 in. It is 30 ft. wide, and is vaulted in two rows of fourteen quadripartite bays with wall ribs, resting on corbels, the side walls, and a central row of octagonal columns. It is entered at the north-west end by two doorways, already mentioned, which are similar to the group of three opening to the chapter-house and book closets, but rather smaller in span. Their hood mould is continued northward to form a small pointed wall-arch connecting the two groups of doors. The northern-

most of the two, which has a billet moulding on its outermost order, is distinctly earlier than the others, though both have the same bases and hood moulds, and is contemporary with the north doorway of the church. It must therefore have been originally intended for some other position than that which it now occupies, as there is no indication that it was set up earlier than those on either side of it. Each of these doors was the entrance to a separate apartment, the northern opening to a room formed by cutting off the northernmost bay of the dorter sub-vault by a thin wall, of which the base remains. The northernmost pair of corbels in the east and west walls are deeply cut to take the ends of this wall, which was thinned off as it approached the corbels and the central pillar, to avoid covering more than was absolutely necessary of their capitals, which were foliated, while the vaulting ribs were moulded. The room so formed was an apartment of two bays, and had a window at the east end. It was probably the parlour. The next bay, entered by the southern of the two doorways, was also partitioned off, for the ribs of the vault are moulded and the corbels are carved, whereas the transverses between the central pillar and the walls to the south of the entrance and the diagonals southward therefrom are plain.

This compartment has a doorway at the eastern end, which formerly opened into a gallery, shown on Beck's plan,⁸⁸ but now destroyed. The passage so formed doubtless led from the cloister to the cemetery. The third and fourth bays have deep pointed recesses in the west wall and pointed windows opposite. The ribs and corbels are plain in the east alley, but delicately moulded on the west of the central pillar. Beyond this bay is a break in the masonry, and the eastern wall increases to 5 ft. 7 in. from 4 ft. 1 in. thick, marking the northern extremity of the older work. The thickened portion of the eastern wall is nearly all ruined to the sills, and is stripped of its ashlar facing. The west wall is similarly stripped, but is otherwise nearly perfect. Its fifth, sixth and seventh bays are blank, owing to the dorter stair on the other side of the wall, but in each of the next five bays is a pointed window. In the east wall were similar windows in the sixth to the tenth and in the twelfth bays; in the fifth bay is a round-headed doorway, and in the eleventh was another doorway.

The thirteenth and fourteenth bays and the south wall had in them tall pointed doorways, of which five are 10 ft. wide and the sixth 8 ft. wide, but a battering plinth reduces these openings by 2 ft. at the ground level. Their object is uncertain, and they were walled up soon after being made, and a large fireplace was inserted in one of the eastern bays. All the remaining bases of the central pillars are of late 13th-century date, indicating that the sub-vault was not finished until then. The stripping of the ashlar from the side walls has obliterated any evidence of partitions apart from those mentioned, but it appears likely that the eastern alley was used as a thoroughfare, while the western may have been used as store-rooms at the northern end and the novices' department at the south. The south-east corner, with the fireplace, may have been the chamberlain's checker.

The monks' dorter covered the whole of the first floor of the east range from the transept wall to the

⁸⁸ cf. Beck, *Ann. Furn.* 250.

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end of the sub-vault. A staircase from the south-east corner of the cloister entered it at its south-west end, rising through an arch to a landing in front of the dormer doorway. It has a pointed barrel vault with transverse ribs springing from an ornamented string, and was lighted by a window on to the cloister. At the foot of the stair was a trefoiled niche for a light. The night stair, at the north end, opened into a lobby over the chapter-house vestibule and the book closets which was lighted by a pair of lancets in each bay; the two northernmost lights are 3 ft. taller than the rest, so as to light the descending stair beside them. The room over the chapter-house itself was open to the lobby, but its floor was 5 ft. higher than that of the dormer. It had pairs of lancets in each bay, lower than the rest of the dormer windows, so as to keep the roof down to a uniform level. The dormer itself was lighted from end to end by pairs of lancets like those in the lobby. On the cloister side the bays are marked externally by pilaster buttresses rising from a string, but on the east, and probably also on the west, south of the day stair, the buttresses rose from the ground. Only the southernmost portion of the dormer walls is now standing, but the west wall extends far enough northward to include one side of the day stair entrance. Beam holes internally between the bays indicate that the dormer was divided into cubicles.

The reredorter ran parallel with the dormer and 31 ft. to the east of it; it was approached by the upper floor of a two-storied building, now destroyed, which abutted on the fifth and sixth bays of the dormer. Only the lower part of the reredorter remains; it was a narrow building of the first date, originally at least 40 ft. long, divided longitudinally by a thin party wall, carried as high as the first floor to support a partition dividing two rows of seats back to back; when the dormer was enlarged, the reredorter was added to at each end, making it 97 ft. long, and the connecting building, now destroyed, was added; this was entered by a door at the dormer level and also by a door from the dormer sub-vault, which seems to have been partly overlapped by an added stair to the first floor. There was at least one window in the south wall, and in its lower part are two massive straight straining arches. An added wall against the southern end has a similar arch but segmental. The stream has been diverted, and the southern end of the reredorter has been destroyed to make the new channel. The buildings on the south side of the cloister are completely destroyed, nothing remaining above ground. The *calefactorium* was immediately to the west of the dormer day stair, and appears from the foundations to have been 40 ft. long from north to south and to have had at least one fireplace in the west wall. The width is uncertain, as there may have been a passage on the east side shut off from the rest of the room.

The frater (*refectorium*) was next to the west, and its puzzling foundations seem to indicate the sequence of building described above. The first frater, which stood east and west, was 26 ft. 6 in. wide and 55 ft. long. To the east of it was a passage through the range, and beyond this a room about 27 ft. 6 in. square, which may have been either the kitchen or the buttery and pantry, with the approach to the kitchen. Both these last probably had rooms over them, if the first building ever reached to the second stage.

The second (first Cistercian) frater was built abutting on the south wall of the old frater, about midway, and lay north and south, being 27 ft. 6 in. wide and 71 ft. long. The old frater was then pulled down, with the passage and room adjoining, and their site was thrown into the cloister area. The south wall of the new frater was carried westward and pierced with a doorway opening into the kitchen yard thus formed. Very shortly afterwards, about the time that the enlargement of the church was begun, this frater was taken down and replaced by one measuring 100 ft. by 40 ft., taking in about a third of the kitchen and its yard on the south. Early in the 13th century the frater was yet again rebuilt, and increased in length to 153 ft., but reduced in width to 37 ft. in order to make room for a new and larger kitchen on the west; a very large corbel of Purbeck marble, now lying on the bank west of the *cellarium*, probably formed part of the base of the *pulpitum* in this frater, and it and other fragments indicate that the work was of a rich character. Portions of the cornice which have been discovered have masses of leaf-work set in a broad hollow. Fragments of a lavatory of the same date exist in the south alley of the cloister between the sites of the doorways to the old frater and kitchen.

Late in the 15th century a last rebuilding of the frater reduced it in size to 88 ft. by 32 ft. and placed it a little further west than its predecessors. It appears to have been of five bays, and a half bay at the north end for the screens. It was most likely of two stories, the lower being the *misericorde* and the upper the frater, as there is no indication of a *misericorde* elsewhere. A projecting foundation on the west is probably that of an external service stair to the frater, and the space between the warming-house and the frater on the east may have been for a staircase from the cloister.

Under the foundation of the first Cistercian frater at the southern end is the foundation of a building 30 ft. 6 in. wide, of uncertain purpose.

Nothing remains of the Benedictine kitchen. The first Cistercian kitchen was built to serve the frater of that date, probably between the frater and the *cellarium* and forming part of the south range of the cloister, from which it would be entered. Nothing is known of the 12th-century reconstruction. A new kitchen must have been made when the frater of the 13th century was built. When the two-storied frater was made one of the two kitchens to serve it may have been located in the *cellarium* basement. Of the site of the other nothing can be said with certainty, but it may have been formed by the retention of the southern end of the 13th-century frater.

The west range of the cloister was 223 ft. long by 29 ft. wide and was divided into two vaulted alleys, of fifteen bays and a half, by a central row of pillars, of which only a few bases and plinths remain; except at the north end, where the gable retains part of the upper story, the outer walls are ruined to the plinth.

The original range, of which nothing remains but the north end and the foundations of the east wall, was never completed, but was planned to be a two-storied building ten or more bays long and two bays wide, and was to have had a vaulted basement. The responds at the north end indicate, with some of the remaining bases, that the vaulting piers were cylindrical with four small detached shafts, all having square scalloped capitals and typical bases. In the



FURNESS ABBEY : QUIRE AND NORTH TRANSEPT FROM NAVE



FURNESS ABBEY : TRANSEPTS AND EAST RANGE OF CLOISTER

first Cistercian period the range was extended and completed, and an external stair was built on the west side at the eighth to the tenth bay to give access to the upper story by day. This range was loosely known as the *cellarium*, but in fact constituted the quarters of the *conversi*, their frater and other offices being on the ground floor and their dorter above.

The ground story, however, was from the first divided into several chambers by added party walls. Thus the first two bays formed the outer parlour or receiving room, and had a doorway both in the east and in the west wall, the former opening to the cloister and the latter to the outer court.

Two more chambers, of two bays each, lay to the south of this with a thin wall between them, the first probably originally being a beer cellar and the second a buttery. Beyond this the seventh bay had a door at each end and formed the principal entrance passage to the cloister from without. Off it a doorway on the north opened to the buttery and cellar, and one on the south to the frater of the lay brothers, which occupied the remaining seven bays and a half and had an entrance from the cloister in the ninth bay. Of the upper stage, which was the dorter of the lay brothers, only the north gable with the later doorway leading to the stair to the church remains.

It originally ran along the west wall of the range from the foot of the outer stair to the door in the tenth bay of the church. In the 13th or possibly the 14th century this was replaced by a stone pentice opening by a doorway into the north wall of a porch at its south end, which covered the entrance to the seventh bay and stood in the angle formed by the range with a building of the second period projecting from it at the eighth and ninth bays. When the works of the new west tower were begun, the tenth bay of the church, with its entrance, being destroyed, the pentice became useless and was taken down, and the doorway from it to the porch was blocked up.

When, about the middle of the 14th century, the lay brotherhood died out their quarters were turned to other uses. A fireplace was inserted in the south wall of the parlour, and another, backing on to it in the next bay, shows that the former beer cellar was then made a habitable room. At the same time the entrance from the passage in the seventh bay to the buttery was walled up, as well as the opposite doorway to the frater of the lay brothers and that from the cloister in the ninth bay. A wide doorway was made in the east side of the eleventh bay, and a wall partition with two doorways was shortly afterwards built across the frater between this and the west bay. If the eighth to the eleventh bays formed the kitchen for the last frater of the monks this doorway was probably made to facilitate service. The last bay and a half of the range is divided longitudinally by a party wall of the same date, and may have been used, with the next three bays to the north, as cellars.

The building projecting from the west at the eighth and ninth bays, already noticed as forming the angle in which the porch was set, probably led to the reredorter of the lay brothers. It was replaced, all but a portion of its west wall, in the 15th century by a building of similar size but uncertain purpose, now much ruined, having three windows on the north, two square-headed and one a small loop. The

western wall of this building ran northwards against a bank forming the western limit of a courtyard apparently entered from without by a gateway just to the north of the building.

From the south side of the same building a wall, of which some 60 ft. of the foundations remain, ran southwards for 86 ft. and abutted against the north wall of a large building 90 ft. long from north to south and about 50 ft. wide, which adjoined the south-west corner of the *cellarium*, overlapping the last half bay on the west. This building was divided into a nave and east aisle, each 17 ft. wide, by a row of piers, and a narrower attached aisle or building on the west through which a water-course ran. With the communicating wall from the projecting building on the west of the *cellarium*, it is all of 13th-century date, and was almost certainly the *infirmatorium* or farmery of the lay brothers. Fragments of its north wall, nearly all of the west wall over the water-course, and the south-east angle within the area of a later building, remain, together with traces of a wall on the western side of the water-course. There was probably a kitchen in the north end of the central aisle, where there was a wide doorway. A long hall occupied the centre, and the western division formed the reredorter. With the exception of the north wall, probably with a gallery over from the upper stage of the *cellarium*, and the reredorter, the building seems to have been destroyed some time before the Suppression.

Extending east and west, and forming the southern limit of the precinct, was the monks' farmery with its chapel and offices, built in the latter part of the 14th century, when the old infirmary probably became the abbot's lodging. The new infirmary consisted of a great hall with a two-storied building at the west end and a chapel and buttery at the east end with rooms over them, and a bent passage leading from the north-east angle of the buttery to a detached octagonal kitchen of the early 13th century. From the north side of the building in the second bay a straight wall ran northward, midway between and parallel with the dorter sub-vault and the frater, to the south doorway of the warming-house, and had a pentice along its eastern side. The whole of the infirmary range excepting the kitchen dates from *circa* 1300.

The great hall was of five bays, and 126 ft. long by 47 ft. broad. Only the east wall now stands to any height, but has fragments of the north and south walls attached, rendering possible a conjectural reconstruction of the general arrangement.

The building was of two stories. The lower story was 14 ft. high, and appears to have had a continuous arcade of pointed arches on dividing piers, with triple shafts on their faces supporting a corresponding moulded arcade. In the angles the shafts were single. All the shafts have double plinths, and the whole arcade rests on a bench-table. On the east wall are seven such arches, of which five are wide, three being pierced with doorways, and two narrower at the ends, with locker recesses. Along each side wall were fifteen arches, three to a bay, and six at the west end. Of these, the middle recess of the second bay on the north contained the principal doorway opening to the pentice leading to the warming-house. The fourth from the north in the west wall also contained a doorway, and the last on the same side led to a vice in the south-west angle of the infirmary hall. The sixth and seventh arches from the east on the south

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side contained fireplaces. The remaining arches, fourteen on the north, four on the west and thirteen on the south, contained recesses 6 ft. 7 in. long, 3 ft. deep and 9 ft. high, lighted by low windows of two trefoiled lights, with a trefoil over and continuously moulded heads, jambs and mullions. The floors of the recesses, which probably contained beds, were level with the bench-table on which the arcade rested.

The upper story was at least 20 ft. high, and appears to have had a four-light window in each bay, with a pointed rear arch having an acutely pointed wall arch on either side. These arches and windows formed a continuous internal wall arcade carried on triple shafts. One wall arch with a jamb of the easternmost window on the north side remains. The arcade was returned, in the form of six blind arches of equal width, across the east and probably also across the west wall. The ceiling of the lower and roof of the upper story were probably supported by rows of wooden posts, which may have been set near enough to the side walls to allow of partitions being set between the bed recesses from the side walls to the posts.

The west end of the block consisted of a two-storied building with walls externally continuous with those of the infirmary hall, but nearly twice as thick.³⁹ The northern third of the ground stage was cut off by a cross wall with a narrow door in the west end. The portion so cut off has a stream below and may have contained the latrines. The larger chamber was entered by a door from the infirmary hall. Against the western wall are the lower parts of four chamfered piers at irregular intervals. In the wall behind them, towards the south, are two deep cupboard recesses contemporary with the building, but the piers are a later addition of uncertain purpose.

Nothing is known of the use of the upper stage of the building. It was reached by the vice in the south-west corner of the infirmary hall.

Adjoining the north-west angle of the infirmary block are the remains of a roughly-built structure of the late 15th century, about 32 ft. from east to west by 15 ft. It overlies the south east corner of the old infirmary of the lay brothers, the angle of which remains under the flagged pavement. At the west end of the north wall is a doorway, and immediately within it in the north-west angle is an ascending stair.

In the southern end of the east wall of the infirmary hall is a doorway leading to the infirmary chapel, which is 42 ft. long by 25 ft. wide and is complete, retaining even its vaulting. The floor and fittings are gone, however, and the east windows have lost their tracery. A bench-table, on which the vaulting shafts stand, runs all round the walls. Above it is a belt of plain ashlar surmounted by a string. The west wall and the two western bays of the north side are also plain, but the north-east bay, the east end and the three south bays all contain windows. All have depressed heads. The east window was apparently of five lights, but the sill and nearly all the tracery are gone. The remainder were of two lights, though both those in the east bay have lost their tracery, which was doubtless of the same pattern as that remaining in the two south-west windows, which consist of two trefoiled lights with a small quatrefoil over and a cusped circle in the head. The mullions

even of these windows are gone. The rear arches and the arches are richly moulded, and the former are carried on shafts.

In the sill of the first window on the south is a piscina consisting of a broad half-octagonal recess, which was originally surmounted by a groined canopy and was supported in the centre by a triple shaft. On each side of the recess was a small drain, in the top of a circular shaft, which flanked the central triplet. The vault of the chapel has transverse, diagonal and wall ribs, without bosses, and narrower longitudinal ribs along the junctions of the groins.

In the chapel are preserved the more important architectural fragments from various parts of the ruins, including some of the twin capitals and bases of the 13th-century cloister arcade and richly carved fragments of 14th-century screen work from the church. Here are also the fine late 13th-century effigies of a knight and lady, found in the north aisle, and two remarkable effigies of knights in flat-topped helmets, from the presbytery, which are probably among the earliest sepulchral effigies in the kingdom.

The first-named effigies of a knight and lady are remarkably free in treatment. The knight is in chain mail with leather gauntlets and knee-caps. He is cross-legged, and the hauberk, which reaches to the knee, and surcoat, which is somewhat longer, are turned back from the knees. He carries a large heater shield apparently slung from a thin baldric over his right shoulder, on his left arm, and his right hand, reversed, grasps the hilt of his sword, which is suspended from a broad leather girdle. Round his brow over the mail is a circlet with eight-foil flowers at the front and sides. A censuring angel is by the right side of his head and his feet rest on a lion. The lady wears a full cloak caught under the right arm over her dress. Her hands are disposed in prayer. She wears a falling veil and a goffered headband and wimple, and her head rests on a pillow in the shape of a spherical triangle. At her feet are fragments of a dog.

The other two effigies are of a rather primitive type; they are of marble, and are clad in plain mail, with apparently two surcoats over the hauberk, the lower close-fitting and the upper full and divided in front from the waist, where it is gathered in by a girdle, downwards. They hold swords upright in their right hands, and have no scabbards. On their left arms are huge heater shields, one with a central ridge. The head of one rests on a pillow. On the feet of both are spur straps, and the feet rest on foliated balls. Both figures lie rather on the right side.

Next to them is the headless effigy, also in marble, of a deacon, in a girdled alb, a stole and fanon, and holding the textus.

To the north of the chapel doorway in the great hall is a double doorway entering a chamber of two bays about 25 ft. 6 in. long by 17 ft. 6 in. wide, with a plain quadripartite vault of two series, resting on corbels. It was originally divided lengthwise, each narrow section having its own door from the hall. At the east end of the southern section is a window of two trefoiled lights with a transom, which was glazed above and shuttered below. The south wall is plain, and from the cutting away of the vaulting corbel seems to have been fitted with a tall press; probably there was a similar press against the north partition wall. This room was probably the buttery.

³⁹ Internal dimensions: east to west 21 ft., north to south 50 ft. 3 in.

The northern portion originally formed the entry to the kitchen. It has a door in the east wall, opposite that from the hall, and two in the north wall, of which the westernmost opens into a large circular vice to the upper story and the easternmost into the passage to the kitchen. This passage first runs north, then turns to the north-east, then to the east, and finally sharp to the south, and so to the kitchen. It is destroyed at the eastern end, which was over the stream, and nowhere remains to a greater height than 2 ft. It was about 11 ft. 6 in. wide.

The north wall of the kitchen entry is 9 ft. 6 in. thick. The pentice running from the warming-house to the infirmary turned eastward along the infirmary wall. At the end of this branch a small doorway, in the angle formed by the infirmary wall with the buttress lining with its eastern wall, opens to a stair in the thickness of the wall, rising first obliquely and then parallel with the wall faces, so as to clear the doorway from the kitchen entry to the passage, and joining the vice at the north-east angle. This vice opens into a narrow passage in the thickness of the same wall, running over the straight stair. Halfway along it, that is, immediately over the doorway from the entry to the passage, is a wide doorway in its north side, opening most probably to a wooden gallery over the passage to the kitchen. Facing this doorway in the south half of the thickness of the wall a flight of eight steps rose southward to the rooms above the buttery, which are ruined beyond complete reconstruction. The room over the chapel, however, was subdivided between the first and second bays below by a broad low arch, of which the northern springer remains. It also had a garderobe, in the west end of which the shaft descends in the wall to the drain below. Thus there would appear to have been in the upper floor of this eastern end of the infirmary block a complete set of rooms, a living room and bedroom over the chapel, a servants' room and lobby over the buttery, and a gallery, and perhaps an oratory, over the kitchen passage. This set of rooms had its own independent approach from the cloister, and communicated directly with the kitchen. It is probable that it was the original *camera* of the visiting Abbot of Savigny or his deputy.

The kitchen passage led to the kitchen, a large octagonal building 37 ft. in diameter, whose remains are close to the north-east angle of the infirmary block. It is, however, earlier than this block, which was planned especially to avoid it. Its floor was flagged, and had several stone troughs in it, with a drain through the wall. The stream running under the building carried away all refuse. The fireplace stood in the angle of the south and south-west sides. Architectural fragments found on the site show that it had a ribbed vault and an octagonal louvre, all of stone. Portions of a hooded fireplace were also found. This kitchen either fell or was pulled down in the 15th century, when the infirmary was doubtless served by the new kitchen in the south end of the old frater. To the south-east of the kitchen are remains of several buildings of the same date. The nearest is a square chamber, probably a conduit built athwart the stream. It was originally vaulted, and a long narrow building extended westward from it, and a similar building ran eastward. In the north wall of the former is the base of a narrow window, and

through its sill a leaden pipe passed in the direction of the kitchen. To the south-east of this group is another building about 16 ft. wide by at least 60 ft. long, with a door in the south and two windows in the north wall. Its west wall is set back parallel with the course of the stream. It was of two stories, and impinges upon the wide angle of a fragment of late 12th-century walling of good ashlar over 4 ft. thick. A dividing wall ran southward from the interior of this wide angle, but the purpose of the building is unknown.

The cottage to the south of the modern road, occupied by the abbey guide, is partly ancient and may have been one of the mills. Behind it is an arch 6 ft. 4 in. high and 21 ft. 9 in. in span, built of voussoirs 3 ft. 9 in. wide and 15 in. to 18 in. deep. It stands on a wall 18 in. high, parallel with and a few yards from the stream, but its purpose is unknown. A small rough arch spanning the stream 50 ft. or so further down probably formed part of a bridge.

The group of buildings to the north-east of the infirmary block constituted originally the infirmary, and later the abbot's lodging. It was built as an infirmary in the 13th century, and was converted by additions and rebuildings to its later use after the building of the great infirmary hall in the late 14th century, and was further extended and altered in the early part of the 15th century.

The original central block stands about north and south, close to the face of a low cliff, probably one of the quarries of the abbey. It consisted of an undercroft of five bays, 70 ft. long and 26 ft. wide, with a staircase block at the north-west angle to the upper floor, and a two-storied garderobe at the south end. It was to this block that the octagonal kitchen originally belonged. Another building lay to the north, of the same date. Both were probably connected with the main building by pentices. The upper floor is destroyed, and the west wall of the ground stage is nearly all gone. The hall on the ground stage was entered by a doorway in the west wall in the second bay from the north. Against the exterior of the first bay was the staircase block, but the third and remaining bays had windows like those remaining in the east wall, which are coupled lancets, carried down nearly to the ground, with seats in the sills. In the north end are a perfect window of the same type but with narrower lights, and a doorway from without, now blocked. The south end was like the north, but the window is cut away and the doorway mutilated. Immediately to the east of both the north and south doorways is a trefoil-headed aperture, right through the wall, a little over a foot high and wide. Its purpose is uncertain. In the east wall were an important central fireplace and at least three windows in the remaining bays. In the northernmost bay a doorway was cut at a later date.

Beneath the east side of the hall ran a branch of the drain in an arched tunnel 6 ft. wide. A few yards south of the point at which it emerged from beneath the hall this drain turned sharp to the west and ran beneath the end of the garderobe, which is built obliquely so as to afford the drain as wide a turn as possible. A wall runs south-westward from the south-west corner of the garderobe to the north-east corner of the vaulted building across the stream. The

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staircase block at the north-west contained a stair rising from north to south on piers and opening eastwards on to a landing at the level of the first stage. Below this landing was a small square room with a south door and west window, which may have been the prison. Later buildings destroyed the foot of the stair and closed the way from the hall to the building, to the north of which only a few fragments of foundations and some flagged pavement remain.

The 13th-century block just described was the infirmary, and was connected with the dorter sub-vault by a covered way leading to the foot of the stair. The lower story was the infirmary hall, and the upper would contain the chapel and 'ward.' When the new infirmary was built this block appears to have been converted into the abbot's lodging; the consequent alterations consist of the vaulting of the hall in ten compartments by the addition of a central row of four octagonal columns and of corbels in the walls, the widening of the upper stage westward by the erection of four massive piers, carrying arches, the resulting arrangement probably being a large hall with a western aisle, and a similar extension to the east resting on arches built into the face of the rock. This eastern addition appears to have been divided into three compartments: a large chamber, 40 ft. by 23 ft., probably the solar, running north and south at the north end; a chapel, about 38 ft. by 13 ft., standing east and west, and projecting to the east; and a bedroom, about 23 ft. by 14 ft., also standing east and west. The bedroom projected a little to the south of the hall to afford a way to the garderobe, probably by a wooden gallery. There appears to have been a fireplace in the east wall, and in the west wall of the solar there was probably another. The western part of the chapel was supported by joists, but the altar platform rested partly on masonry and partly on the rock. The east window must have been placed high to clear the rock.

Nothing is left of the western extension but the bases of three of the piers, but there are parts of the walls of the eastern extension both in and above the rock, and the springers in the rock, as well as the supports of the chapel floor on the hall wall, and the lower part of the vice at the north-west angle of the extension. Fragments show that the detail must have been very beautiful.

The changes made by these additions would have the effect of obscuring the side windows of the lower hall, which most likely was converted into a servants' hall or a cellar.

Early in the 15th century alterations at the north end destroyed the stair at the north-west angle of the block, and a new stair was built against the north door of the lower hall on a block of rough masonry. At the same time the spaces between the old stair piers were blocked and a large space between this block and the building to the north was inclosed. Whether it was also covered is uncertain, as only fragments of its western plinth and some rough flagging remain, together with the step of a doorway on the north. Two lengths of wall, running between the old stair-base and the new, are also of this date, and another wall running obliquely from the new stair-base to a step or slab about 26 ft. to the north indicates the extent of the new stair. When the new stair was built a new chamber was probably made to include the space of the old stair and its landing on the first stage.

Also of the early 15th century is a massive wall, 8 ft. thick and at least 36 ft. long, running north from the north-east angle of the 13th-century hall. This was the western wall of a continuation of the eastward extension, and has two two-light windows set at the outer ends of flat-silled tunnels with segmental heads. The building extended eastward nearly to the face of the rock, but only this western wall remains. To the south of the windows is a recess with a stone shelf and a drain in the lower part. In the thickness of the wall between the windows is a circular well-shaft, 4 ft. in diameter, of good masonry, descending to the stream level from the upper stage. At its edge are the marks of bucket ropes. Both stages thus appear to have been connected with the service, and the upper, from which the well-head opened, was probably the kitchen. A bridge, still existing, connected the upper stage with the new stair-head.

From the south end of the old infirmary block a high wall, 5 ft. 2 in. thick, extends south-westwards to the north-east corner of the new infirmary buildings. It is pierced midway by a wide pointed arch with a depressed head. It cuts clean across the site of the 13th-century kitchen, and is itself of late 15th-century date. It probably carried a gallery from the abbot's lodging to the rooms over the east end of the infirmary block, which, it is suggested above, were the quarters of the visiting abbot.

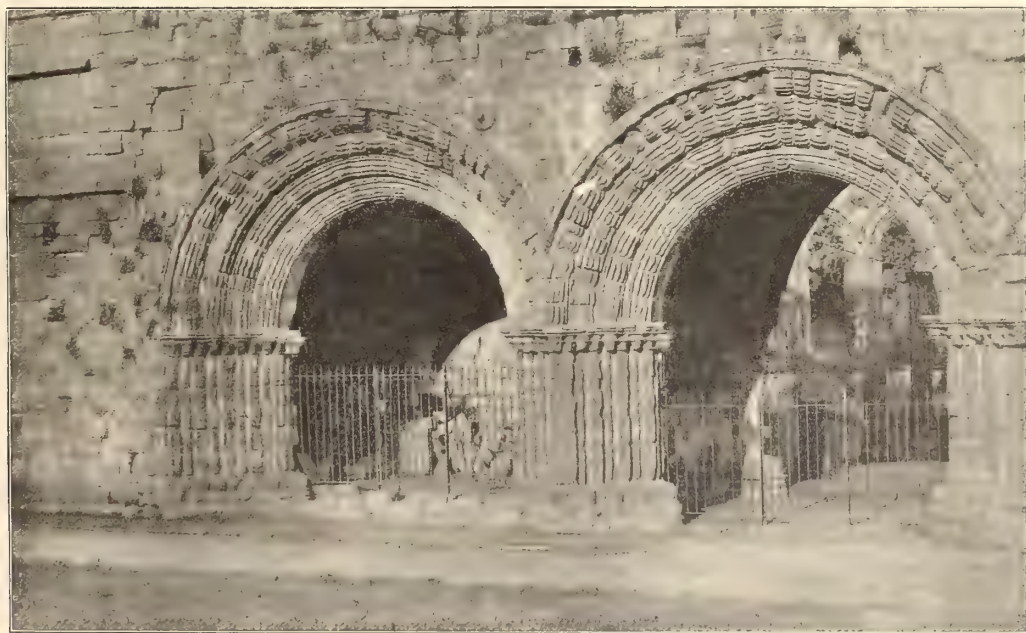
An early 15th-century building, lying close to the east side of the dorter sub-vault and between it and the old infirmary, may have been a later *camera* of the visiting abbot. It stood athwart the stream, which was covered, but is now open, and its remains are very fragmentary. It was quadrangular, with diagonal buttresses, measured externally 50 ft. east and west and 44 ft. north and south, and was divided into unequal portions by a longitudinal wall. The northern and larger portion had thick walls and a stone bench ran along the south wall, broken by a fireplace near the east end. A vice in the north-west angle led to an upper floor. The base of a wall or platform runs across the east end of the southern portion, but this part is too ruined for conjectural description. Against the outside of the north wall of the block is a short portion of a contemporary covered way or gallery, 5 ft. 3 in. wide, leading from the dorter sub-vault, and probably originally continued eastward to the abbot's lodging.

The 'Screpter' (*scriptorium*), mentioned in a suit in the Court of Augmentations in 1542, appears to have formed part of the bursar's checker, but there are no means of identifying its position. Similarly, we have no data for discovering where stood the house, directed by Edward III in Letters Close, 1344, to be built by the abbot for the custody of the king's newly-granted tenths and fifteenths, or even whether it was ever built.

Though the lordship of the monks *CUSTOMS* extended over the whole of Furness, the greater part had been granted out before the foundation of the abbey, so that the parishes of Dalton, Hawkshead and Colton were the only portions directly ruled by the monks. A moiety of Ulverston fell to them by escheat about 1360. The land was held by customary tenants, practically freeholders, whose services gradually became fixed instead of arbitrary. Disputes arose, and about 1520-5 were in Low Furness composed by agreement. The abbot and convent said



FURNESS ABBEY : CHAPTER HOUSE



FURNESS ABBEY : EAST SIDE OF CLOISTER

that they had been accustomed to let their tenements outside the town of Dalton to one of the children of the deceased tenant, 'so that he was an able man to serve the king and the lord,' and double rent was paid as fine on entry. If a tenant found himself aggrieved he must refer his cause to the judgement of the abbot, the steward and twelve men chosen from the lordship. If a tenant at death left no 'able son to serve the king,' his daughter should succeed, provided that she did not bring in any person but such as the abbot approved. The tenants were obliged to sell to the abbot any wheat he might require at 1*d.* per strike less than the Dalton market price. Every tenant having a 'whole tenement' must provide horse and harness 'to serve the king against his ancient enemies the Scots,' according to the following scale:—The Marsh, 1; Ireleth, 4; Solergarth with Sowerby Lodge, 5; Cotes, 1; Lindal, Scalebank and Marton, 6; Roanhead, 1; Bouth, 1; Sandscale, 1; Cocken, 1; Barrowhead, 1; Barrow, 2; Old Barrow, 1; Salthouse, 1; Roose, 1; Roosecote, 1; Rampside, 3; Newtown, 1; Peaseholme, Robert Leache and Richard Piper, 1; Stanke, Yarlside Cote, 3; Newton and Billingcote, 4; Waltoncote and Parkhouse, 1; Killerwick and Mousell, 1; Northend, 1; Northscale with Idelcote, 3; Biggar, 5; Southend, 1; Millwood, 1.⁴⁰

Another agreement, made in 1525–6, applied more particularly to the copyholders or burgesses of Dalton. At exchange or succession, after surrender made in the leet, fines should be paid at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* for a burgage, with 4*d.* for the making of each copy. Such of the tenants as had paid their tithes in money in the rent were to continue to do so; sixty other men were to be furnished armed for the king's service; housebote and ploughbote from the lord's woods were allowed to the tenants, who were bound to maintain their houses in proper condition 'with thack and wall.'⁴¹ The tenants, in addition to money rents, had to supply the abbey with certain provisions, but after the surrender a commutation was allowed into money.⁴²

The customs of Furness Fells were settled in 1509 so far as regarded inclosures by the tenants; to each 6*s.* 8*d.* of yearly rental, which paid also 4*d.* for 'bounding,' the abbot allowed 1½ acres of 'such ground as hath been of the common pasture within the time of man's mind,' the tenants agreeing not to improve more largely. Such improvements were to be hedged with dyke or wall.⁴³

The customs enforced by the lay lords were probably much more onerous than those of the monks, and in the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536, one of the

points of the petition was that the tenure of lands in Furness should be by tenant right, with two years' rent as a gressom.⁴⁴ This was the Dalton rule, as above stated. The people of Furness probably sympathized with the rising, just as did the monks. The proclamation addressed to the commons of Hawkshead has been preserved; it commanded them in the name of Brother Poverty and Brother Roger to meet at the Stoke Green by Hawkshead Church on 28 October in their best array.⁴⁵

From 1537 the lordship of Furness was retained by the Crown as an appurtenance of the duchy,⁴⁶ but the site of the monastery and divers portions of the estates, such as Colton, were from time to time granted out to various persons. There were a number of complaints by the tenants as to encroachments on their rights,⁴⁷ but the customs as described above were confirmed by Elizabeth in 1564 for Low Furness⁴⁸ and in 1586 for the Fells. The latter decree formed a code of laws for the district, regulating its government by means of the court both as regarded the succession to lands and the general conduct of the people. In particular the subdivision of tenements was forbidden beneath the limit of 6*s.* 8*d.* ancient rent, it having been found that unrestricted dividing had been 'a great decay and impoverishment to this lordship, in hindering of the service to her highness for horses,' and 'the only occasion and cause of making a great number of poor people within the said lordship, to the great loss and hindrance of her highness' tenants.'⁴⁹ The general effect of the changes was to confirm the independence of the 'statesmen' or yeomen of the district; in only a few of the minor manors, such as Kirkby Ireleth or Lowick, were there resident lords, so that to the dalesman all were his equals, no more and no less. In the time of James I it was ordered that the timber in Sowerby Woods should for ever be preserved for the tenants of Low Furness.⁵⁰

A full survey of the manor was made in 1649 or 1650,⁵¹ after the execution of Charles I, from which it appears that the rents of the freeholders within the township of Dalton amounted to £7 3*s.*, and those of the copyholders and customary tenants there to £275 2*s.* 8½*d.* There were some small rents also payable: Greenhew rent⁵² from most of the township, Goldmire rent⁵³ from Newton, Osleybanks rent from Newbarns, Byfiers rent from various tenants. From High Furness a Wood rent or Bloomsmithy rent⁵⁴ was due from the customary tenants and from other tenants in Colton and Satterthwaite.

After the restoration of Charles II General Monk was created Duke of Albemarle for his success in

⁴⁰ West, *op. cit.* 151. The date is not quite certain, but it was probably before 1522.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 97. The 60 men were to be furnished by Dalton (with 6) and the hamlets named in the text, with the following variations: Salthouse, 2; Stanke and Yarlsidecote, 4; Biggar, 4. The name Killerwick is replaced by Elliscales.

The privileges of the tenants are related *ibid.* 126.

⁴² *Ibid.* 99.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 149. A further agreement or confirmation was made in 1532; *ibid.* 154.

⁴⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 1246 (9).

⁴⁵ Cowper, *op. cit.* 107.

⁴⁶ By Private Act, 32 Hen. VIII, cap. 6.

⁴⁷ See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.).

⁴⁸ The decree is printed in West, *op. cit.* 123–5. An attempt was made in 1583 to upset the decision, but was defeated; *ibid.* 125–9. The depositions are printed *ibid.* App. viii.

The prohibition against the sale of a part of the tenant's holding was removed by an Act passed about 1840; Evans, *Furness*, 89.

⁴⁹ West, *op. cit.* 159–67; see also remarks upon the code in Cowper, *op. cit.* 203–7.

⁵⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 239.

⁵¹ Printed in West, *op. cit.* 170–84.

⁵² This was for the privilege of taking wood; it was paid generally in Furness.

⁵³ West remarks: 'For the privilege of getting a quantity of hay of the meadow of Goldmire. The privilege is lost, but the rent is continued.'

⁵⁴ After the Suppression three forges which had been kept up by the abbey were leased by the Crown to William Sandys and John Sawrey at a rent of £20. In course of time the tenants complained that the woods were being destroyed by the lessees, so that their flocks were injured. Elizabeth in 1564 therefore abolished the bloomsmithies, the tenants agreeing to pay the £20 a year; Cowper, *op. cit.* 98.

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bringing that event about, and was endowed with the lordships of Clitheroe and Furness⁶⁵ in Lancashire; Hawkshead⁶⁶ was added in 1666. The lordship descended much the same as Clitheroe till 1884, and was held by the present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,⁶⁷ until in December 1910 he transferred his Furness estate to his eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, who is now lord of Furness. Courts are held yearly in October for the liberty of Furness and twice a year for the manors of Plain Furness and Dalton, in the ancient court-house at Dalton. The coroner for the liberty is appointed by the duke. The court rolls as far back as 1740 are in



MONK, Duke of Albemarle. *Gules a chevron between three lions' heads erased argent.*



SCOTT, Duke of Buccleuch. *Or on a bend azure a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field.*

the hands of the steward of the manor; earlier ones are preserved at Montagu House, London.⁶⁸

The moiety of Furness at first excepted from the grant to the abbey is now known as the manor or lordship of *MUCHLAND*⁶⁹; formerly it was called Aldingham from its principal seat. Michael le Fleming was, as already stated, the lord of it in 1127.⁶⁰ He is called Michael de Furness about 1160,⁶¹ when

he was a juror on the division of the Fells, and later in the Pipe Rolls from 1168 to 1176.⁶² In 1153 he gave Fordbootle to Furness Abbey, and a few years later exchanged Roose and Crivelton for Bardsea and Little Urswick and Foss in Copeland; thus obtaining the whole parish of Urswick and relinquishing what he held in Dalton.⁶³

William son and heir of Michael le Fleming attested a charter about 1157,⁶⁴ and had succeeded his father before 1186.⁶⁵ About 1190, as William son of Michael de Furness, he obtained a grant of various liberties, including gallows, judgement by iron and water and duel, undertaking to pay a rent of £10 yearly, and this was confirmed by the grantor, John Count of Mortain, after he became king.⁶⁶ In the meantime William de Furness had had to give Richard I 10 marks for obtaining his goodwill after taking part in Count John's rebellion.⁶⁷ William's name occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1202-4,⁶⁸ but he must have died about 1203, for in the 1203-4 roll Alice (or Aline) his widow is recorded to have paid part of the 50 marks and two palfreys she had proffered for having her dower and liberty to marry as she pleased,⁶⁹ and Henry son of Hervey also had paid a share of the £200 he offered for having the custody of the lands and heirs (under age) of William de Furness.⁷⁰

The heir paid 10 marks in 1205-6.⁷¹ In 1212 the heir of William son of Michael de Furness, still unnamed, was found to hold of the king in chief twenty and a half plough-lands, rendering £10 a year, but several grants and exchanges had been made.⁷² A charter of King John's time has been preserved showing the heir was named Michael, for as son of William son of Michael le Fleming he confirmed the grant of Fordbootle made by his grandfather Michael in 1153.⁷³ Michael 'de Furness' occurs in 1219,⁷⁴

⁶⁵ Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xxv; the lordship and manor of Furness and the manor of Dalton. Though parts of Dalton, e.g. the site of the abbey, had been alienated, the lordship of Furness remained intact, and in 1666 a confirmation was granted of the old privilege of executing all writs, processes, &c., within the liberty, the sheriff being ordered to direct warrants to the duke's officials; West, op. cit. 146.

⁶⁶ This was the remnant of the old manor, Colton, &c., having been sold long before; see the account of Hawkshead.

⁶⁷ The following is an outline of the descent of Furness: George (Monk) Duke of Albemarle, d. 1670 -s. Christopher, d. 1688—wife, Elizabeth (Cavendish), daughter of Henry Duke of Newcastle, d. 1734—step-son John (Montagu), second Duke of Montagu, d. 1749 -da. Mary wife of George (Brudenell) Earl of Cardigan and then Duke of Montagu (d. 1790) -da. Elizabeth wife of Henry (Scott) third Duke of Buccleuch and (later) of Queensberry; he d. 1812 -s. Charles William, fourth duke, d. 1819 -s. Walter Francis Montagu, fifth duke, d. 1884 -s. William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, sixth duke, K.G., K.T., whose son is the present lord of Furness.

The second Duke of Montagu had an elder daughter Isabella, who married in 1723 William second Duke of Manchester (d.s.p. 1739). Therefore in 1774 the lordship was held by the Duchess of Montagu and the Dowager Duchess of Manchester; West, *Furness*, 143. The

former died in 1775. The latter, who married secondly Edward Hussey, created Lord Beaulieu in 1762, died in 1786 s.p.; Lord Beaulieu died in 1802 without surviving issue.

⁶⁸ Information of Mr. S. Hart Jackson, steward of the liberty and manors. The double rent on succession is still paid, and the other customs are observed.

The courts are described as the court leet or view of frankpledge and the courts baron or bierlaw courts.

⁶⁹ The name does not appear early; as Michel-land it occurs in 1498; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 13 Hen. VII. The irregular form of Michael's land is found in 1535; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195. Mychel-land, 1548; *ibid.* ii, 97.

⁷⁰ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 302-17. His 20½ plough-lands appear to have been thus constituted: In Aldingham—Aldingham 3, Leece 4, Hart 1, Gleaston 1, Dendron ½ and (?) Sunton 1; in Urswick—Bolton 3, Stainton 1; in Dalton—Fordbootle 1, Roose 3, Newton 2.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 311.

⁷² *Ibid.* 13, 23, &c. Some of the entries show that he had fallen behind in the payment of the ancient farm of his land.

⁷³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 454-5.

⁷⁴ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 455. Other children of Michael are on record—Jordan, Anselm, Daniel and a daughter Godith; *ibid.* 452-7; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.

⁷⁵ In that year he offered 20 marks

pro fine terrae probably on succeeding; Farrer, op. cit. 60, 67. He is called William de Furness simply.

⁶⁶ The first charter is known only from the confirmation; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 164. Here the rent is given as £10, but in another copy it is called £6; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), p. 21. Though the right of ordeal was allowed, the king's serjeant was to be present in court to see justice done.

For the charter £4 was paid; Farrer, op. cit. 127.

The seal of William de Furness is engraved in Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, 155.

⁶⁷ Farrer, op. cit. 78.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 166, 176.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 180. The widow (called Ada) is said to have married William le Boteler of Warrington; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 118.

⁷⁰ Farrer, op. cit. 191.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 205.

⁷² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 82.

⁷³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 162; *Furness Couch.* ii, 455. The seal is appended, bearing the legend 'SIGILLVM MICHAELIS DE FVRESIA.' In an old statement of the descent, somewhat confused, William is said to have had two sons, Michael and Daniel, of whom the former was six years old at his father's death; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 13453 (9). In a pleading in the *Furness Couch.* (ii, 466) the heirs appear to be called William's grandchildren.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 218.

but in the grant of his homage and service to the abbey, as already cited, he is called Michael 'le Fleming.'⁷⁵ Michael left a son William, four of whose children are named—two sons who died without issue and two daughters. The sons were Michael, who was drowned while crossing the Leven Sands, from Cartmel Priory to Aldingham, on 21 March 1268–9,⁷⁶ and William, who may be the contemporary William de Furness who was rector of Aldingham. The daughters were Aline, who married Richard de Cansfield, and Margery, who married Henry de Clifton.⁷⁷

In 1284 the Abbot of Furness acknowledged that Aline de Cansfield deceased, mother of John de Cansfield, then under age, held of him the manor of Aldingham by homage, suit at Dalton court, and £10 rent; but he claimed the custody of the heir, which the Cansfields refused on the ground that the tenure was not by knight's service. The descent was traced from Michael de Furness, great-grandfather of John, the abbot alleging that Michael's son and heir William was left a minor and that the then abbot had had his wardship and marriage.⁷⁸ Aline on succeeding had paid a double rent, £20, as relief.⁷⁹ The dispute was not decided at once apparently, though the abbot retained possession, and it is supposed to have occasioned the violent death of one of the monks at Aldingham in 1288,⁸⁰ in which year the abbot complained that he had been forcibly ejected from his custody of the manor by William brother and heir of John de Cansfield, Robert de Harrington and others.⁸¹ At last in 1290 William son of Richard de Cansfield made agreement with the abbot, acknowledging explicitly that he held by knight's service, viz. by the fortieth part of a fee; the abbot on his part renounced all claim to damages.⁸²

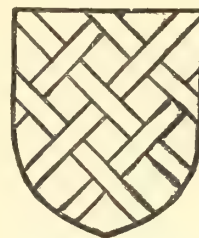
Aline's issue retained the lordship, for, though her sons failed, her daughter Agnes by her husband Robert de Harrington, lord of Harrington in Cumberland,⁸³ left a son John, afterwards known as John de Harrington of Aldingham. In 1306–7 John son of Robert de Harrington called upon the abbot as mesne lord to acquit him of the services demanded for Aldingham by the Earl of Lancaster, viz. suit at

the county court of Lancaster from six weeks to six weeks and at the wapentake court from three weeks to three weeks. The abbot had formerly agreed to acquit William son of Michael de Furness of those services.⁸⁴

John was summoned to Parliament in 1324 as Lord Harrington.⁸⁵ A settlement of the manors, &c., was made by Sir John de Harrington and Joan his wife in 1336; the remainders were to John and Robert sons of Robert de Harrington—so that this last-named Robert must then have been dead—and then to John, Thomas and Michael, sons of Sir John.⁸⁶ Lord Harrington, known as Sir John de Harrington the elder, died in possession in 1347, and he was succeeded by his grandson John son of Sir Robert, then nineteen years of age. In addition to Aldingham he held the manor of Thurnham, a moiety of the manor of Ulverston and land at Roshead, and a close called Torver.⁸⁷

The heir, Sir John de Harrington, died at Gleaston Hall in 1363 holding the manor of Aldingham and other manors and lands.⁸⁸ His son and heir Robert, then six years old, proved his age in 1377, when it was stated that he was born at Gleaston and baptized at Aldingham on 28 March 1356.⁸⁹ He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1377 at the coronation of Richard II, and was engaged in the king's service near Calais.⁹⁰ Sir Robert and his wife Isabel held the Aldingham manors in 1389,⁹¹ and he died in 1406, leaving a son and heir, Sir John Harrington, aged twenty-two.⁹² This Sir John and his brother Sir William fought at Agincourt⁹³ and took part in the French wars of the time,⁹⁴ and on Sir John's death in 1418⁹⁵ his brother succeeded. Sir William and his wife Margaret⁹⁶ had a dispute with the Abbot of Furness in 1433,⁹⁷ and a settlement of the Aldingham manors was made in 1450.⁹⁸

Sir William died in 1458.⁹⁹ His only daughter Elizabeth, who died before him, married William



HARRINGTON. *Sable a fret argent.*

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, p. 147.

⁷⁶ From the continuation of William of Newburgh in *Chron. of Stephen*, &c. (Rolls Ser.), ii, 555. The reference is due to the late Dr. T. K. Fell. Michael had been dining with the prior and had drunk too much; his attendants escaped with difficulty, and his body was never found.

⁷⁷ The outline of the descent may be traced by two pleadings respecting Thurnham in 1279 and 1292, as follows: Michael –s. William –s. Michael (s.p.) –bro. William (s.p.) –sister Aline de Cansfield, who had sons; De Banco R. 30, m. 14 d.; 96, m. 305 d.

⁷⁸ That abbot sold the marriage to Agatha, the heir's mother, and afterwards married Agatha to Marmaduke Darell.

⁷⁹ De Banco R. 54, m. 67; printed in *Furness Couch*, ii, 464–8.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1281–92, p. 308; the monk's name was William de Bardsea. See also *Furness Couch*, ii, 313.

⁸¹ *Coram Rege* R. 121, m. 10 d. Among the defendants were Roger son of Hugh de Gleaston, William his brother and Fergus de Aldingham.

⁸² *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165; *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, p. 124.

⁸³ Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, ii, 100.

⁸⁴ De Banco R. 160, m. 10; 163, m. 115. The tenure of Aldingham was admitted to be that defined in 1290.

⁸⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 168, where the descent is given. It is said that he took part in the Scottish expedition of 1305 and that he married Juliana daughter of Sir Richard de Burlingham.

⁸⁶ *Final Conc.* ii, 194.

⁸⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53; *Cal. Pat.* 1346–9, p. 320. The tenure of Aldingham was in accord with the fine of 1290.

⁸⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 37 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 32.

⁸⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 44; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* iv, App. 139.

⁹⁰ G.E.C. op. cit. iv, 168. With his second wife Isabel he had the manor of Porlock in Somerset.

⁹¹ *Final Conc.* iii, 34.

⁹² *Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 55; Sir Robert held Aldingham, &c., as before. Livery of the mother's inheritance was

ordered in 1406; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 6.

⁹³ Nicolas, *Agincourt*, 341 (retinue of the lord of Harrington), 333 (William Harrington in the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester).

⁹⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xli, App. 715, 719, 720; xlii, 323, &c. Robert de Harrington, lord of Aldingham, was in 1398 pardoned for having been an adherent of Thomas Duke of Gloucester in 1386, &c.; *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, p. 341.

⁹⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. V, no. 25; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 134; Sir William, brother and heir, was twenty-six years of age. Dower was assigned to Sir John's widow Elizabeth; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 15–17.

⁹⁶ Their names are on one of the Urswick bells. Margaret was the daughter of Sir John Hill of Exeter; note by Mr. Gaythorpe. For her father see Foss, *Judges*.

⁹⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 532.

⁹⁸ *Final Conc.* iii, 117.

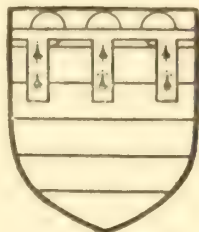
⁹⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. VI, no. 20; no Lancashire manors are named. His will and that of his wife are printed in *Furness Lore*, 92, 95.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

son and heir-apparent of William Lord Bonville of Chuton, and their son William Bonville became Lord Harrington in 1458. Both he and his father were killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, fighting on the Yorkist side, and the aged Lord Bonville



BONVILLE, Lord Harrington. *Sable six mullets argent pierced gules.*



GREY, Marquess of Dorset. *Barry of six argent and azure in chief three turrets a label of three points ermine.*

himself was executed after the Lancastrian victory at St. Albans in 1461.¹⁰⁰

The Harrington heiress was an infant daughter Cecily, who was in 1474 contracted to marry Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset, the queen's son.¹⁰¹ Their son and heir, also Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, died in 1530 holding the manor and lordship of 'Michelland' in Furness, &c.; the manors of Michelland and Aldingham were held of the Abbot of Furness by homage and the rent of £10 yearly, and had been assigned to the use of his wife Margaret during her life. Henry Grey, the son and heir, was thirteen years old.¹⁰²

Henry Grey was created Duke of Suffolk in 1551. He joined in the attempt to place his daughter Lady Jane Grey on the throne in 1553, but was pardoned; then he joined in Wyatt's plot and was executed 23 February 1553-4, his daughter sharing in his ruin.¹⁰³ Being attainted of high treason his honours and estates were all forfeit, and thus the lordship of Muchland and Aldingham reverted to the Crown. In the Crown it has since remained. Parts of the lands have been alienated,¹⁰⁴ and leases of the lordship have been granted from time to time,¹⁰⁵ including those by Charles I¹⁰⁶ and Charles II¹⁰⁶ in favour of their queens.¹⁰⁷ There are court rolls from the time of Elizabeth in the Public Record Office,

London.¹⁰⁸ Courts are held yearly in October at Bardsea.

The tenure is called copyhold. The customs of the manor were confirmed by Elizabeth in 1567. A tenant had on admission to pay two years' rent; each old tenant paid a gressom of a year's rent on the death of the lord, and each new tenant paid two years' rent to the next heir. Tenants were bound also to provide horses and men for the king's service. If a tenement were not presented within a year and a day after the death of a tenant, or if it were sold or let without paying the fine, the lord might take it as forfeit, unless there were good distress upon the grounds.¹⁰⁹

In 1485 Richard III ordered payment to be made out of the farm of the manor of Aldingham towards the maintenance of a hundred priests at York Minster.¹¹⁰

Having thus traced the history of Furness during the middle ages, and the descent of the two great lordships which were appropriated by the Crown 1537-54, it remains only to give an outline of the more recent story. As stated above, the district was largely in the hands of customary tenants or yeomen. The list of freeholders in 1600 includes twenty-three names, to which the title of 'esquire' is appended in four cases only—Thomas Preston, Miles Dodding, Roger Kirkby and William Fleming¹¹¹; Preston and Dodding were new-comers, holding parts of the Furness Abbey and Conishead estates. Those who declined knighthood at the accession of Charles I and compounded in 1631 numbered fourteen, of whom only two paid more than the usual £10, viz. John Preston and Roger Kirkby.¹¹² With such a population inhabiting a district remote and difficult of access, there are naturally few events of special interest to narrate. The development of the iron mines in the last century and the opening up of the country by road and rail have made a great revolution. The changes of industry have ousted the old statesmen, and at Barrow a new manufacturing and shipping town has been created.

At the beginning of the modern period the religious changes made by Elizabeth do not appear to have met with much open resistance in Furness, though some of the leading families secretly or openly remained Roman Catholic for a time.¹¹³ A visitation

¹⁰⁰ G.E.C. op. cit. William Lord Harrington (1458-60) married Katherine Nevill daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, and afterwards wife of Sir William Hastings.

In 1498 Katherine Lady Hastings, widow, was summoned to show her title to various rights within the manors of Aldingham and 'Michelland' and within her fee of Furness. The rights included free warren, wreck of the sea, view of frankpledge twice a year, court of tenants every three weeks, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 13 Hen. VII.

¹⁰¹ Cal. Pat. 1467-77, p. 456. After his death in 1501 she married Henry Stafford Earl of Wiltshire; G.E.C. op. cit. In 1512 the Abbot of Furness complained of the rescue of a distraint by one John Fell. The abbot was in possession of Colt Park in Aldingham, part of the manor of Muchland, which Henry Earl of Wiltshire and Cecily his wife held of the plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 112, m. 12 d.

¹⁰² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 15; his will is recited in the inquisition.

Margaret Marchioness of Dorset was in 1535 engaged in disputes with Sir William Norris of Speke (in right of his wife) respecting Hart Park, Seawood Park, mills, iron mines, &c., in Muchland; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195.

¹⁰³ G.E.C. op. cit. iii, 149.

¹⁰⁴ See the account of Gleaston in Aldingham.

¹⁰⁵ The stewardship of Muchland was granted to James Anderton for life in 1591, the patent reciting previous grants to Thomas Carus (d. 1573) and to William Gerard and William his son; Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 40.

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 5 Chas. I, pt. xv; to the Earl of Holland and others, the lordship or manor of Muchland, lands in Newbiggin, Roo-check, Leece, Dendron, Scales, Baycliffe, Sunbrick, Urswick, Stainton and Bardsea; free rents in the bailiwick of Torver, and profits of the serjeant of Aldingham, including a pay-

ment from the tenants called Bromesilver.

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 24 Chas. II; to the Earl of St. Albans and others. The 'house called Windle' is named.

¹⁰⁷ A number of more recent documents concerning leases of Muchland are in Philipps MSS. now in the possession of W. Farrer. A rent of £224 17s. was paid for the manor in 1825 by Michael and William Knott. The total rental was about £1,540.

¹⁰⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdle. 183, m. 10, 17, &c. Other rolls are in the custody of the steward of the manor at Ulverston.

¹⁰⁹ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 168.

¹¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xx, 70.

¹¹¹ Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230.

¹¹² Ibid. 220.

¹¹³ Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 163-4. In 1564 the Bishop of Chester knew of no justice then favourable to the queen's proceedings in religion; Anthony Kirkby

by the Bishop of Chester seems to have been a rare occurrence and little of importance was complained of.¹¹⁴ In 1630-1 only three persons are stated to have compounded for the two-thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for recusancy, viz. John Preston of the Manor, £80 a year; Bridget Bushel of Ulverston, £10; and Robert Rawlinson of Marsh Grange, £8.¹¹⁵

Outbreaks of plague are recorded at Ulverston in 1551,¹¹⁶ Hawkshead in 1577¹¹⁷ and Dalton in 1631; here 360 are stated to have died, in addition to 120 in Walney.¹¹⁸

In the Civil War the greater resident squires, Kirkby and Preston, took the king's side, but the minor gentry were divided, and several, as Dodding, Sawrey and Rawlinson of Graythwaite, were zealous Parliamentarians. Furness had experience of war. A large Royalist force under Lord Molyneux and others occupied and plundered Furness in May 1643.¹¹⁹ While Colonel Rigby was besieging Thurland Castle in August and September 1643, the Royalists assembled their forces in Furness and Cartmel, with the design of relieving the place; but Rigby took some of his men, and by a hasty march over the hills and across the sands came upon his enemy near Lindal on Sunday, 1 October. Though the king's men were well posted they appear to have made no serious resistance, the horse giving way at the first attack and the foot then dispersing and taking to flight. A few were slain; several of the leaders and some 300 men were taken prisoners; arms, colours and ammunition were captured. Rigby's men plundered Dalton and the neighbourhood, and returned the same night to Cartmel.¹²⁰

The diary of Sir Henry Slingsby shows that in the summer of 1644 the Royalists had much their own way in Furness. Sir John Maney, with a brigade of horse of broken, shattered regiments (including Sir John Preston's), and Major Palmer with some foot soldiers, took possession, but found the country people hostile. Help from the Parliament's vessels at Piel supported the resistance which was attempted, but after a fight near Hawcoat¹²¹ and the burning

of Northscales in Walney opposition ceased, men came in, and the king's rents were collected. At the place of muster Sir John Maney 'had an old parson that had in former times been a priest of the Roman church to preach unto them, and his sermon was to dehort them from rebellion. His pulpit was a large stone which he leaned upon, the countrymen standing round about him, very attentive to hear.' The Parliamentary ships sailed away to Liverpool to aid the siege then being prosecuted by Sir John Meldrum, while the Royalists moved forward into Cartmel, where Mr. Preston (says Sir Henry) gave them 'extreme good entertainment, a house free for all comers, and no grudging at any cost, though we ate him up at his table; and the troopers in the field stealing his sheep and not sparing his corn that stood in the field. And here we took our pastime and would go out to hunt and course the deer; until Dodding on Lancaster side and the Scots on Westmorland side made us look about us how to secure ourselves.'¹²²

The Restoration appears to have been accepted as loyally as in the rest of England; but there were a few malcontents, and in 1664 Colonel Sawrey (Sawrall) of Furness was supposed to be implicated in some design for a rising.¹²³ A letter dated 24 June 1664 shows that the Nonconformists were greatly discontented. Their churches had had a meeting in Furness and were resolved to meet again, 'otherwise (they) would have no means of coming together without suspicion.' They were in correspondence with the Fifth Monarchy men, the Anabaptists and the Quakers.¹²⁴ In 1667 a proposal was made to utilize Piel Island as a royal shipbuilding yard; it was thought that small frigates might be built there.¹²⁵ The Revolution and the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 passed over without any disturbance of the peace and without forfeitures and executions. About 1800 there were bread riots, the quarrymen of North Furness marching through the Ulverston district and compelling the millers to dispose of their stocks. A little later the same men resisted the service in the militia, destroying the ballot papers at Ulverston.¹²⁶

of Kirkby, 'a good justice,' was hostile, but John Preston of the Abbey was fit; *Camden Misc.* (Camd. Soc.), ix, 80.

The Northern Rising of 1569 led to the forfeiture of Nevill Hall in Ulverston, but the Nevills were non-resident.

¹¹⁴ The presentments in 1623 notice several instances of decay in church or other buildings. At Hawkshead Christopher Sandys and others had disguised themselves in women's habits 'for the keeping of a sumeringe.' At Kirkby Ireleth Jane wife of Anthony Kirkby had not received the holy communion, but this is the only case recorded in the deanery. At the same place the inhabitants were said to go at funerals 'from the church stile not directly to the great door of the church but popishly fetch a great compass about the cross,' but any superstitious intent was denied. William Kirkby of Moorside had 'depraved the minister' by saying that 'he and all the ministers in Lancashire preached more for their wages than for any conscience.'

¹¹⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175-6.

¹¹⁶ Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 43.

¹¹⁷ Cowper, op. cit. 123-5; in Nov. 1577 it is noted in the register: 'In this

month began the pestilent sickness in our parish, which was brought in by one George Barwick.' There were other sickly years and 1623 was again a plague year.

¹¹⁸ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 287.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* introd. p. lii.

¹²⁰ Rigby's account is printed in *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 150. He states that the fight lasted only a quarter of an hour. The Royalist commander was Colonel Hudleston, who was captured. No one was killed on the Parliament's side and only two hurt.

Another account, by Thomas Park of Millwood, high constable of Furness 1642-7, is printed by West, op. cit. p. lii.

¹²¹ Some fix the scene of the fight at Newton.

¹²² Quoted by J. Richardson in *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 224, 230. The date is about July and August 1644. On 18 July 1644 Prince Rupert had news of Sir John Maney's action in Furness; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xiii, 737.

It was perhaps on a later occasion that Capt. William Rawlinson of Graythwaite 'took Major Munday and his company in Furness.' This officer had helped in the siege of Lathom, and was hanged by

the Parliamentarians at Lancaster; H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 396.

¹²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663-4, p. 486.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* 623. Twenty years later William Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth wrote to Roger Kenyon describing his efforts to repress the Dissenters by using the laws against absentees from church and frequenters of conventicles. He was pleased with his success: 'Several, both Quakers and other Dissenters are (upon our putting the laws in execution) become conformists to the Church; and those who are most obstinate and disaffected to the government is by these methods plainly pointed out. But,' he continues, 'while we thus struggle amongst our neighbours, with loyalty and all integrity to serve our gracious king and our country, here is some of our neighbouring justices, who you well know, Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Knipe, who refuse to join with us in this good service'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 172.

¹²⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1667, p. 559. A sketch plan of the island of Walney, &c., was then made, and is reproduced in J. Richardson, op. cit. ii, 216.

¹²⁶ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 227-8; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxi, 45.

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Fr. West, a stranger residing in Low Furness about 1770, gives a very favourable account of the people, praising their 'universal civility and good manners. . . . At church and market their appearance is decent, and sobriety is a general virtue. Quarrels and affrays are seldom heard of at fairs and public meetings. The modesty of the female sex and sobriety of the men prevent irregularities before marriage and secure conjugal love and affection through life.'¹²⁷ The popular sports were wrestling, fox-hunting and cock-fighting.¹²⁸ A number of works have been published illustrating the dialect of Furness.¹²⁹

In general the manor courts are held still throughout the district, and the ancient tenures observed with but little modification.

The iron mines of the country have been worked from time immemorial.¹³⁰ There are various allusions to them in the *Furness Coucher*, where the local salt-making is also referred to.¹³¹ In the latter part of the 18th century the ores were exported for the use of furnaces established in neighbouring places. In this way Barrow by degrees became a shipping port.¹³²

The increasing demand for ore led to the formation of the Furness railway line in 1844-5.¹³³ During 1846 the line was opened from Barrow to Dalton and then to Kirkby Ireleth. In the next year it was extended north to Broughton, and in 1850 carried across the Duddon from Foxfield to form the Whitehaven line. Powers were obtained to form a branch to Ulverston, which was opened in 1855, and also to construct a railway from Ulverston across Cartmel to Carnforth, to effect a junction with the line from Carlisle to London, and this was accomplished in 1857. An extension from Broughton to Coniston was made in 1859-60, and in 1882 the

present line from Barrow by Sandscale to Askam was opened. The different lines were amalgamated in 1862-6. In 1863 the railway company purchased the undertakings of the Barrow Harbour Commissioners, and, having also acquired Old Barrow Island, began the construction of the docks.¹³⁴ In addition to the main line of the railway, there are from Barrow branches to the docks and Roa Island, and from Ulverston to Lake Side at the south end of Windermere (1869) and to Conishead. The railway company also maintains a steamboat service on Windermere and another in the summer on Coniston Water.

The copper mines at Coniston are worked, and the slate quarries there and at Kirkby. The furnaces and other manufactures are chiefly at Barrow, but there are some at Ulverston, and the charcoal furnace established at Backbarrow in 1710 is still at work. Round the coast are fisheries, and inland the agricultural land is thus occupied: arable land, 11,506 acres; permanent grass, 52,769 acres; woods and plantations, 14,244 acres.¹³⁵

Ecclesiastically Furness gave title to a rural deanery in the archdeaconry of Richmond¹³⁶; the jurisdiction embraced Cartmel also. The Archdeacon of Richmond formerly received the following annual dues from its churches¹³⁷ :—

	Procurations		Peter's Pence		Synodals	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cartmel	—	—	12	1	—	—
Ulverston	13	4	13	0	1	4
Pennington	4	0	4	0	2	1
Urswick	10	0	6	6	2	8
Aldingham	13	4	6	0	2	4
Dalton	10	0	4	6	3	8
Kirkby Ireleth	20	0	10	0	2	8

DALTON

Daltune, Dom. Bk. ; Dalton, 1160. Chiluestreuc, Dom. Bk. Cliuerton, Dom. Bk. ; Criuelton, 1155. Fordebodele, Dom. Bk. ; Fordebottle, 1155 ; Fortebottle, 1190. Hietun, Dom. Bk. Meretun, Dom. Bk. ; Merton, 1160. Ouregruie, Dom. Bk. ; Oregrave, Houegrave, 1235. Rosse, Dom. Bk. ; Ros, 1155. Sourebi, Dom. Bk. Suntun, Dom. Bk. Warte, Dom. Bk. The parish of Dalton occupies the south-west corner of Furness, having at its outside limit the Isle of

Walney as a breakwater to protect the harbour of Barrow from the storms of the Irish Sea. This long island seldom attains a height of 50 ft. above sea level, though Beacon Hill rises to 78 ft.; it serves as a pleasure resort for the people of Barrow, the beach facilitating sea-bathing. The James Dunn Park, opened in 1902, is in private ownership. At Hawes Point, at the south-east end, is a lighthouse, built in 1790. Opposite Barrow is Vickerstown, a

¹²⁷ *Furness* (ed. 1774), p. xvii. For the more recent characteristics, including their reserve and excessive caution, see H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 197-9. These qualities are indicated in the saying that a Furness man's letter 'tells you half and leaves you to guess the other half.'

¹²⁸ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 212-19.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.* 339-76; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 383. One detail may be noticed, the use of 'Sir' for a clerk, which appears as late as 1650 in the Commonwealth Survey for Ulverston. In Cartmel a trace survived till early in last century, Mr. Stockdale stating that he remembered boys playing pitch and toss fly on seeing the incumbent, calling out 'T' sir's cummen!'; *Annals of Cartmel*, 59.

¹³⁰ *P.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 360. An elaborate

work on the *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, by Mr. Alfred Fell, was published in 1908.

¹³¹ See the editor's introduction to the *Coucher*, xi-xx.

¹³² 'Iron ore was not exported from Barrow till the year 1745, when the Backbarrow Iron Company began occasionally to ship ore here; but no great quantity was shipped till the year 1782, when the Newland Iron Company made Barrow their principal shipping port'; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 183, where a plan of the village in 1843 may be seen.

¹³³ A full account of the railway is given in Richardson, op. cit. i, 15-29; ii, 243.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 261.

¹³⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

On the reeans of High Furness see *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 361. Some illustrations of home life are given, *ibid.* 368.

¹³⁶ The district in the 13th century appears to have been included in the deanery of Lancaster, for it is on record that the chapter met at Aldingham; *Furness Coucher*, ii, 437.

William de Egremont was dean in 1388; *Pal. of Lanc. Docquet R.* 12th year of John of Gaunt.

¹³⁷ *Reg. Hono. is de Richmond*, App. 76. The church of Cartmel was excused procurations and synodals on account of the duty of providing guides across the sands. The following pensions were also due to the archdeacon: Dalton, 29s.; Pennington, 3s. 6d.; Ulverston, 5s. 9d.; Cartmel, £5 3s. 4d.

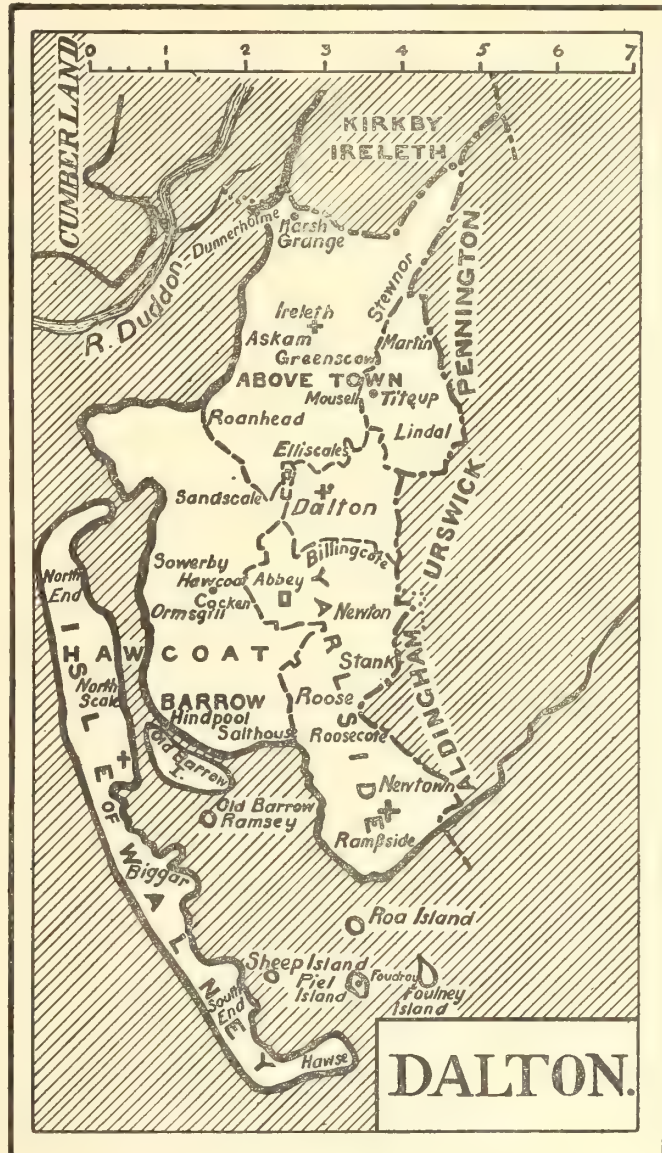
model town constructed by the Vickers Maxim Company for their workmen.

The entrance to the harbour at the south-east is guarded by Piel Island, formerly called Foudray, with the ruins of its castle.¹ Nearer the mainland is Roa Island, the original terminus of the Furness railway in 1846, the pier there being the place of discharge and loading of the trading steamers. Later the terminus was fixed at the south-east end of the town, opposite St. George's Church. Several coasting services are maintained — to Liverpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, and daily to Belfast. Further up the harbour are other islands. The most considerable of them, Old Barrow, has now, like the small outlying Ramsey, been connected with the mainland, the intervening waters having been formed into docks and the land utilized for great shipbuilding works. The huge cantilever cranes are a characteristic feature. On Old Barrow in 1842 was the residence of the owner, T. Y. P. Michaelson, who died in 1855; the family had lived there from 1746, but sold it in 1862 to the Furness Railway Company.² The artificial harbour was accordingly constructed in 1863; Devonshire Dock and Buccleuch Dock were opened in 1867 and 1873, a graving dock in 1872 and Ramsden Dock in 1879. On Old Barrow is Cavendish Park.

The town of Barrow lies on the mainland, on the comparatively level surface of this corner of the parish. Being of recent origin, it is laid out with regularity, its streets being wide and straight. Through the shore side of the town Duke Street runs from south-east to north-west, having at the lower end the town hall, distinguished by a tall clock tower, and in the centre Ramsden Square³; from this square Abbey Road ascends north-east through the residential suburb of Newbarns towards the Furness Abbey ruins, which are some 2 miles from the water side. At the south end of Duke Street, in the open space called Schneider Square,⁴ stand the post office, built in 1891,⁵ and the government offices, 1903. From this point a street leads in one direction across the high level bridge to Old Barrow, and in the opposite direction, as Dalton Road, it curves round to Abbey Road. A bridge from Old Barrow across the channel to Walney Island was opened in 1908. The primitive passage was by fords, passable at low water, from Barrow to Biggar (the Doufa Haw ford)⁶ and to North Scale. The ford, assisted by a small bridge, is still in use. There is also a steam ferry.

Among the chief buildings of the town are the two banks, two clubs, and the Working Men's Institute, built in 1870. The Ramsden Hall, built in 1871, is now used for educational purposes, and the Temperance Hall (1860) is now the St. George's Institute. A theatre was built in 1862; the present Royalty Theatre dates from 1894, and there are music-halls.

The ruins of Furness Abbey, as already stated, are on the northern boundary of the town in a ravine or



gill, beautifully clad with trees. A little above them stands Abbot's Wood, the seat of the late Sir James Ramsden and now of his son Mr. F. J. Ramsden. An adjacent seat is Millwood.⁷

Nearly 2 miles further north is the little town of Dalton, which gives a name to the parish and was

¹ On some ancient guns, &c., found there see *Arch.* xxviii, 373; Jopling, *Furness*, 166.

² J. Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 228-9.

³ In the square is a statue of Sir James Ramsden, one of the founders of the town

and its first mayor. He was born in Liverpool in 1822 and died in 1896. The statue was erected in 1872. For biography see *North Lonsd. Mag.* i, 95.

⁴ Here is a statue of Henry William Schneider, another founder of Barrow, who died in 1887. Near it is one of

Lord Frederick Cavendish, murdered in Dublin in 1882.

⁵ The first post office was opened in Barrow in 1847.

⁶ *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 118.

⁷ For these houses see J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 193, 200.

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till sixty years ago the only town in it. It is built mainly upon a long and wide street, running east and west and having side-streets going off on the north. The west end is the older part; it stands upon a slight hill, rising to about 200 ft. above the sea, and is crowned by the tower, the court-house for the lordship of Furness; the parish church is close by. To the north a range of hills begins, which before reaching the boundary of Kirkby Ireleth attains 850 ft. above sea level. Down the valley at the east side of this range flows the beck, known as Poaka Beck at first and later by various other names as it passes by Dalton and the abbey on its way south. The upper portion of the valley has been formed into a large reservoir for the Barrow water-works.

The total area of Dalton is 17,961½ acres,⁸ of which the modern borough and township of Barrow has 11,023,⁹ and the rest forms the new township of Dalton. The population in 1901 numbered 70,606, the greater part—viz. 57,586 persons—being in Barrow. In 1911 the figures were 74,540 and 63,775 respectively. Formerly the parish was not divided into townships, though there were four well-recognized quarters called bierleys¹⁰—Above Town in the north; Hawcoat, including Walney, on the south-west; Yarlside, which embraced the abbey, on the south-east; and Dalton proper, round the town and extending to the eastern boundary.

Above Town, 5,362 acres, had two parts—viz. Ireleth and Lindal with Marton, separated to west and east by the beck above mentioned. Ireleth, or Kirkby Ireleth as it was called in the 17th and 18th centuries,¹¹ had the central hamlet and chapel; the area measured 4,196 acres, and it contained Marsh Grange and Dunnerholme on the north-west, Stewnor on the north-east, Greenscow and Mousell on the north, Askam on the west, Roanhead and Park in the south-west and Elliscales on the southern border, close to Dalton. In the other portion of the bierley Marton was at the north end and Lindal on the south-east, while Titeup or Tytup lay near the middle of the western border.

Dalton proper had an area of 1,045 acres. The turning point at the eastern border, between Dalton, Lindal and Urswick, is marked by Standing Tarn. To the south of Dalton town is Anty Cross.

Yarlside includes many ancient sites, as Billingscote, Waltoncote and Parkhouse, Newton (anciently Crivelton), Stank, Holebeck, Roose, Roosecote, Newtown and Rampside. The last-named hamlet was in 1825 resorted to for sea-bathing; 'the accommodations,' it was stated, 'are good but not sumptuous, and the expense nearly as moderate as in the Isle of Man.'¹² Yarlside had an area of 4,010½ acres, including a small detached part west of Dalton.

Hawcoat took its name from a hamlet a mile and a half to the west of the abbey. It had Cocken, Ormsgill and Sowerby close to it, to south, south-

west and north-west; Sandscale further to the north, with the sandy district of Sandscale Haws to the north-west of it; Barrow, Hindpool and Salt-house to the south and south-east on the shore. Hawcoat also included Walney Island, of 3,065 acres extent, with two parts—North Scale (including North End), 1,598 acres, and Biggar (including South End), 1,467 acres; and the various islets in the harbour. The total area of Hawcoat was 7,544 acres. Considerable changes have taken place in the area and shape of Walney Island owing to the action of the tides. Field plans have been published of Cocken¹³ and North Scale.¹⁴ 'Tangling' was the local word for getting the sea-weed for manure; at one time it was used for making kelp. A curious field-name was Jowle or Jowel, to the west of North Scale.¹⁵

The district is now well supplied with roads. A century ago the chief roads were those from Dalton and Ireleth to Ulverston, minor trackways diverging from Dalton to west and south. Of the existing roads, one of the chief extends from Barrow to Dalton and goes on to Ulverston, with branches to Kirkby Ireleth in the north and to Aldingham and Bardsea in the east. Another begins at Roa Island, and goes by Rampside and Roose to Dalton. The history of the Furness railway has already been told in outline. Its terminus is at the side of Walney Channel, where passengers land and embark on the various steamers plying to Fleetwood and other places. The line then crosses Barrow Island, and passing the south end of the town, where was the former terminus, turns north to Furness Abbey and Dalton, and thence north-east to Ulverston and Cartmel; there are stations at Roose, the Abbey, Dalton and Lindal. The Whitehaven branch, coming from the north, enters the parish near Marsh Grange and proceeds south by Askam, where there is a station, until about a mile from Dalton, at Park¹⁶; there it turns westward, and, going south through Sowerby, inclines more to the east so as to skirt the town of Barrow. Here is the Central Station (1882), now the principal one for the town. The line is thence continued east to join the older line (described above) near Cavendish Dock. A loop-line goes round the town on the shore side to serve the docks and the iron and steel works, and there is a single-line branch to Roa Island, representing the first railway constructed here. There are also several mineral railways for the use of the iron mines. For Barrow a tramway service began in 1885; steam was at first used as motive power, but electricity was adopted in 1904. The tramways are in the hands of a private company.

The iron mines are scattered all around Dalton, but the principal workings now are at Lindal to the north-east of that town and at Askam to the west. These last were discovered in 1851. In 1836 there were no manufactures in the parish except hand-loom

⁸ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives a total area of 19,013 acres; part of the apparent increase may be due to inclosures for the Barrow docks. The new township of Dalton has 7,990 acres, including 36 acres of inland water; there are also 403 acres of tidal water and 4,562 of foreshore.

⁹ This includes Walney and 358 acres of inland water. In addition there are 974 acres of tidal water and 10,211 of foreshore.

¹⁰ i.e. Byrlaghs; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 512. The quarters are indicated on the map.

¹¹ The prefix has long been obsolete. It led to confusion with the adjacent parish of Kirkby Ireleth.

¹² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* i, 629.

¹³ *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xii, 36–56; the field-names are fully recorded and a history of the place is given.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xiii, 44–73. There were at North Scale sixteen tenements in four holdings. The rotation adopted in choosing the grave or bailiff is explained.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ At Chapel Meadow, near Park, an ancient grange, with baths, &c., was discovered; *Furness Lore*, 37; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 77.

weaving at Dalton, at which place there was also some malting.¹⁷ The Hæmatite Iron and Steel Works at Barrow were constructed to utilize the local ore on the spot; they were founded in 1859, and have been greatly enlarged from time to time. The existing Hæmatite Steel Company was founded in 1864, and purchased the iron works in 1866. The Naval Armaments Company was established in 1888, and this has been absorbed since 1897 by the Vickers Maxim Company, so that Barrow has become famous as the place of construction of great battleships. Many other industries have, with more or less success, been attempted at Barrow, such as flour-milling, flax and jute works (now partly closed) and the chemical wood-pulp works. Grain, timber and petroleum are imported and stored. Ship-repairing, ropemaking and brewing are also carried on. There is some brewing at Dalton also. The valuable salt-beds at Walney are not at present worked.

Low Furness has long been famous for its fertility. A writer in 1825 stated that 'a rich corn country intervenes between Hawcoat and the Isle of Walney,' and on this island 'the land is well cultivated; sea sand, or rather ooze, is used for manure; and plentiful crops of wheat and other grain are produced. . . . Many of the fresh water wells . . . are intermitting and have their flow and their ebb regulated by the advance and recession of the tide.'¹⁸ Agriculture is still important. The soil and subsoil are clay in the north, sandy and loamy in the south. The land is now occupied as follows^{18a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Dalton . . .	295	1,013	48
Above Town	874	3,685	151
Yarlside . .	1,700	1,598½	35
Barrow . . .	407	1,143	272
Walney . . .	665	769½	--
	<hr/> 3,941	<hr/> 8,209	<hr/> 506

These figures account for two-thirds of the area.

There were several ancient crosses and wells in and near the town of Dalton.¹⁹

The older history of the parish is largely that of Furness Abbey, to which it belonged. The Romans are said to have made a road across Furness through Dalton, but this is doubtful. Martin Schwartz landed at Piel in 1487 with soldiers who were to assist the Yorkists to place Lambert Simnel on the throne. The Civil War was marked by brief conflicts near Dalton and Hawcoat in 1643-4. Some thirty years later the laws proscribing the Roman Catholic religion were used to divert the abbey estate from the purpose intended by its owner.

Hunting was a favourite recreation in the district, and the hunt at Dalton led in the 18th century to an annual festival called the Rout, a day occupied by sports being ended by a ball in the assembly rooms which were built for the purpose. The Rout was discontinued in 1789.²⁰

At funerals there was a curious custom called the Arval. A full meal of bread and cheese and ale was served at the house of mourning before the interment. Afterwards the company met at a public-house appointed, sitting down by fours. A cake was supplied to each guest, to be taken home, and another cake to each four, to be divided equally and eaten with the ale supplied at the same time.²¹

In 1624 the county lay, founded on the older fifteenth, ordained that the parish should raise £5 14s. 4¾d. towards each £100 levied upon the hundred.²²

The Territorials are represented by battalions at Dalton and Barrow.

Three newspapers are published at Barrow: the *Herald* (founded in 1863) on Tuesday and Saturday, the *News* (1881) on Saturday, and the *North-Western Daily Mail* (1898) each evening.²³

Apart from the creators of its modern industries, the most famous name connected with the parish is that of George Romney the painter. He was born at Beckside, Dalton, in 1734, and afterwards lived at High Cocken, working with his father, a cabinet-maker and farmer. In 1745 he became apprentice to an itinerant portrait painter named Steele, and ultimately settled in London, where in time he acquired fame and fortune as a portrait painter. In 1798, in poor health and almost mad, he settled in Kendal, dying there on 15 November 1802. He lies buried at Dalton.²⁴ Margaret Fell (1614-1702), wife of Judge Fell of Swarthmoor and then of George Fox, was a daughter of John Askew of Marsh Grange.²⁵ Thomas Lawson, a herbalist and botanist, was born at Rampside in 1630 and became minister at the chapel there. He became a Quaker in 1653 and published some religious works. He died in 1691.²⁶

Before the Conquest the district of *MANORS* Dalton comprised a number of manors, assessed in all from 31 to 37 plough-lands. All were held by Earl Tostig in 1066 as part of Hougun, as follows :—*DALTON*, 2 plough-lands; 'Chiluestrewic' or Killerwick, 3; Sowerby, 3; 'Hietun,' 4; 'Fordebodele' or Fordbootle, 2; Roose, 6; 'Clivertun' or Crivelton (now Newton), 4; Orgrave in Lindal, 3; and Marton, 4. Possibly Ireleth, 2; 'Warte,' 2; and 'Suntun,' 2, should be added.²⁷ Some of these names are lost altogether, and others have long ceased to be used.²⁸ Afterwards they were united to the honour of Lancaster,

¹⁷ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 668.

¹⁸ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1825), i, 628.

The wells mentioned are no longer used.

^{18a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 11, 13-21; a plan of Dalton (1825) is given. Church Well and Mary Bank Well are named by J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 45.

The market cross, which stands on the east side of the tower, was renovated between 1824 and 1843, but was replaced by the present one in 1869-70. The whipping post remained till 1859, but the stocks were removed about 1856;

Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc. (new ser.), x, 325.

²⁰ Jopling, *Furness*, 14.

²¹ F. Evans, *Furness* (1842), 176. Two quarts of ale were given to each four, paid for equally by the conductor of the funeral and the guests.

²² Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

²³ Another paper called the *Times*, the first penny paper in Barrow, was issued in 1866 by Joseph Richardson, publisher of *Furness Past and Present*, a work frequently quoted in the present History.

²⁴ There are biographies of him by his son the Rev. John Romney, by Mrs. Hilda Gamlin, Humph. Ward and W. Roberts (1904), and Arthur B. Chamberlain (1910); see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* A note on his pedigree is in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 10), vii, 9.

²⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*; *Westmld. Note-bk.* 346.

²⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

²⁸ Hietun is perhaps Hawcoat. Kilverdiswic was one of the abbey granges in 1190; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 661. It may be observed that Dalton,

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and it would seem that Dalton was chosen as the head or manor seat.²⁹ Part was granted to Michael le Fleming of Aldingham, and the remainder was in 1127 given in alms to found the abbey at Furness. Afterwards, in part by an exchange, the Fleming vill of Fordbootle, Roose and Crivelton were acquired by the monks,³⁰ who thus secured the whole of the later parish of Dalton.³¹ The courts were held at Dalton, where there was a fortified manor-house as well as the parish church, and a borough was formed there; the abbey was about 2 miles to the south. The history of the manor of Dalton or Plain Furness has been given with that of the liberty of Furness, and the customs have been described. So far as a difference has grown up in the use of the terms, the manor of Dalton refers to the town with burgage or copyhold tenure, and Plain Furness to the rest of the parish with customary freehold tenure.

Surveys³² and ministers' accounts³³ made just before and after the Dissolution show what rents were received. The abbot occupied the site and several adjacent granges; other lands were in the hands of customary tenants. In Hawcoat there were on Walney the hamlets of Biggar and Northscale and tenements called North End and South End, yielding money rents and provisions amounting to about £44 a year; and on the mainland Hawcoat itself and Newbarns, with the hamlets of Cocken, Salthouse and Barrowhead, yielded over £47. In Yarlside, Roose House, Rampside and dependencies, the hamlets of Roosecote, Newton and Stank gave about

£63. Above Town yielded £36 from the hamlet of Ireleth, the vill of Lindal, Scalebank and Martin, Ireleth Park, Marsh Grange, Irelethside Cote and Elliscales. There were four ancient water-mills and eight herdwicks and sheepcotes for the flocks.³⁴

DALTON TOWER stands at the west end of the town on high ground immediately to the north-east of the parish church. It is a rectangular structure of 14th-century date, 44 ft. long by 29 ft. 6 in. wide externally, the greater length being from north to south, built of rough rubble limestone with red sandstone quoins and dressings, a good deal restored and the interior entirely modernized. Whether the building was originally part of a larger structure it is impossible to say, the evidence of the walling not being conclusive. It is often called 'Dalton Castle' locally.³⁵ On the west side at the height of about 16 ft. 9 in. is an external row of stone corbels, probably marking the position of a lean-to building; the plinth, however, is carried round the building on this side as well as on the north and south, but the door and window openings are later than the walling. The building had originally three floors above the ground level, the positions of which are indicated inside by stone corbels and by the doorways opening from the stone staircase in the west wall, which is thickened out at its north end. The walls are 5 ft. thick in the lower story, giving an internal space of 34 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in., which was divided into two by a cross wall immediately south of the stairs.³⁶ The entrance is at the south-east corner

Warte or Ireleth and Killerwick make 7 plough-lands; Sowerby and Hietun, 7; Suntun, Fordbootle, Roose and Crivelton, 14; Orgrave and Marton, 7. Ireleth may be Kirkby Ireleth.

²⁹ The charter founding the abbey distinguishes three classes: (1) The forest and Walney and all the hunting, &c.; (2) Dalton and the demesne; (3) the free tenancies, such as Kirkby and Pennington; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 302.

³⁰ Fordbootle was given in alms in 1153; Roose and Crivelton with their fisheries were given in exchange for Bardsea and Urswick; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 454-6. Various confirmations were secured by the monks; *ibid.* i, 75-7; Farrer, *op. cit.* 307, 309.

³¹ The *Coucher* contains various charters relating to this part of the lands. In Orgrave Roger son of Orm de Orgrave gave an oxgang of land to William his brother at a rent of 16d., and then gave this service to the monks, and released also his right in the iron mine in Orgrave townfield; he also gave land on which the abbey mill stood, William allowing a mill stream to be carried through his land; *op. cit.* i, 32-7, 227-60. Among the field-names, &c., are Stodfaldwra, Rotherisat, Herwinriding, Spitalbank, Melbreck, Leirgill, Langslack and Raulith. The allusion to a 'spital' is noteworthy. The road to Ireleth Grange is mentioned. For fines of 1235 and 1246 respecting lands and iron mine at Orgrave see *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73, 103.

In the adjacent Marton William de Merton, who was a goldsmith (*Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 32), in 1396 gave the monks permission to mine in 4,000 acres of land in Dalton, Orgrave and Marton. William Botling and Agnes his wife, daughter and

co-heir of Michael de Merton, gave the vicar of Dalton a moiety of Little Marton about 1300, the daughters of Alexander da Bouth surrendering their right; the vicar transferred to the abbey; *Furness Couch.* ii, 288-310. It was found that the 4,000 acres were held of the abbot in chief by knight's service, a rent of 2s. a year and by suit at the abbot's court at Dalton. The vicar's gift appears to have been made for finding a lamp to burn at high mass before the principal altar of the abbey church; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 233-4. In a charter dated 1251 land between Lindal Grange and the Dropping Well is named; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 429.

There are a number of charters respecting the mine of Elliscales and lands there; *Coucher*, ii, 261-88. It was granted to the abbey by Hugh de Morisby, heir of Simon de Boyvill, about 1270-90. Hugh son of Hugh de Morisby gave his land in Elliscales, afterwards called a manor, to Robert de Layburne, who made a feoffment of it in 1340. Robert son of Sir Robert de Layburne sold it to William Sharp in 1358. In 1384 it was conveyed to the abbey to find a wax candle to burn at high mass daily in the church at the elevation of the Body of Christ. One of the series of deeds is in *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 13. William Sharp in 1376 claimed to grind at the abbot's mill at Dalton free of multure; *De Banco R.* 464, m. 395.

³² A survey of 1535 is printed in the *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 269-70; the brief notes in the text are taken from it. A variant of it is in Rentals and Surv. portf. 9, no. 73. Another survey of 1537, from which the account of Piel Castle is quoted, is in Rentals and Surv. R. 376. Tolls were levied at the Piel; *Duchy*

Plead. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 195; ii, 50.

³³ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 95.

³⁴ The mills were the Little Mill, Orgrave Mill, Roose Mill and New Mill. For later disputes between the lessees (the Sandys family) and the tenants, who alleged that the accommodation was insufficient, see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 305; ii, 399, &c.

A lease of the three water mills dated 1590 is B.M. Add. Chart. 19543. Later suits as to the mills occurred in 1700; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 97-100.

The herdwicks (some of them are named in the text) were Greenholme, Mousell, Whatflat [Thwaite Flat] and Greensyke, Sandscale, Stanyardcote, Irelethcote and Idlecote (Walney). Disputes about these also occurred after the Dissolution. In 1539 the king's agent replied to a complaint of the tenants that Irelethcote had always been a herdwick or pasture ground for the sheep of the Abbots of Furness; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 121.

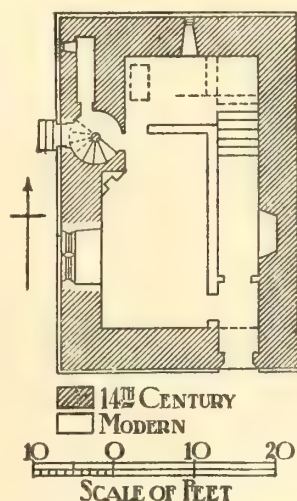
There were also fisheries and woods. The latter in Low Furness were Greenscow, Newclose, Bennolbank, Greentarn, Hagspring, Mousellspring, Rownaldwood, Meadowclose, Boothpark, Sowerby, Rampside and Yarlside, estimated at 289 acres in all. In 1537 it was reported that the abbots had been accustomed to fell some of the undergrowth yearly for fuel, but nothing had been done since the Dissolution; and it was suggested that a wood sale yearly might produce £10 without hurting the estate.

^{34a} e.g. in Close's ed. of *West's Furness* (1805).

³⁵ There is a cellar 5 ft. 6 in. deep without windows at the north end of the building commonly called 'the dungeon,' the

facing south, the staircase being originally approached only from the inside; but at a later date, probably early in the 18th century, an external door to the staircase was cut through the wall on the west side. In 1545-6 the tower was in 'great ruin,' and was reported likely to fall into 'still greater ruin if speedy remedy be not shortly provided.'³⁶ It was then described as consisting of 'three several chambers from the ground, one above another, all the floors whereof have been made of timber.'

The floors and joists were, however, then rotten with water that had rained on them, 'the roof was decayed for lack of thatch,' the lime of the walls washed out, and the walls themselves partly decayed at the corners and other places.³⁷ The tower was repaired with material from Furness Abbey,³⁸ and was afterwards used as a prison. At the beginning of the 18th century the ground floor was converted into a stable, the original doorway to the staircase being then made up and the outer one inserted. About this time also the first and third floors were raised and the second floor partly taken out, the remainder at the north end being raised and made into a gallery with access from a doorway in the staircase. From the evidence of the corbels the height of the ground story was originally 7 ft. 4 in. and that of the first and second floors respectively 7 ft. 10 in. and 9 ft. 3 in.; the upper floor, which was probably the original court-room, being 11 ft. 3 in. to the ceiling. The 18th century alterations, however, raised the height of the ground story to 9 ft. and introduced a middle room 16 ft. high. The top floor remained unchanged, but before the end of the century all its windows had been built up. The new middle story was used till 1856 as the court-room, and was lit at the south end by a large new window of three lights with semicircular head. In 1856 it underwent a thorough restoration when the interior was practically gutted, the three stories being further reduced to two by the insertion of a single floor at mid-height. The ground floor was reconstructed, a wooden staircase being inserted at the north and approached by a corridor from the main entrance, and a new slated gabled roof erected, the building then assuming its present appearance. The 18th-century window on the south side was done away with and the upper window, which is of four lights with elliptical



PLAN OF DALTON TOWER

traciated head and external hood mould, was lengthened 3 ft.³⁹ At the same time a new pointed two-light window with traciated head was inserted on the west side to the ground floor, two square-headed windows on the north side to the ground and first floor were restored, an elliptical-headed window at the south end of the east front to the top floor was replaced by a new pointed one of two lights, and other parts of the stonework, including the parapet, were renewed. The parapet, which is of red sandstone and 5 ft. in height, is quite plain except for a roughly carved human figure at each corner, with a quarter-round moulding below and setting back in three receding courses at the top, the height of which is 40 ft. above the ground. On the north and west sides is a string course at half height below the parapet, but the south and east sides are unbroken horizontally, the east being quite plain in the lower portion. This side of the building had, however, for some years previous to 1856 built up against it two rough-cast gabled houses carried on columns, probably of 18th-century date, the open lower part of which served as a covered market hall. The original aspect of the tower on this side can therefore only be conjectured.⁴⁰ The upper part of the wall, however, retains an original pointed window of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoil over which lit the original top floor, and two square-headed lights below. The houses on the south side were pulled down in 1850 and in 1851 their place was taken by a new building, used subsequently down to 1885 by the Dalton Local Board, and in its turn demolished in 1896, since when the tower has been open on the south side. The south door has a semicircular head of two chamfered orders with external label and double-chamfered jambs, the lower parts of which are new. The ground floor is now used as an armoury for the local Territorial force. The lower interior doorway to the old stone staircase has a pointed arch with chamfered jambs and head, but the heads of those above, now built up and showing in the walls of both rooms, are ogee in shape, and there are fireplace openings with segmental heads in the east wall, one above another. At the foot of the staircase is an arched passage 3 ft. 6 in. wide in the thickness of the wall running northwards to a doorway now built up. In December 1906 another passage 2 ft. 4 in. wide was found in the north wall immediately above the dungeon, extending about 3 ft. on either side of the window, but it was not explored. A number of houses which formerly stood against the north side of the tower were pulled down after 1858. The roof was reconstructed with hipped ends in 1907. The upper room is used by a Masonic lodge, and is approached by the wooden staircase at the north-east corner of the building.

PIEL CASTLE was a stronghold of much more importance. It was in 1537 described as standing on 'a little island hard upon the seaside and on the

only access to which is by a trap door in the floor.

³⁶ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 204-5.

³⁷ *Ibid.* See also *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 315; plans, sections and elevations of the building in 1854 are given, 312-30.

³⁸ This probably accounts for the red sandstone.

³⁹ There is an illustration showing these windows in Close's ed. of *West's Antiq. of Furness* (1805), 345.

⁴⁰ A view in 1817 by C. Cuitt given in *Gregson's Portf. of Fragments*, 271, shows this structure still standing, the columns

of stone or brick and wood. The plinth on the east side of the castle may have been cut away when these buildings were either erected or removed. A view from the north-east, c. 1784, showing the buildings against the north and east sides, is in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 322. An early

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mouth of a fair haven that draweth 6 fathom deep at a low water, and at a full sea the water environeth the same isle and eight other isles thereto adjoining, so that there may be landed in the said isles at a full sea a great number of men and the country not able to withstand them except the said peel be kept and furnished with men and ordnance for the purpose; which castle and peel is now sore decayed.' On Foulney, one of the neighbouring isles mentioned, there were 'bred innumerable fowl of divers kinds, upon the earth, among the grass and stones, for there is neither tree nor bush growing there, and the nests in the breeding time are so thick and so near together that neither man nor beast can pass through it without great destruction of the eggs; and at such time as they be feathered and able to go a man or two entering the same isle shall drive afore him thousands of the same fowls, whereof he may take with his hands what he will at his pleasure at all times during the breeding time.'⁴¹

Piel Castle,⁴² or the Pile of Fouldray, standing at the south end of Piel Island, has perished to a large extent by the encroachment of the sea. Enough remains to show that it was an Edwardian castle of the concentric type, consisting of a keep with inner and outer baileys surrounded by ramparted walls, towers and broad ditches. The building agrees in all respects with the date of the licence to fortify (1327), and is of one period, except perhaps for the chapel, but it probably replaces an earlier fortification.⁴³ The walling consists of boulder stones from the beach grouted with liquid mortar and forming an almost solid concrete mass. The ground, however, on which the castle stands, being of boulder clay, yielded readily to the action of the sea, which has encroached on the island at the south-east and reduced the area originally occupied by the castle to a very considerable extent, finally attacking the keep itself, the whole of the eastern side of which has fallen. The amount of destruction that has taken place within the last 150 years may be estimated to some extent from old drawings. Buck's view (1727), for instance, shows the north-east tower complete on its sea side and an outer entrance which has entirely disappeared, while a drawing by T. Hearne in 1781 shows the extent of the destruction of the keep at that date. Another drawing dated 1822⁴⁴ shows the north-east corner of the keep still standing, but a later one by Philips in 1824 indicates that a considerable portion more had fallen in the interval, and before 1860, the date of another rough sketch, the entire east wall of the keep had gone, as well as part of the northern end.

Until 1856 the walls gradually crumbled away, but in that year the Duke of Buccleuch constructed outworks which have since effectually protected the building from further inroads by the sea, and during 1877-8 other works of preservation and restoration were carried out in the fabric itself.

The curtain wall to the outer bailey is 8 ft. thick, but exists now only on the north and west sides, with

the ruins of three towers upon it, one at each of the two extremities and one at the angle. The ditch outside this wall is higher at the north-east than at the north-west tower, so that unless the formation of the ground has undergone considerable change it could scarcely have been intended to hold water. The north-east tower has lost its sea wall, but was originally 15 ft. 6 in. square internally with walls 5 ft. 6 in. thick, and was of two stories, the floor being of wood. The upper story communicated with the north rampart walk, from where another stair, protected by a thin parapet wall, led up to the roof. There was an ascent to the rampart by narrow flights of steps in the thickness of the curtain wall, and about midway in its length are the foundations of some buildings that stood within the curtain.

The north-west tower, the quoins of which have all been removed, is also of two stories and about 15 ft. 6 in. square internally, but the walls are 8 ft. thick and are without plinth or offset of any kind. The entrance to the ground floor is on the south side, and from the first floor a door with a garderobe leading from the south-west jamb communicates with the west rampart. Only the foundations of the curtain wall remain on the west side, and the south-west tower is similar in almost every respect to that at the north-west corner, the entrance, however, being on the east side, and some 20 ft. of the south curtain wall runs from it at an angle to the south-east.

Close to the south side of the north-east tower are the ruins of a small chapel 31 ft. long by 15 ft. in width. Only three of the walls are left standing, but the foundations of the west wall can still be traced, and at the east end the base of the altar and its two steps can still be seen. The walls are 2 ft. 8 in. thick, but all the red sandstone dressings are gone, and the mortar contains a very much larger admixture of shells than in any other part of the castle.

There is no sign of a gateway in either of the existing curtain walls, so that it seems probable that the castle was entered by a water-gate direct from a landing on the east side.

The wall to the inner bailey is 8 ft. thick with a ditch 25 ft. wide on the outside, and upon it are the remains of three towers. That at the north-west corner is an irregular pentagon with a doorway, but no window, in the lower story, its walls above being set back and pierced with cross-shaped loopholes towards the outer bailey. From the upper floor a doorway leads to the north rampart, from where a stair leads to the battlements of the tower. The south tower has lost its sea side, but there are still three 14th-century doorways left and a portion of a corbelled parapet. The north-east tower, on the extreme edge of the cliff, has a wide splayed loop through the west wall of the ground floor, and from the room above there is a mural passage leading to the ramparts and to a garderobe in the south-west angle. The gateway to the inner bailey is on the

19th-century drawing from the south-west is also given, and a view showing the later buildings on the east side about 1860, pp. 324-5. ⁴¹ Rentals and Surv. R. 376.

⁴² There is a detailed account of Piel Castle by Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 271-87, which has been

used in the following description. See also *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 201, 232-40; xiv, 152. There is a plan showing the outer and inner baileys in Close's ed. of *West's Antiq. of Furness* (1813), 373, drawn by Thomas Atkinson of Dalton.

⁴³ The king's writ of 1404 ordering

an inquiry, alleged that Stephen had endowed the abbey on condition that the monks maintained such a fortress; Beck, *Annales Furnesienses*, 281, quoted by Mr. J. F. Curwen, op. cit. There is no hint of such a condition in the foundation charters.

⁴⁴ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*.



DALTON TOWER FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



DALTON : PIEL CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



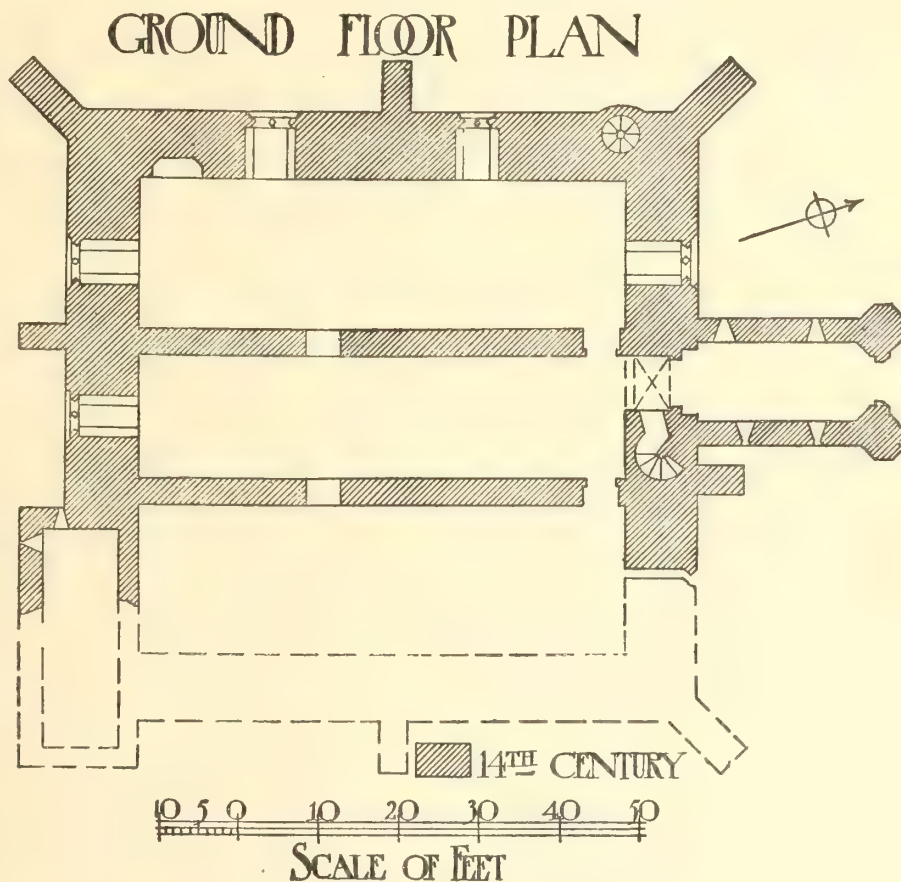
west side, opposite which the stone abutment upon which the drawbridge rested when down may still be seen. Above the gateway is a room with a fireplace and a door on either side leading to the rampart walks, from which stairs led to the battlements above.

The entrance to the keep faces north through a long porch raised a little above the ground level, with a gate at each end in which is a groove for a portcullis. The keep itself, which measures externally 76 ft. by 74 ft. and has a total height of 45 ft., has been divided longitudinally into three compartments of three stories each; but the whole of the east side of the building has fallen, so that only two of the compartments now remain. At the south-east angle there was a projecting bay 33 ft. long, the west part of which still stands, in which a series of rooms about 27 ft. by 9 ft. in size, one above another, seem to have been constructed, the floors of which do not correspond with those of the keep proper. The three compartments into which the building is divided vertically are each 60 ft. 3 in. long, the two outer ones being 24 ft. wide and the middle one 20 ft., but their original use can now only be conjectured. The west one may have contained the principal living and guest rooms, there being a fireplace to each floor, that in the lower room being a good specimen of 14th-century work. In the north-west corner there is a vice 5 ft. in diameter leading from the basement

to the top floor, but missing the ground floor, and to the angle turret above. There is also a vice from the top floor to a south-west turret on the battlements, the doorways at the bottom of both staircases being of the shouldered or Carnarvon type. All the floors have been of wood, and the basement was lighted by narrow loopholes with wide internal splays. The upper floors have each four two-light pointed windows with quatrefoil tracery and a stone seat on either side. Externally the building has diagonal angle

and intermediate buttresses, with a double splayed plinth and a bold ogee string at the first floor level. The battlements have disappeared, but upon them were four corner and two intermediate octagonal turrets corbelled out from the buttresses, with groined roofs. The turret at the north-west corner now alone remains in its original state.

The porch or gateway projects 25 ft. on the north side and is 16 ft. in width externally, with an outer pointed archway flanked by octagonal corner turrets. On the keystone of the arch is a carved grotesque female figure, which, before it was so much worn away, was seen to be holding a human head, and may have represented Salome dancing before Herod. The entrance between the two portcullises is 20 ft. by



PLAN OF THE KEEP, PIEL CASTLE

10 ft., and is lighted by two slits on each side, beyond which in the thickness of the wall within the inner doorway is a vaulted bay, from the east side of which a doorway opens to a vice leading to the various rooms on the east side of the keep and to a vaulted ante-chamber over the inner doorway, from which access is gained by a passage to a guard-room over the porch.

The site of Furness Abbey and various portions of the land⁴⁵ were before 1549 leased to John Preston

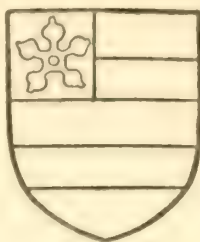
⁴⁵ There was a grant of the site and various parts of the lands to Sir Thomas Curwen in 1541, after the fall of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, to whom a grant had been made in 1539-40; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 1500 (1966); xv, g. 1032 (118).

A story is told that Sir Thomas Curwen obtained a lease

for twenty-one years from Henry VIII, refusing a grant in fee because he said the king would set the abbey up again before his lease would expire. On sending Mr. Preston to renew it he found that Preston, who had married Curwen's daughter, renewed in his own name; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), iii, 323, quoting Sandford's MS. 'History of Cumberland.'

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of Preston Patrick.⁴⁶ He and his descendants resided there.⁴⁷ The estate was known as *THE MANOR*. His son Thomas Preston died in 1604, leaving a son and heir John, who recorded a pedigree in 1613.⁴⁸ He about 1608 acquired the abbey estate in fee.⁴⁹ In religion he was an avowed Roman Catholic⁵⁰ and founder of the Preston charity still surviving in part in Urswick. His son John, who succeeded in 1643, took an active part on the king's side in the Civil War and was in 1644 created a baronet.⁵¹ As being 'a Papist in arms'⁵² his estates were sequestered and by a Parliamentary ordinance in 1646 were assigned to raise £10,000 to discharge the debts of the late John Pym, and £4,000 for his two younger children.⁵³ Sir John is said to have died of wounds received in a conflict in Furness.⁵⁴ His son John, born about 1642, had part of the estates released to him in 1653; if he were not brought up a Protestant he was to be convicted of recusancy as soon as he became sixteen,⁵⁵ when of course two-thirds would be sequestered. He died in April 1663,⁵⁶ soon after the Restoration, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, aged twenty-one in 1665, when he recorded a pedigree.⁵⁷ He



PRESTON of Preston Patrick, baronet. *Argent two bars gules on a canton of the second a cinquefoil or.*

had made a settlement of his manor of Furness, the rectory of Dalton, &c., in 1664.⁵⁸ Sir Thomas was twice married and had a son Francis, who died unmarried in 1672. His wife died a few months afterwards. Leaving his two daughters, he determined to enter the religious life, and in 1674, then aged thirty-one, was received into the Society of Jesus at Watten in Holland as a novice. Though well qualified, he would never receive the priesthood, having scruples arising from his double marriage, in spite of the assurance that a dispensation from the impediment of bigamy would be granted without difficulty. He was employed in teaching and died abroad in 1709.⁵⁹

Having provided for his daughters,⁶⁰ he had before leaving England given the Furness Abbey estate, probably in consideration of its ancient consecration, to trustees for the Jesuits for the endowment of an English novitiate. This could not be carried out in the circumstances of the time, and a very few years later, during the excitement of the Oates Plot, the trust was revealed to the government and the estate was declared forfeit.⁶¹ It was afterwards granted on lease and then in fee to Thomas Preston of Holker, as the nearest Protestant heir⁶²; it has since descended with Holker, Lord Richard Cavendish being the present owner.

The other families in Dalton were mostly customary tenants of the lord of the liberty, and ranked as yeomen.⁶³ The following, however, were summoned to receive knighthood and in 1631 compounded by fines of £10 each for their refusal: John Askew of Marsh Grange, Miles Brownrigg, William Garner of

⁴⁶ Permission was in that year granted to him to make alterations in the abbey buildings, to fit them for his residence; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 90. He was sheriff in 1568-9 (P.R.O. List 73), so that he was a conformist in religion. John Preston of Furness Abbey is named on the map of 1590; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, front.

⁴⁷ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 255. West states that Thomas's grandfather Thomas Preston had purchased the abbey site. Thomas Preston of Furness was a freeholder in 1600 and a justice of the peace; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230. As he was high sheriff in 1585-6 (P.R.O. List 73) and a justice he must have been a conformist in religion, like his father.

⁴⁸ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 60; he is described as 'of the manor of Furness.' His surviving son John was then six years old. He compounded for refusing knighthood by a payment of £20 in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

⁴⁹ The site of the abbey, with a large number of separate parcels of the lands—Selergarth, Newpark by Millwood, Billing, Fairkening, &c.—were in 1607 sold to the Earl of Salisbury; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xix. The earl sold soon afterwards to Richard Holland and Robert Cansfield; West, op. cit. 137. John Preston probably acquired it soon afterwards. The demesne lands of the manor of Furness were sold in 1608 (Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. ii), Edward Wilson being the purchaser. He may have been acting for John Preston, as Quernmore Park was included in the same grant.

Selergarth or Solargarth was a piece of pasture at the west gate of the abbey and within the walls; *Duchy of Lanc. Special Com.* 757. In the patent of 1607 it is placed on the east side within the walls.

⁵⁰ John Preston, as a recusant convicted, petitioned in 1626 for leave to

make a journey to London; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 336. As already stated, he compounded for his recusancy in 1630 by a fine of £80 a year. His chaplain was Fr. John D. Hudleston, a Benedictine, who noted the anniversary of his death in his missal; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 125.

⁵¹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 220. The first step in his promotion was made in May 1643; *ibid.* 455.

⁵² He is called 'Papist and delinquent' in the *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69, &c.

⁵³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1898-1904.

⁵⁴ G.E.C. loc. cit. The report may be due to an incident related by Sir Henry Slingsby; J. Richardson, op. cit. ii, 232.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1903. John claimed under a settlement made by his grandfather. His guardian was Col. Edward Cooke of Gloucestershire, a kinsman by the half-blood.

⁵⁶ R. M. Sergeantson, *Ch. of St. Peter, Northampton*, 202-3; note by Mr. Gaythorpe.

⁵⁷ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 236. His daughters were Mary, who married William Lord Herbert, and Anne, who married Hugh Lord Clifford. The latter had the Preston estate in Quernmore Park, Lancaster. For Lady Preston see *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 384.

⁵⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 172, m. 42.

⁵⁹ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 631. He adopted the *alias* of Saville. The baronetcy became extinct at his death.

⁶⁰ G.E.C. loc. cit.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 126; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60, 80. Three small farms escaped the confiscation, two in Dalton and one in Urswick; they were used for the maintenance of the Furness

mission till recent times. When they were sold part of the money was given to the church at Ulverston and part to the Jesuit novitiate; Foley, op. cit.

Mr. Gillow gives a somewhat different account of the matter in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 237-8; but it is difficult to accept his statement that the Prestons of Ellet were 'next heirs' of Sir Thomas Preston.

⁶² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 155. Thomas Preston petitioned for a lease, as having been 'very instrumental in the recovery thereof in discovering the said estate'; *ibid.* 159. He had tried to upset Sir Thomas Preston's settlements as heir-in-tail, but the 'superstitious uses' led to this part of the estates being declared forfeit to the Crown. Hence his petition for a lease, which was granted and renewed in 1689 and 1695; West, op. cit. 140. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. v, 246; xiv, App. vi, 67. He died in 1696, and his widow Elizabeth had in 1710 and later to prosecute various suits to preserve the abbey estate, a final grant being made by George I in 1717, by which £200 a year was to be paid to the Crown; West, op. cit. 141.

⁶³ Few of their disputes came into the king's courts, though some occur in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 76, 103, 42 d. 97 d. Several were claims for dower, as De Banco R. 116, m. 75 d.; 152, m. 71 d.; 180, m. 241. Among others, Joan wife of William de Merton claimed dower in 1369 against William son of William de Merton; *ibid.* 435, m. 249. William Grouel and Alice his wife in 1374 claimed dower in Dalton against William Sharp and others; *ibid.* 454, m. 249.

Lindal was called a manor in 1316; *ibid.* 215, m. 18 d.

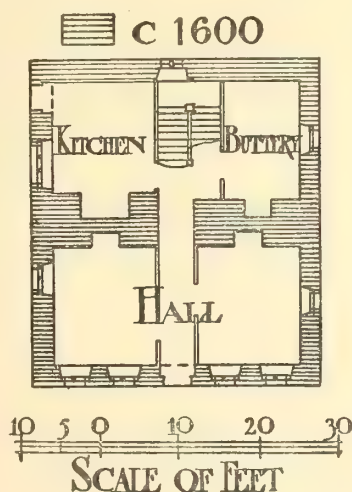
In 1477 Thomas Broughton complained that the Abbot of Furness and

Bankend, John Rawlinson of Sandscale, and Matthew Richardson of Roanhead.⁶⁶

In 1648 Captain Leonard Rawlinson, who had been in the Parliament's service and, having been captured at Liverpool by Prince Rupert, had sustained great losses, asked to be allowed to compound for the estate of his uncle, Robert Rawlinson of Marsh Grange, sequestered for recusancy.⁶⁷

A Joseph Carter of Furness had his estate confiscated and sold by the Parliament in 1652,⁶⁸ as also had John Roscoe of Barrow.⁶⁹ The Prisoe or Presow family, as recusants, came under notice about the same time.⁷⁰ John Knipe of Rampside had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for his recusancy and about 1653 desired to contract therefor.⁷¹

RAMPSIDE HALL is a late 16th or early 17th-century three-story rough-cast building, now a farmhouse, roofed very simply with end gables east and west and overhanging eaves to front and back. It stands near the beach, and is rather quaintly described by Dr. Close in a MS. written about 1810 as 'built upon a square plan with the sides towards the four cardinal points and the angle [ridge] of the roof with its corners surrounded by a long row of twelve square chimneys very near each



PLAN OF RAMPSIDE HALL
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

others had broken his close at Dalton and taken 3,000 quarters of iron ore, worth £300, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 6 Edw. IV, b.

There are a large number of pleadings calendared in the *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.) referring to tenements all over the parish; among other places Titeup is mentioned in 1583. Several of the cases are printed in *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.). Thus in 1516 it was complained that the abbot had pulled down 'the whole town of Selergarth,' which had fifty-two tenements, and had laid a third of it to pasture; i, 68.

⁶⁶ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220. The Askews of Marsh Grange are noteworthy because of Margaret Fell of Swarthmoor. The name is an ancient one in the district; William Ayscogh of Kirkby Ireleth occurs in 1441; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 16.

In 1586 Leonard Rawlinson alleged that William Askew of Marsh Grange had been seised of the same 'according to the laudable custom of tenant right used in the Queen's manor of Furness'; it was parcel of the possessions of the late monastery. In 1570 Askew sold the moiety which his mother Janet Askew then held to Rawlinson, and a year later sold the other moiety to him. Roger Askew, however, had entered into part

other and its front originally perforated by fourteen windows of which ten have been walled up in some recent alterations.' There are now five windows in the front of the building, each of two lights, with mullions and transoms of grey sandstone, two to the lower and middle stories and one to the top floor. The doorway has a good ornamental head of a type common in the district, but is without date or initials. Built into the attic walls are some moulded red sandstones of debased Gothic form, pointing to the existence of an older building probably on the same site. The four windows formerly in the east and west walls would also be built up shortly before 1810, at which time the building was reroofed and a parapet which then existed removed. The original red sandstone floors were boarded over or reflagged in 1885. The most remarkable feature of the building is the row of twelve chimneys⁷² referred to by Close, which extend the full length of the roof along the ridge and are set diagonally. A thick wall runs across the house from west to east, in which were originally twelve fireplaces, two for each of the front rooms and one each for the six back rooms. The wall varies in thickness from 7 ft. in the kitchen to 3 ft. 6 in. in the attics.⁷³

In 1665 George Hilton of Millwood registered his pedigree.⁷⁴

The ancient borough of **DALBOROUGH TON**⁷⁵ may have been founded before the creation of the monastery. No charter has been preserved, as might have been the case had the monks granted it. A royal charter was in 1239 obtained for a fair there on 31 October



HILTON of Millwood. Sable three annulets, two and one, argent, in chief two saltires couped of the second.

country 1641-52; *ibid.* iv, 3079. Also William Prisoe; *ibid.* v, 3194.

The will of Thomas Richardson of Roanhead occurs among the forfeited estate papers of 1717; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 172.

In 1721 Elizabeth widow of John Blundell of Millwood sold a messuage at Barrowhead to Robert Atkinson of the Manor; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 208, from 1st 5th R. of Geo. I at Preston.

⁷¹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 47. Adjoining his house was Rampside Wood, inclosed with a good hedge.

⁷² They are known locally as the Twelve Apostles.

⁷³ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 288-97, from which most of the above description is taken.

⁷⁴ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 141; *West. Furness*, 177. There is a brass (1669) at Dalton Church commemorating his only son; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xv, 49.

⁷⁵ In 1276 Thomas Skilehar, burgess of Dalton, gave the monks of Furness permission to take 100 wagon-loads of turf from his moss at Angerton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 169. As to the trade of the place, the grant of a shop in the town in 1264 is on record; *ibid.* 176. A goldsmith about the same time

and refused to give way. Roger was William's brother, and he stated in defence that their father Richard Askew, deceased, by his will made in 1551 left Marsh Grange to his wife Janet for ten years, after which it was to be divided between his two elder sons William and John. John having died without issue, Roger entered his moiety as heir to his brother. Rawlinson said that tenant-right lands were not devisable away from the son and heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. cxl, R 7; clxi, R 4; clxvi, R 7.

From the subsequent history it appears that the Askews retained one moiety of Marsh Grange. The pleadings are important as refuting a statement that has gained circulation to the effect that William Askew was a son of Anne Askew (Kyme) of Lincolnshire, who was burnt for heresy by Henry VIII in 1546.

The Rawlinsons had the other moiety. In the Civil War Robert Rawlinson of Marsh Grange, as a 'Papist in arms,' had his estate sequestered by the Parliament. He was dead in 1648; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1866; *Cal. Com. for Advancing Money*, ii, 890.

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 326.

⁶⁸ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41. *

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 44. He saved his estate by a fine of £24; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3204.

⁷⁰ James Prisoe, absent from the

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

and 1 and 2 November,⁷⁶ and in 1246 for another fair 12-14 October.⁷⁷ The burgages are mentioned from time to time, but the borough as such never seems to have acquired any independence and sank out of notice. In 1646 it was recorded that a tenant in the town of Dalton on succession or alienation paid 3s. 4d. as fine on admission for each whole burgage with its appurtenant lands, and 1s. 8d. for each half-burgage.⁷⁸ The name of burgage tenure still remains, but practically the customary freehold tenure prevails here as elsewhere in Furness.⁷⁹ For the modern township of Dalton, comprising the old town and the northern half of the parish, a local board was formed in 1873⁸⁰; this became an urban district council in 1894. There are four wards—East, with two members, Central, North and South,⁸¹ with six members each. The council has control of the cemetery, formed in 1860, and of the free library, 1900. The library building was given by Mr. Carnegie in 1905, and there are branches at Askam and Lindal. A school board was formed in 1876.⁸² The county police-station, built in 1878, contains the court-room for the district. Fairs are held on 28 April, 6 June and 23 October.⁸³

The growth of *BARROW*, now a county borough, has already been noticed.⁸⁴ The place received a charter of incorporation on 13 June 1867, and was made an independent township in 1871.⁸⁵ The bounds were afterwards altered, and the borough and civil parish in 1881 made conterminous.⁸⁶ The town is now divided into eight wards, each with an alderman and three councillors: Central, Ramsden, Hindpool, Salthouse, Newbarns, Hawcoat, Yarlside and Walney.⁸⁷ In 1885 Barrow became a Parliamentary borough, returning one member. A



BOROUGH OF BARROW.
Gules on a bend between in chief a serpent nowed and in base a stag trippant or an arrow pointing to a bee volant proper, on a chief argent on waves of the sea a steamboat proper.

commission of the peace was granted in 1890, and there are a borough police force and a fire brigade. A school board was formed in 1872. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1881; the library is accommodated in the town hall,⁸⁸ and there are technical schools, opened in 1903. A market and town hall had been built in 1866 and were afterwards purchased by the new corporation; a fish market, now used for fruit, was added in 1903, and a new cattle market in 1908. In 1869 the gas and water works were purchased from a private company.⁸⁹ The water works supply various places outside the borough, as Dalton and Ulverston. There are public baths, a park in Abbey Road and a recreation ground on Walney Island called Biggar Bank. A cemetery was opened in 1873 and infectious diseases hospitals in 1882 and 1903. The North Lonsdale Hospital, founded in 1866, is supported by subscriptions,⁹⁰ and there are other charities. A coat-of-arms was granted in 1867. Barrow was made a separate port in 1872.

ST. MARY'S, Dalton, stands on high *CHURCH* ground on the edge of a steep brow at the west end of the town, and is a handsome building of red sandstone in the style of the 14th century erected in 1885. The former church, which stood on the same site, is described by Close in 1805⁹¹ as 'a plain edifice neatly finished in the inside,' but before its demolition it had been much altered and modernized, the north side being rebuilt in 1826 and additions made in 1830. Glynn in 1833 states that the church then consisted of a chancel and nave without distinction, with north and south aisles, the latter extending 'quite to the east end,' west tower and north porch of two stories containing a plain Norman doorway.⁹² The exterior was covered with rough-cast and all the windows were new, apparently of 1830 date, and illustrations of the building shortly before its demolition show a comparatively modern-looking structure under three parallel gabled roofs of equal length and a low embattled tower.

The present building⁹³ consists of a chancel, with north organ chamber and vestry and south chapel,

was living thereabouts; *ibid.* A toll of 4d. per horse-load was claimed by the abbot for goods brought to the fair; *ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 243.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 295. This grant was probably in substitution for the former, though this is not stated; *Furness Couch*, i, 191.

⁷⁸ *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), 181.

⁷⁹ Information of Mr. S. Hart Jackson, steward of the manor.

⁸⁰ The separation from Barrow was by an Act of 1871; 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 61. The district was settled in 1872 and the local board created the following year; *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 1872; 26 Aug. 1873. The district was extended by 41 & 42 Vict. cap. 37.

⁸¹ There were at first three wards, but East has been divided, the two parts being called East and Central.

⁸² *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June 1876.

⁸³ The October fair proclamation is printed in *Pal. Note-bk.* iv, 13; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 7), xii, 445.

⁸⁴ The legal name of the borough is Barrow-in-Furness. In 1836 Barrow was 'the principal port of Furness for the exportation of iron ore' and was also 'visited for sea-bathing'; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 666.

The place, as Barrai, is named as a grange of the abbey in 1190; *Furness Couch*, iii, 661. In a charter of 1433 the Abbot of Furness gave to William Harrington lord of Aldingham and Margaret his wife a right of way from the castle of Gleaston through Dalton to Barrow on foot and with all manner of carriages and horses; *Depu. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 170. The year 11 Henry IV should be corrected to Henry VI, as in *Furness Couch*, iii, p. lii; note by Mr. Gavthorpe.

⁸⁵ See note 80. A board of guardians was constituted in 1876; *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Apr. The original bounds are given by J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 42.

⁸⁶ 44 & 45 Vict. cap. 121, amending earlier Acts. The first extension of the borough was in 1872, Walney and the smaller islands being then included; the second, in 1875, added a part of Yarlside; and the third, in 1881, added another part, viz. the chapelry of Rampside. For this and other information the editors are indebted to the Town Clerk, Mr. L. Hewlett.

⁸⁷ The first council consisted of the mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors elected by the borough as a whole.

The division into eight wards was made in 1875; *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Sept.

⁸⁸ The museum, founded in 1905, is also at the town hall.

⁸⁹ The gas works were established in 1861 and transferred to the Furness Gas and Water Co. in 1864.

⁹⁰ The hospital has an endowment of £2 15s. 8d. from a bequest by John Richardson in 1895. It was founded as St. George's Hospital in a private house by the Rev. T. S. Barrett, vicar of St. George's; in 1870 the work was taken over by a committee, the name being changed to North Lonsdale Hospital, and in 1875 new premises were secured; J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 313.

⁹¹ Supplement to *West's Antiq. of Furness*. Close further adds that a 'gallery over the communion table contains a small handsome organ purchased by a subscription of the parish in 1789.'

⁹² Canon Raines (*Notes to Gastrell's Notitia*, Chet. Soc. xxii, 512) in 1850 refers to the 'early Norman arch of the north door rudely ornamented by figures and arched bands.' This arch no longer exists.

⁹³ Designed by Paley & Austin of Lancaster.

nave of five bays with north and south aisles, lofty west tower, and north and south porches at the west end. The interior is lined with red sandstone, and is a good example of modern Gothic work. Some of the windows of the former building are retained in the south side of the quire setting a smaller scale to the morning chapel, which is under a low lean-to roof separate from the lofty gabled roof of the nave aisle.

The font is a relic of the old church, and is of late 15th or early 16th-century date, octagonal in shape and of red sandstone. It is very much weathered, and has two blank shields with quatrefoils above on each face, except on the east side, where there is a larger single shield with the arms of Furness Abbey. A number of mural tablets from the old church have also been preserved, including an inscribed brass plate at the west end of the north aisle to George Hilton (d. 1669) and one in the chancel to the Rev. W. Lodge, vicar (d. 1756).

There are a few fragments of old glass, probably of 16th-century date, in the north porch.

The churchyard is principally on the south and east sides, the ground falling towards the south. The road passes close to the building on the north, and the principal entrance to the churchyard from the town is at the north-east corner, close to which is an octagonal sundial shaft on a square base with three steps, probably used as a mounting block. The plate is broken and half is missing, but it is apparently of 18th-century date. On the south side is the grave of George Romney.

There is a ring of six bells⁹⁴ by John Warner & Sons, 1866.

The plate consists of a chalice and cover paten of 1570-1, with the date 1571 engraved on the button of the paten; a chalice and cover paten of 1716-17, the chalice inscribed 'Dalton 1717,' and the paten with the maker's mark of James Smith; a paten of 1819-20 given in 1820 by Mr. William Atkinson of Dalton; a chalice of 1846-7 inscribed 'Vir Reverendus Joannes Baldwin A.M. Ecclesiae de Dalton hoc Poculum in Coenae Dominicae celebratione utendum D. D. A.D. 1848'; a flagon of

1843-4 inscribed 'Ecclesiae de Dalton in agro Furnescensi hoc Cœnophorum D. D. Vir Reverendus Joannes Baldwin A.M. Coll. Chr. Cant.: olim Socius A.D. 1844'; and a paten of 1868-9, 'presented to the Parish Church of Dalton by Wm. Baldwin esq. A.D. 1868.' There is also a rat-tailed spoon of 1728-9, 'The gift of E. Morgan to Dalton Parish Church. Vicarage, Easter, 1888.'⁹⁵

The registers begin in 1565. The tithe maps are in the vicar's custody.

The remains of St. Helen's Chapel near Furness Abbey have been turned into a cottage, and the only architectural feature left is a built-up pointed window of 14th-century date in the end wall. It is of two lights with the mullion bifurcating in the head, but the lights are uncusped and there is no hood mould.^{95a}

The church of Dalton was from the first record of it in the hands of the monks of Furness.⁹⁶ It was formally appropriated in 1228 and a vicarage was ordained.⁹⁷ Accordingly in 1291, while the rectory



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DALTON-IN-FURNESS

was estimated as worth only 12 marks a year, the vicar had the regulated stipend of 15 marks; after the destruction made by the Scots in 1322 the rectory estimate was reduced to 40s., and the vicarage was excused altogether on account of its poverty.⁹⁸ In 1341 the ninth of the sheaves, wool, &c., was returned as 6 marks; the glebe was in addition worth 1 mark, and the destruction by the Scots accounted for the remainder of the decline—5 marks.⁹⁹ A

⁹⁴ For a pre-Reformation bell formerly at Dalton see *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club* xvii, 215. The old bells were melted down in 1865 and the records relating to them were burnt in the Cripplegate fire of 1897.

⁹⁵ From about 1867 to 1900 the 1571 chalice and the 1717 cover paten were missing. In 1894 they came into the possession of Mr. W. E. Whiteside and were restored by him to the church in 1900.

^{95a} St. Ellen's garths, Furness Abbey, occur in the grant of the site in 1607; *Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xix.*

There is an illustration in *Furness Lore*, 37 (*Barrow Naturalists' Field Club*, 1900).

⁹⁶ No church is named in the foundation charter of 1127, but Dalton Church occurs in a confirmation by Celestine III in 1195; *B.M. Harl. Chart.* 83 A 22. The pope ordered that fit priests should be appointed to minister in the church and have cure of souls, in subordination to the bishop; *Furness Couch.* (*Chet. Soc.*), iii, 643. Shortly afterwards the Archdeacon of Richmond made an ordination accordingly; the vicars were to be presented to him and were to have all the revenues except the tithe of corn; *ibid.* 644. A later decree fixed the vicar's stipend at 15 marks; *ibid.* 645.

On the other hand, it should be noticed

that to a deed earlier than 1195 one of the witnesses was Gilbert the parson of Dalton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 181. This may be for Gilbert de Dalton, the parson.

⁹⁷ Disputes arose between the vicar and the abbey and the pope intervened about 1219; *Furness Couch.* 648. In 1225 the vicar made an agreement, renouncing part of his claim (*ibid.* 651), and in 1228 the Archbishop of York made his final decree, by which the vicar in future was to have 15 marks a year; *ibid.* 653.

⁹⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (*Rec. Com.*), 328.

⁹⁹ *Inq. Nonarum* (*Rec. Com.*), 36.

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fresh ordination of the vicarage was made in 1423 by which the vicar was allowed the vicarage-house, the churchyard, tithes of bread and ale, the candles offered at Candlemas, and a yearly pension from the abbey of £17 6s. 8d. The vicar was bound to reside and provide for all the services of the church and pastoral offices. Nothing is mentioned concerning chapels of ease. The abbot had all the tithes and other revenues of the church, and was bound to maintain the chancel and pay all civil and ecclesiastical charges.¹⁰⁰ In 1527 the rectory was said to be worth £40 a year¹⁰¹; in 1535 it was valued at £33 4s. 4d.,¹⁰² and the vicarage at £17 6s. 8d., in which sum the house and garden were included as worth 13s. 4d.¹⁰³

At the suppression of the abbey Roger Peel, the

abbot, in consideration of his exertions in securing the surrender of it to the king, was rewarded with the rectory of Dalton.¹⁰⁴ At his death in 1541¹⁰⁵ the rectory was treated as a lay fee, being sold in 1610 to Joseph Hudleston,¹⁰⁶ and a vicar was appointed to be paid out of the rectory; his stipend was fixed in 1577 at the old amount, £17 6s. 8d.¹⁰⁷ The rectory was acquired by the owner of Furness Abbey, and has descended with it.¹⁰⁸ The advowson of the vicarage was retained by the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaster, but was in 1872, by an exchange, granted to the Bishop of Carlisle, the present patron.¹⁰⁹ The value of the benefice has greatly augmented,¹¹⁰ the net income being now £334 a year,¹¹¹ while the district in the direct care of the vicar has been reduced to small proportions.

The following have been vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1200	William de Norhamton ¹¹²	—	—
—	Andrew ¹¹³	—	—
1243	Robert de Wath ¹¹⁴	Furness Abbey	d. Andrew
oc. 1309	William de Cockerham ¹¹⁵	—	—
oc. 1359	John Sharp ¹¹⁶	—	—
12 Jan. 1369–70	Thomas Hansey ¹¹⁷	Furness Abbey	—
—	William Golding	—	—
5 Oct. 1376	John Sharp ¹¹⁸	Furness Abbey	exch. W. Golding
oc. 1423	Richard Spofforth ¹¹⁹	—	—
1 Mar. 1450–1	Robert Harrington ¹²⁰	Furness Abbey	d. R. Spofforth
c. 1535	Roger Walker ¹²¹	—	—
1551	Roland Wright ¹²²	—	—
5 Jan. 1558–9	Thomas Besbrowne ¹²³	The Crown	d. last incumbent
17 Feb. 1573–4	James Leece ¹²⁴	„	d. T. Besbrowne
29 Apr. 1577	Richard Gardner ¹²⁵	—	—
9 June 1617	William Bowett, B.A. ¹²⁶	The Crown	d. last incumbent
26 Mar. 1631	Richard Tomlinson ¹²⁷	„	—
12 Aug. 1663	Anthony Turner	„	—

¹⁰⁰ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 132–5.

¹⁰¹ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15.

¹⁰² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 270. The tithes of barley and oats (no wheat named) were worth £13 18s. 8d.; other tithes, £5 19s.; offerings, &c., £13 6s. 8d. Out of this gr. was paid to the Archdeacon of Richmond.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 272.

¹⁰⁴ West, op. cit. 112. He expressed his intention of residing at Dalton; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xiii, 22, 583.

¹⁰⁵ The inventory of Roger Peel, parson of Dalton, 1541, was proved before Christopher Bolton, dean of Furness. The effects were worth £87; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 21.

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxviii—to Francis Morrice, &c.; West, op. cit. 138.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.* 136, 139.

¹⁰⁸ The rectory was acquired by John Preston, for in 1650 the whole parish was 'impropriate to the heirs of Sir John Preston deceased, a papist delinquent,' whose estates had been sequestered; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 136.

¹⁰⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 1872.

¹¹⁰ In 1650 the vicar had no fixed income beyond the £17 6s. 8d., and that had not been paid since the beginning of the war; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 137. The minister then depended on 'the benevolence of the people there residing.' An augmentation of £50 was ordered in 1659; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 299.

Bishop Gastrell records no augmentation in 1717 except £2 from surplice fees; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 511. There were then four churchwardens, one for each division.

¹¹¹ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

¹¹² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 363, 365; *Furness Couch.* iii, 648, 651, 653 (1228). He was apparently the first vicar, and appointed in accordance with Pope Celestine's ruling.

¹¹³ *Ibid.* 654.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* A modification of the stipend was made; Robert was to have the house in which Andrew had lived and the whole of the altarage, rendering 3 marks a year to the abbey. Robert de Wath was still vicar in 1272 (*ibid.* ii, 446), and is no doubt the Sir Robert who was vicar in 1277; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 168.

¹¹⁵ *Furness Couch.* i, 44, &c.; ii, 303 (1309), 308 (1330).

¹¹⁶ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212; the date is doubtful.

¹¹⁷ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 389.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*; he exchanged with Golding the rectory of Whittingham (now Whicham). He is named as vicar in 1380–4 (*Furness Couch.* ii, 279–87), and was still there in 1391; *Shireburne Abstract Bk.*

¹¹⁹ West, op. cit. 132 (1423); *Furness Couch.* iii, 699.

¹²⁰ Raines MSS. xxii, 377. There seems to have been an inquiry as to the patronage by the Dean of Furness (John Woodhouse) and the rector of Aldingham. Robert Harrington as vicar

occurs in 1461; *Corpus Christi Guild* (Surt. Soc.), 62.

¹²¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 272. His name occurs in the visitation list of 1548. In 1536–7 he was examined and gave evidence as to the conduct of the monks of Furness in respect of the Northern Rebellion and other matters; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xii (1), 841 (2).

¹²² First-fruits were compounded for on 26 Nov. 1551; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 408. The name is given as Reginald Wright in the visitation list of 1554. For the church goods in 1552 see *Chetham Misc.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 22. The parish owed £13 6s. 8d. for one of the bells.

¹²³ Act Bks. at Chester.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*

¹²⁵ The date is from Henry Pennant's MS. Acct. Bk. Gardner was 'no preacher' in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

¹²⁶ Act Bks. at Chester. The Inst. Bks. P.R.O. begin at this time; the Lancashire entries are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

¹²⁷ Act Bks. at Chester. On the establishment of a presbytery objection was taken by the other ministers to the incumbency of Richard Tomlinson on the ground of 'several gross scandals proved against him'; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. He appears to have refuted the charges or made a due submission, for he was still vicar in 1649 and 1650, and an order was made that the arrears of his salary

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
4 Sept. 1707 . . .	William Lodge, B.A.	The Crown	d. A. Turner
23 June 1756 . . .	John Walker	"	d. W. Lodge
2 Aug. 1772 . . .	Christopher Couperthwaite	"	d. J. Walker
5 July 1823 . . .	Joseph Thompson Kirkbank, M.A. ¹²⁸	"	d. C. Couperthwaite
1849 . . .	James Morrison Morgan	"	d. J. T. Kirkbank
1898 . . .	Frank Byard, M.A. ¹²⁹	Bishop of Carlisle	d. J. M. Morgan
28 Nov. 1905 . . .	John Grainge Leonard, M.A. ¹³⁰	"	res. F. Byard

In addition to the abbey and parish churches the monks appear to have provided other chapels, the originals of those at Walney, Ireleth and Rampside,¹³¹ so that four priests would be required for the service of the parish. No endowed chantry is known. The visitation list of 1548 contains five names; those of 1554 and 1562 three each.¹³² After this time it is probable that any regular ministrations ceased at the three chapels, for there was no maintenance,¹³³ and even in 1650 there was no minister in the parish except the vicar, Walney having apparently a 'reader' paid by the inhabitants.¹³⁴ There appear to have been curate-schoolmasters usually at Ireleth and Walney.^{134a} In 1717 two of the chapels seem to have had resident curates. At Ireleth, where the people paid £3, the only settled maintenance, the curate, chosen by them, was also schoolmaster; at Walney the inhabitants had 'time out of mind' paid £9 14s. by a tax of 13½d. on each tenement; at Rampside too the inhabitants had 'time out of mind' taxed themselves to provide £8 3s. 4d., and a curate nominated by the vicar and the people taught some children freely, though there was no school.¹³⁵ The school at Ireleth was founded in 1612 and that at Dalton in 1622.¹³⁶

In 1699 the church seems to have been decently furnished; the stone font had a cover, and the communion table its carpet and linen cloth; there was 'a large communion cup of silver with a cover, and one large flagon of pewter.' The vicarage-house was in good repair; the minister had lately built it. In 1702 there were four schools—at Dalton, Ireleth, Rampside and Walney. In 1717 the vicar celebrated the Lord's Supper every month; the three chapels were supplied by curates nominated by the vicar, prayers being read every Sunday and sermons preached once a quarter. In 1793 a 'small parochial library' is mentioned.¹³⁷

should be paid to him; *ibid.* 69. He appears to have had great difficulty in obtaining his dues, the people on one occasion pursuing the sheriff's officers for 8 miles, and in 1653 he complained that he was £400 in arrears and brought to extreme poverty; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1903-4.

¹²⁸ Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1819; Foster, *Alumni*.

¹²⁹ Educated at Clare Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1892. Vicar of Stanwix 1905.

¹³⁰ Educated at Durham; M.A. Mr. Leonard was previously incumbent of Ireleth.

¹³¹ They are not mentioned in the documents connected with the suppression of the abbey. Walney existed in 1577 and Ireleth was built in 1608. In 1650 the latter chapel was stated to have been built for a school only. The incumbent of the chapel was also schoolmaster down to 1859.

¹³² The two assistants in 1562 had appeared at the 1548 and 1554 visitations.

¹³³ The Bishop of Chester at one time forbade the use of Giles Brownrigge's schoolroom at Ireleth for a chapel, but in 1637 withdrew his opposition on the people promising to raise £10 a year towards a minister's maintenance and undertaking to make the building more suitable; *End. Char. Rep.* for Dalton, 1901.

¹³⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 137. Walney chapel had only 6s. 6d. a year.

^{134a} In the Bishop of Chester's visitation list of 1674 the vicar of Dalton and the curate of Ireleth (Christopher Rawlings) are named. In that of 1691 Thomas Thomson appears as schoolmaster of Walney 1662, ordained deacon the same year and appointed to the curacy in 1671. Hugh Hunter (deacon 1677) was appointed to the curacy and schoolmastership of Ireleth in 1689. Thus in 1691 there were the vicar and two deacons ministering in the parish; the schoolmaster at Dalton was a layman. For the curates of Ireleth 1671-1791 see Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 409.

The affairs of the parish were managed by the Twenty-four, i.e. the sidesmen.

More recently, under the new conditions of secular life shown by the rise of Barrow, the ecclesiastical conditions have changed also. Dalton parish church has two chapels of ease—St. Margaret's, Ulverston Road, 1904,¹³⁸ and St. Barnabas, Newton, 1900. St. Mary's, Ireleth, rebuilt on a new site in 1865, had a district assigned to it in 1874¹³⁹; the incumbents are presented by the vicar of Dalton. St. Peter's, Lindal, built in 1885, is in the gift of five trustees.¹⁴⁰

Within the borough of Barrow the old chapel of St. Michael at Rampside did not have an independent parish granted to it until 1887; the vicar of Dalton is patron. The present church was built in 1840 and a porch and vestry added 1866. The previous chapel is supposed to have been erected in 1621, the date being found on a stone when the building was pulled down.^{140a} The bell is by Luke Ashton of Wigan, and is inscribed 'The gift of Iohn Gardner to St. Michall's Chappell Sep^r 26th 1739.' In the town proper the first place of worship for the Church of England was a school at Newbarns, built in 1843.¹⁴¹ St. George's, at the south-east end, was built in 1861, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Carlisle. It has been attached to the archdeaconry of Furness, the archdeacon being its vicar, and the vestry contains a library open to the clergy of the archdeaconry.¹⁴² St. James's, at the other end of the town, followed in 1867; it is in the gift of trustees.¹⁴³ In 1877 districts were assigned to four new churches built at that time, and named after the Evangelists¹⁴⁴; trustees present to these—St. John's, Barrow Island; St. Luke's, Salthouse Road, with a chapel of ease called St. Andrew's, and another at Roose, St. Perran's; St. Mark's, Rawlinson Street, with a mission room (1897); and St. Matthew's, Harrogate Street. At Newbarns St. Paul's had a

¹³⁵ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 514-17.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ Churchwardens' presentments at the visitations.

¹³⁸ It was first begun as an iron church in 1872.

¹³⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 15 May 1874.

¹⁴⁰ The district was assigned in 1872; *ibid.* 13 Aug. Before the church was built service was conducted in the school-room.

^{140a} *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 116. Close, however, writing about 1810, says: 'The chapel of Rampside exhibits some features of ancient architecture in the door which is a pointed arch, and has been opposed by a similar door on the north side'; *ibid.*

¹⁴¹ It was pulled down in 1877. For this and other information about the churches see *Ch. Congress Guide*, 1906.

¹⁴² For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 1861.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 1867.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 1877.

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district assigned to it in 1869.¹⁴⁵ The old chapel of St. Mary on Walney Island was rebuilt in 1853, and became a parish church in 1899; a new and larger building has recently been erected to replace it. There is a chapel of ease at Biggar.

Barrow gives a title to the suffragan or assistant Bishop of Carlisle, appointed in 1889.¹⁴⁶ The Church Congress was held there in 1906.¹⁴⁷

In 1872 there was a branch of the Free Church of England at Barrow; it still meets in the Temperance Hall.

The Presbyterian Church of England had a lecture hall in Barrow in 1868; Trinity Church succeeded in 1875.¹⁴⁸ There is also a meeting-place at Vickers-town (1902). The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists formerly met at Dalton, and built a chapel in Barrow in 1863.¹⁴⁹

English Methodism secured a hold at Dalton by 1823, when a chapel was built in Skelgate, replaced by that in Wellington Street in 1860.¹⁵⁰ In addition the Primitive Methodists (1868) and Bible Christians (United Methodist Church) have now chapels there.¹⁵¹ The same three branches have chapels at Askam, built about 1875-80, and the Wesleyan Methodists are represented also at Lindal, Marton and Newton. In Barrow town the Wesleyans opened their first church in 1862, having previously occupied a room in Church Street; they have now six, the latest being a large one in Abbey Road, built in 1899; and there is another in Vickerstown (1905). There are mission rooms at Hawcoat and Piel. The Primitive Methodists have three chapels, the first built in 1866; and the United Methodist Church three, viz. the Bible Christians in Roose Road (1877), the Free Church (1895), the New Connexion in Barrow (1875).¹⁵²

Congregationalism at Dalton is comparatively recent, originating from Ulverston in 1867; a chapel was opened there in 1869.¹⁵³ At Barrow a chapel in Hindpool Road was opened in 1857, replaced by a larger one in 1862-3.¹⁵⁴ Ten years later services in the old town hall led to the erection of a school-church in Ainslie Street, opened in 1877,¹⁵⁵ and this has been followed by Emmanuel Church. There is a mission room at Vickerstown.

The Baptists have churches at Dalton (1868-73), Askam and Barrow.¹⁵⁶ The other places of worship include those for the Plymouth Brethren at Dalton, 'Christians' at Lindal, and for the Salvation Army, the 'Church of Christ,' and Catholic Apostolic (or Irvingite) Church at Barrow. In this town also are

a Gospel hall and meeting-places for the Sailors' Home and Mission.

The Society of Friends has an ancient interest in the parish, the families of Askew and Lower of Marsh Grange being connected with it through the Fells of Swarthmoor.¹⁵⁷ George Fox preached in the district in 1652, and Thomas Lawson, the minister of Rampside,¹⁵⁸ above-mentioned, was one of his adherents. The Society does not seem to have had any meeting-place nearer than Swarthmoor.

No records seem to have been preserved of those, if any, who remained faithful to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation.¹⁵⁹ Some revival took place under the Prestons; in 1629 it was reported that 'Mr. Preston of the Manor hath two priests at his house, viz., Michitt and Sefton,'^{159a} and Fr. Hudleston, a Benedictine, is said to have ministered there about 1640.¹⁶⁰ After the Restoration the Jesuits had charge, one of them (Anderton) being searched for at the time of the Oates Plot.¹⁶¹ The story of another at the time of the Revolution may be recited:—

In December last the house in which Fr. Clement Smith lived was beset by a mob of nearly 300 men out of whose hands he managed to escape through the special providence of God. . . . He passed that night in a little hut. At daybreak however he betook himself to the woods, where he remained fasting the whole of that day, suffering much from intense frost and the snow which covered the ground. Night coming on the people of the neighbourhood refused through fear, or from the reviving hatred towards Catholics, to allow him to take shelter in their barns or hovels. Compelled therefore to seek some other place of refuge for the night he crept into a little deserted hut, and at early dawn next morning betook himself again to the woods, his pursuers still following close upon his track. . . . Frequently in the darkness of the night he was obliged to cross on foot through fords or passes rendered exceedingly dangerous by reason of the ebb tide, so that even travellers on horseback were unable to make the passage by daylight without considerable risk of life.¹⁶² . . . For three months he was compelled to lie so closely hidden that he was unable even to pace about his room, nor durst he for a whole year together use either fire or candle, lest he should be betrayed by the light. Indeed for the space of two years he was unable to leave the house where he was charitably harboured.¹⁶³

The later seat of the mission was Titeup Hall, north of Dalton, one of the farms given by Sir Thomas Preston for the benefit of the Jesuits. Here lived Fr. Thomas West, *vere* Daniel, the author of *The Antiquities of Furness*, published in 1774, and of a *Guide to the Lakes*, first issued in 1778 and frequently republished. He was of Scottish origin, born in 1720, and for some time acted as a commercial traveller. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1751, and was sent on the mission about 1770, labouring

¹⁴⁵ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 1869.

¹⁴⁶ Henry Ware, D.D., appointed in 1889, was succeeded by Campbell West Watson in 1909.

¹⁴⁷ A Free Church Conference took place at Barrow the following year, 1907.

¹⁴⁸ J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 307. The cause originated in 1865 with the United Presbyterians.

¹⁴⁹ This has ceased to exist.

¹⁵⁰ J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 163.

¹⁵¹ For the Primitive Methodist chapel see *End. Char. Rep.* for Dalton, 1901, p. 23. Before 1868 they used the old chapel in Skelgate. The Bible Christians' chapel dates from 1873; Richardson, *loc. cit.*

¹⁵² A New Connexion chapel at North Scale has been acquired for the Church of England.

¹⁵³ Nightingale, *Lanes. Nonconf.* i, 267.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 271.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 272.

¹⁵⁶ At Barrow their meetings began in a private house in 1864, and a church was formed in the following year. A schoolroom was then used for service, till in 1873 the church in Abbey Road was opened; J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 309. There is a mission-room (1899) on Barrow Island. The Particular Baptists also had a preaching-room in Church Street in 1872.

¹⁵⁷ J. Richardson, *op. cit.* ii, 151-6.

¹⁵⁸ Fox, *Journ.* (ed. 1852), i, 127, 136. He preached at the churches of Rampside, Walney and Dalton after 'the priest' had finished. At his second visit to Cocken and Walney he met with violent opposition, the people assembling to beat and kill him.

¹⁵⁹ An informer in 1590 gave the queen's

ministers warning that some gentlemen kept a fly boat near Piel to convey priests to and from Scotland and Ireland. He added: 'There is one Richard Bardsey, an old man who is kept about Furness. He came lately from the Pope and is a seminary priest; ver(ily) thought he was brother to one old Bardsey of Furness who was a great papist, &c.'; *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 180-1.

^{159a} Foley, *Rec. S. J.* iv, 535, citing S. P. Dom. Chas. I, cli, 13.

¹⁶⁰ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 125.

¹⁶¹ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 356.

¹⁶² This seems to refer to the passage of the Leven sands.

¹⁶³ Foley, *loc. cit.* The authority cited is the 'Annual Letters of 1638,' but some of the events appear to belong to a later time. Clement Smith died at Bardsea Hall in 1695; Urswick Reg.

in 1773 in Furness (after the suppression of the order) and then at Sizergh, where he died in 1779.¹⁶⁴ He was much esteemed by the people of the district, and Lord George Cavendish, then owner of the Abbey, is said to have offered him the use of a 'crypt' there for the accommodation of the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood; but, however tempting it must have been, he was not able to accept it.¹⁶⁵ The seat of the mission was removed to Ulverston in 1779, and Titeup was afterwards sold.¹⁶⁶ Returns made to the Bishops of Chester show that in the whole parish there were only seven 'Papists' in 1717 and twenty-three in 1767.¹⁶⁷

A new beginning was made when Barrow was growing to a port. About 1858 the priest at Ulverston said mass occasionally in rooms of private dwellings, and from 1865 a large room over a shop was used till St. Mary's, Duke Street, was opened in 1867. Ten years later St. Patrick's mission was begun on Barrow Island; the school-chapel was enlarged in 1885, and a resident priest took charge in 1900. In 1902 the Sacred Heart school-chapel was opened in Roose Road. At Dalton itself the school-chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, opened in 1879, became an independent mission in 1893, and an attempt has been made from 1896 to establish a mission of the Holy Family at Askam, mass being said once a month in the public school. At Barrow is a house of Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, who teach in the schools.¹⁶⁸

The Jews had for a time a synagogue in Barrow. There are meeting-places for Spiritualists.

For the old schools at Dalton and

CHARITIES Ireleth the endowments amount to £81 a year, and for religious purposes £46 a year is available. Official inquiries into the charities were made in 1819 and 1900, and the report of the latter, issued in 1901, contains a reprint of the earlier report. The great benefaction is that known as the Billincoat Charity, founded by Richard Gaitskill (1626) and Sir Thomas Preston (1674), which now yields £331 13s., applicable under schemes made in 1825 and 1899 as to a moiety for the benefit of the poor, as to a fourth part for apprenticing boys and giving marriage portions to poor girls, and as to the other fourth for pensions. The whole parish, including Barrow, shares in it. Richard Gaitskill's endowment consisted of land at Newbiggin in Hutton Roof and a little house at Bowbridge in Dalton; this last was to be given to the use of three poor people, and was known as the Bowbridge Hospital till at last it fell down, and the land was sold in 1804. The Newbiggin estate was sold in 1792 and the money invested in the purchase of a moiety of the estate at Billincoat (or Billincote), from which the charity derives its name. The other moiety was purchased with £650 given for the use of the poor by Sir Thomas Preston of the Manor. The charity appears to have been in danger in 1819, but was secured to the poor by means of the inquiry. At that time Billincoat

was let at a low rent to the master of the poor-house, which was built on the estate, on condition that he charged for the paupers there at no more than £3 per head. Of the rent about £26 was distributed to the poor, and the remainder given to the rates. A scheme was made by the Court of Chancery in 1825, which was varied in 1899 by a modification of the governing body. Part of the land was sold to Sir James Ramsden in 1873 for £4,200, which was invested in consols; for the remainder a customary rent of £2 11s. 2d. is paid to the Duke of Buccleuch, and a 'greenhew rent' of 4d. The money for the poor is distributed half-yearly to thirty-six 'pensioners,' who receive £1 to £5 each. The use of the apprenticeship and marriage-portion fund is unsatisfactory.¹⁶⁹ The fourth part applicable to pensions, in lieu of the old Hospital, is divided among three aged persons.

John Preston's charity failed about 1810, as explained in the account of Urswick. Gabriel Fell in 1638 left 10s. a year to the poor of Dalton; it was to be distributed at his house door each Christmas Eve. The money is now paid by the Furness Railway Company, which owns the land, and is on Easter Monday given by the churchwarden to twenty poor widows who have attended church. One Robert Sudgener left £10 for the poor of the bierleys of Above Town, Hawcoat and Yarlside, but this has been lost long since. William Matson about 1760 left 20s. a year, half for the vicar for a sermon on Whit Monday and half for poor people of Above Town bierley who 'should resort to the church and receive the sacrament.' William Atkinson in 1819 left £50, half the interest for the vicar, who was to preach a sermon on Easter Monday, and half for bread to poor housekeepers of Dalton Town attending service on that day. The two charities are now administered together, bread being given on Easter Monday. No inquiry is made as to the religious beliefs of the recipients, nor are they now required to take the sacrament.

George Banks Ashburner of Elliscales in 1873 bequeathed £300 for the poor of Dalton (excluding Barrow), to be distributed on Easter Monday in money or bread. The gross income is £8 12s. 4d., and it is given in sums of 10s. each. Ellen Robinson in 1855 left £100 for the poor at Christmas; by Chancery proceedings the estate was much reduced, and only £25 9s. 8d. was received. A distribution was made in 1877, but the fund has entirely disappeared without record.

The Town field at Dalton has long been held for the use of the parish, the records going back to 1737, and the yearly rent of it—£12—is applied in relief of the rates.

The town of Barrow has no special endowments. For the poor of Walney a small fund of unknown origin exists; the capital is only £6, and the interest, 1s. 9d. a year, is applicable in moiety to the hamlets of Northscale and Biggar.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁴ Foley, op. cit. vii, 192; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 15; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶⁵ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 47, citing papers at Hornby Chapel.

¹⁶⁶ Foley, op. cit. v, 354, 359.

¹⁶⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 219. 'John West' was the priest in 1767—perhaps the same as Thomas West.

¹⁶⁸ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1890-1 and later.

¹⁶⁹ The apprenticeship system is almost

obsolete, and the marriage portions given are too small to be of service to the recipients.

¹⁷⁰ The interest is allowed to accumulate for several years and then given in money.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

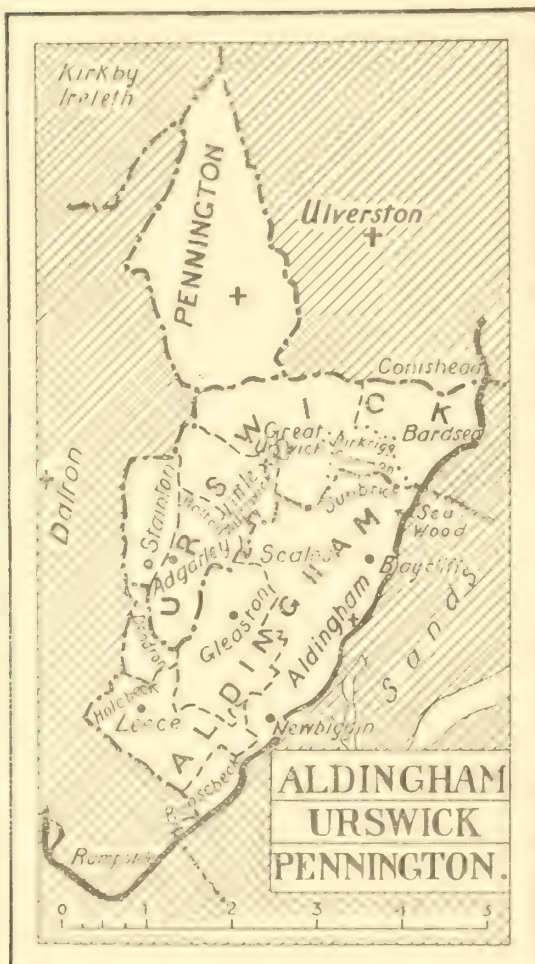
ALDINGHAM

Aldingham, Dom. Bk. Belleclive, 1212; Beleclyve, 1277; Beleclyf or Beleclyff, 1418. Dene, Dom. Bk. Glassertun, Dom. Bk.; Gleston, 1363. Hert, Dom. Bk. Lies, Dom. Bk. Scales, 1277.

This parish, composed of a single township of the same name, occupies a pleasant position on the south-east side of Low Furness overlooking Morecambe Bay. The surface is undulating, being highest in the north, where 400 ft. above sea level is attained on the border of Birkrigg; in the northern half also at

Formerly a number of the hamlets appear to have been considered townships,¹ and in 1717 Bishop Gastrell enumerated eleven, arranged in four quarters, viz. (1) Aldingham, Baycliff, Sunbrick and half of Scales; (2) Roosebeck, Newbiggin, Colt Park and Mote; (3) Leece and Dendron; (4) Gleaston and half of Scales.² Three main subdivisions are still recognized: Aldingham proper, Gleaston and Leece with Dendron. The first of these occupies the whole coast line from Sunbrick and Sea Wood³ at the northern end to Roosebeck⁴ at the south. The hamlet of Aldingham, with the parish church, is near the centre, on the shore, Baycliff, formerly Belcliff, is about a mile to the north, Scales a mile and a half inland to the north-west, and Newbiggin about two miles south-west. Halfway between Aldingham Church and Newbiggin lies the ancient mound called the Mote Hill, with Colt Park on its western side. The area of this part is 2,463 acres. There are a number of wooded places, for trees grow well on the sheltered coast. Fine views are obtained over the bay. Gleaston occupies a central position to the west, having an area of 1,055 acres; the ruins of the castle stand alone, a mile and a half from the parish church,⁵ and the village or hamlet is a little way off to the south. Leece occupies the southern end of the parish, with Dendron, 245½ acres, rising and projecting north to separate Gleaston from Dalton. The village of Leece stands near the centre of Leece proper, around a little tarn, and has Old Holebeck in the western corner; the area, including Dendron, is 1,156½ acres. Thus the whole parish measures 4,674½ acres.⁶ Birkrigg, at the northern end, between Sunbrick, Bardsea and Great Urswick, is common to the parishes of Aldingham and Urswick. It rises to a height of over 400 ft. above the sea, and measures 276 acres. From the top there is a fine view over Furness and the country to the east.

There is little to be said of the history of the place. The local tradition tells of an extension of the land eastward washed away by some ancient encroachment of Morecambe Bay, the church thus becoming stationed on the edge of the sea, instead of being near the centre of the land.⁷ On Birkrigg there are a small circle and two camps called Foula and Appleby Slack; there are also traces of ancient defensive works near the church.⁸ The lords of Gleaston were formerly among the great men of the district, and, being summoned to Parliament as barons, had a direct voice in the affairs of England in the middle ages; they also fought abroad in the wars with France and at home on the Yorkist side. With their removal and eventual forfeiture the parish was left with none but yeoman inhabitants, whose quiet and useful lives call for no special notice.



the coast it rises steeply from the sea, 200 ft. being attained a quarter to half a mile from the shore. The southern end is flat and low near the shore, but to the north-west, on the border of Dalton, rises to 214 ft. above sea level at Scarbarrow. The two portions are known as Upper and Lower Aldingham.

¹ From the 'Inq. Nonarum' of 1341 it appears that two townships were then known—Aldingham and Leece; *op. cit.* (Rec. Com.), 36.

² *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 494.

³ The manor courts were formerly held at Seawood.

⁴ A curious discovery was made in 1870 at Roosebeck, seven human skeletons

being found arranged in two orderly rows; Richardson, *Furness, Past and Present*, ii, 17. A stone celt was found near them.

⁵ The site was 'remarkable also for a perennial spring of excellent water'; West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), p. xxv. It was called Mikel Well, or Michael's Well; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 20.

⁶ 4,712 acres, including 5 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 730 acres of tidal water and 5,826 acres of foreshore. ⁷ West, *op. cit.* 218.

⁸ *F.C.H. Lancs.* i, 245. For the Mote Hill and moat see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 409; *Furness Lore*, 119; W. G. Collingwood in the *Antiquary*, July 1909.

To the county lay of 1624 Aldingham had to contribute £3 os. 7d. and Leece £3 3s. 9½d., when the hundred of Lonsdale raised £100.⁹

A fulling mill is named in one of the Harrington inquisitions.¹⁰ There is some stone quarrying, but the chief industry is agriculture. Wheat, oats and turnips are grown. The soil is gravelly, overlying limestone, and the land is at present occupied thus:—arable, 1,479 acres; permanent grass, 2,828 acres; and 61 acres of woods and plantations.^{10a} At Birkrigg there were copper mines. Cockles are found on the sands, and Baycliff is a fishing village. The population was 1,072 in 1901. There is a parish council of seven members.

Aldingham Hall is a modern residence near the church; it does not represent the old hall of the lords of the manor.

There is no railway. The principal road is one from Barrow to Ulverston, through the centre of the township. It passes through Leece, Gleaston and Scales, and has branches south-east to the shore at Roosebeck, Mote Hill, Aldingham and Baycliff, and north to Dendron.

There were several manors in the *MANOR* parish in 1066. *ALDINGHAM* proper was held by one Ernulf, and was assessed at six plough-lands; Turulf of Ulverston held *DENDRON* as one plough-land; and the rest formed part of Earl Tostig's Hougoun fee—*HART*, two plough-lands, *LEECE* and another Leece, six and two respectively, and *GLEASTON* two.¹¹ Afterwards the whole became part of the Aldingham or Muchland manor of Michael le Fleming, of which an account has already been given.¹² At first he and his successors held it directly of the lord of the honour of Lancaster, but from 1227 onwards the Abbot of Furness was the immediate lord. John de Harrington the elder had the king's licence in 1341 to inclose 300 acres of land, wood, moor and marsh within his manor of Aldingham, and make a park thereof.¹³ In course of time, owing, it is believed, to inroads of the sea, Gleaston was fixed upon as the seat of the manor, and before 1389 a castle was built there.¹⁴

In the assignment of dower to Elizabeth widow of Sir John Harrington in 1418 a number of place-names occur, among them 'a little close called the Mote-garth within the site of the manor of Aldingham.' Over and Nether Aldingham are mentioned, also High Park, Colt Park, Seawood Park, pasture called Birkrigg in the town of Sunbrick near the road leading from Scales to Ulverston, the towns of Leece, Gleaston and Dendron, the pasture of Hartcarr in Newbiggin, Baycliff, Windhill, &c.¹⁵

The 'manor and castle of Gleaston' was, after the lordship of Muchland escheated to the Crown, regarded as in some way a separate estate.¹⁶ Leases of portions were granted from time to time,¹⁷ and in 1628 the castle and various lands were sold,¹⁸ for in virtue of this the 'manor of Gleaston' was in 1652 stated to have been sold to the city of London.¹⁹ It was acquired by the Prestons of Furness Abbey,²⁰ and has since descended like their other estates to the present owner, Lord Richard Cavendish of Holker.

*GLEASTON CASTLE*²¹ stands about half a mile to the north-east of Gleaston village on a rather weak site at the south end of an oblong-shaped hill which rises above it on the north side, and overlooked on the east by the still higher Beacon Hill, which lies between it and the sea.²² The castle is quadrangular in plan and of 14th-century date, and consists of four corner towers connected by curtain walls inclosing a ward, now overgrown with turf, 240 ft. in length from north to south and in width measuring 150 ft. at the north and 120 ft. at the south end. The walls, which are 9 ft. thick, are constructed of limestone rubble in roughly dressed blocks of various sizes, without plinth or string course, but with some dressings of red sandstone in the towers. The masonry seems to be generally of one date, but there is some reason for believing that the south end was erected first, beginning with the south-west tower and including the south curtain wall and part of that on the east side.²³ However this may be, the whole of the existing building was probably completed before 1350, though it is doubtful if more than the foundations of the north wall were got out. If the north wall were

⁹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Hariand), 23.

¹⁰ That of 1363 quoted below.

^{10a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289a.

¹² See the account of Furness above, where the descent and customs of the lordship are related.

¹³ Chart. R. 14 Edw. III, m. 1, no. 2.

¹⁴ The square moat below Mote Hill may show the site of the original manor-house.

In the inquisition of 1347 there was said to be in the manor of Aldingham a manor-house with garden and dove-house, with 240 acres of demesne land, one-third fallow, meadow, pasture, three mills, and an inclosed park. There were also rents of free tenants 28s. 11d., of tenants at will £68 8s. 6½d., boon works in harvest and ploughing times, and profits of the manor court; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53.

The site of the manor-house is not further indicated. In 1363 John de Harrington is said to have ended his days in the hall of Gleaston, which was parcel of the manor of Aldingham, but the 'capital messuage' was distinct from Gleaston, that and the hall being described

separately and having separate lands—140 acres of arable land at Aldingham and 134 acres at Gleaston. There were then two water corn mills and one fulling mill; Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 32. Robert the son and heir of John was said to have been born at Gleaston in 1356; Chan. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 44.

In 1389 and later the castle of Gleaston is mentioned; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 34, 117.

¹⁵ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 17.

¹⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 345, a special commission of 7 Jas. I.

¹⁷ The kiln close, mill dam, various lands, including 5 acres by the castle of Gleaston, herbage on the Quarrell, Sheep Park and Sea Wood, Hart Mill, Sea Mill, iron mines, fishery in Urswick Tarn, &c., were granted for twenty-one years to William Curwen in 1557–8; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. v. In 1578 a further lease for twenty-one years was granted to Thomas Preston; Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. vi (?). See also *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 16.

¹⁸ A grant of the manor of Muchland, the castle of Gleaston, &c., was made to

Edward Allen and others in 1625; Pat. 1 Chas. I, pt. iv. This grant may not have taken effect. Other parts of the estate, including parts of the demesne, a house called Windhill in Scales, &c., were sold to Edward Ditchfield and others in 1628; Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii. The Kiln Close, Hart Park, &c. (as before), were then sold to the same agents; *ibid.* pt. xxxiv.

¹⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3005.

²⁰ *Exch. Dep.* 60, 80.

²¹ There are detailed descriptions of Gleaston Castle by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 37–49 (1895), and by Mr. W. B. Kendall, *ibid.* vi (new ser.), 184–90 (1905). The latter is illustrated by a set of plans in which the north-west and south-west towers are shown at each stage. Both these descriptions have been used.

²² 'Gleaston is situated in a fertile vale, amongst rich meadows, and sheltered from the sea by fruitful hills; all which render it one of the most pleasant seats in this county'; Camden, *Brit.* (ed. Gibson, 1695), 803.

²³ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 184.

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ever constructed it was probably razed about the end of the 14th century, when what seems to have been a pleasure garden was added to the north side of the ward. In 1458 the castle, ceasing to be a manorial residence, was dismantled and speedily fell to decay, for Leland, about 1540, calls it only 'the ruin and walls of a castle.'²⁴ Buck's drawing shows the ruins to have been in much the same condition in 1727 as now.

The keep was at the north-west corner at the highest point of the site, the ground being there about 30 ft. higher than the south end of the castle yard. The principal parts of the tower now remaining are a large piece of the north and west walls, a fragment of the east wall and a portion of the south wall where it was joined by the west curtain. The tower is 92 ft. in length from west to east by 53 ft. 3 in. in width at the west and 42 ft. 7 in. at the east end. The entrance is on the south side, and opened into a hall 30 ft. by 22 ft., lit from the south and flanked by dungeons. Above were two floors, each containing four rooms, access to which was gained by a stone staircase at the north-east corner of the hall. The north-west portion still standing is between 30 ft. and 40 ft. in height, with two narrow window openings on the first floor level facing west and remains of another window and fireplace above. In the fragment of the north wall is a passage in the thickness of the wall at the first floor level leading to a garderobe above in which is a narrow trefoiled window, and there is also a garderobe in the second floor.

Close to the north-west tower in the west curtain is a gateway 6 ft. 6 in. wide, with a segmental arch 13 ft. high leading to the castle yard, but whether or not this was the only and original entrance is uncertain. The external jambs of the gateway have been removed, and the opening shows no trace of a portcullis or any special means of defence, but its proximity to the keep may have been considered sufficient protection.²⁵

The west curtain wall runs south in a ruined condition for about 95 ft. from the keep, when it is interrupted by a mass of masonry apparently originally a tower, 30 ft. in length, with a projection on the south side of about 12 ft. Below this the curtain is continued for another 95 ft. to the south-west tower, but not in the same straight line with the wall north of the ruined middle tower. That part of the curtain next to the south-west tower is the best preserved in the castle, and is about 30 ft. high and apparently complete except for its battlements.

The south-west tower is 42 ft. 6 in. in height to the battlements, and measures at the base 33 ft. 2 in. by 31 ft. 2 in. It is not quite rectangular in plan²⁶ at the ground level, but twists into an approximately square form as it rises, and consists of four stages each of a single room. The basement room, which measures 14 ft. 7 in. by 13 ft. and is entered from the ward by a door in the east wall, was evidently a dungeon, being only 7 ft. in height and without windows. A staircase in the thickness of the east wall leads to the first floor, at which height the wall is reduced in width, but all the floors, which were of wood, are gone. The first floor room is 16 ft. 3 in.

by 13 ft. 10 in. and was about 10 ft. in height, with a fireplace and two small windows. The second floor room, which measures 17 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 10 in., has no connexion internally with the first floor, but is reached by a separate flight of steps on the north side with a pointed red sandstone doorway. The top room is similar to that below, but is 2 ft. wider, the walls being still further reduced in thickness. The battlements are reached by a vice in the north-west corner surmounted by a turret 49 ft. to the top. The three upper rooms have each a garderobe in the thickness of the south wall with parallel shafts. The outside of the tower is now overgrown with ivy, but the windows appear to have been narrow pointed openings about 12 in. wide with a plain external chamfer, and splayed inside to about 3 ft. to 5 ft., with pointed rear arches.

The south curtain wall runs at rather more than a right angle from the west curtain, and is now externally about 3 ft. in height but flush with the ground towards the ward. The south-east tower, which stands at the lowest part of the site and consists of two stories, is 29 ft. in height to the top of the battlements and measures externally 43 ft. by 31 ft. The entrance to the basement is from the courtyard on the west side by a pointed doorway with external label. The hole in the wall for the bar still remains. The lower room is 25 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 9 in., and was about 12 ft. high, but the floor has now gone. It has a fireplace on the east side and a window north and south, access to the room above being by a staircase in the thickness of the west wall. This upper room is 26 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in., with four windows and a fireplace, and a vice in the north-west corner leading to the battlements surmounted by a turret 41 ft. to the top. There is a garderobe to each floor in the south-west corner, from the upper one of which a floor leads to the south curtain wall. The windows seem to have been, as before, narrow pointed lights²⁷ splayed inside and about 4 ft. above the floor.

From the south-east tower the curtain runs north-east in a straight line with the west wall of the tower, and not parallel with the west curtain. Except a portion at the south end, which is about 10 ft. above the level of the ward and about 20 ft. above the ground outside, the wall is so ruined as to appear from the inside merely a mound, but is externally 9 ft. to 10 ft. high. It is 160 ft. in length, but at a distance of about 40 ft. from the south-east tower there is a gap of about 25 ft., which, however, may be modern. The north-east tower projects about 20 ft. from the curtain, and seems to have been about 56 ft. in length, but as only its south wall and some fragments of its east wall remain its plan is impossible to determine. From here to the north-west tower is over 100 ft., but the north curtain wall has entirely disappeared, though its line is traceable in the turf.

The interior of the ward is raised at the south end from 3 ft. to 6 ft. above the ground level outside the walls, and the centre seems to have been artificially levelled, though no mounds of *débris* are anywhere visible, nor are there any traces of a moat or ditch.

There was no doubt a chapel in the castle, for in 1415 John Harrington, lord of Aldingham, obtained

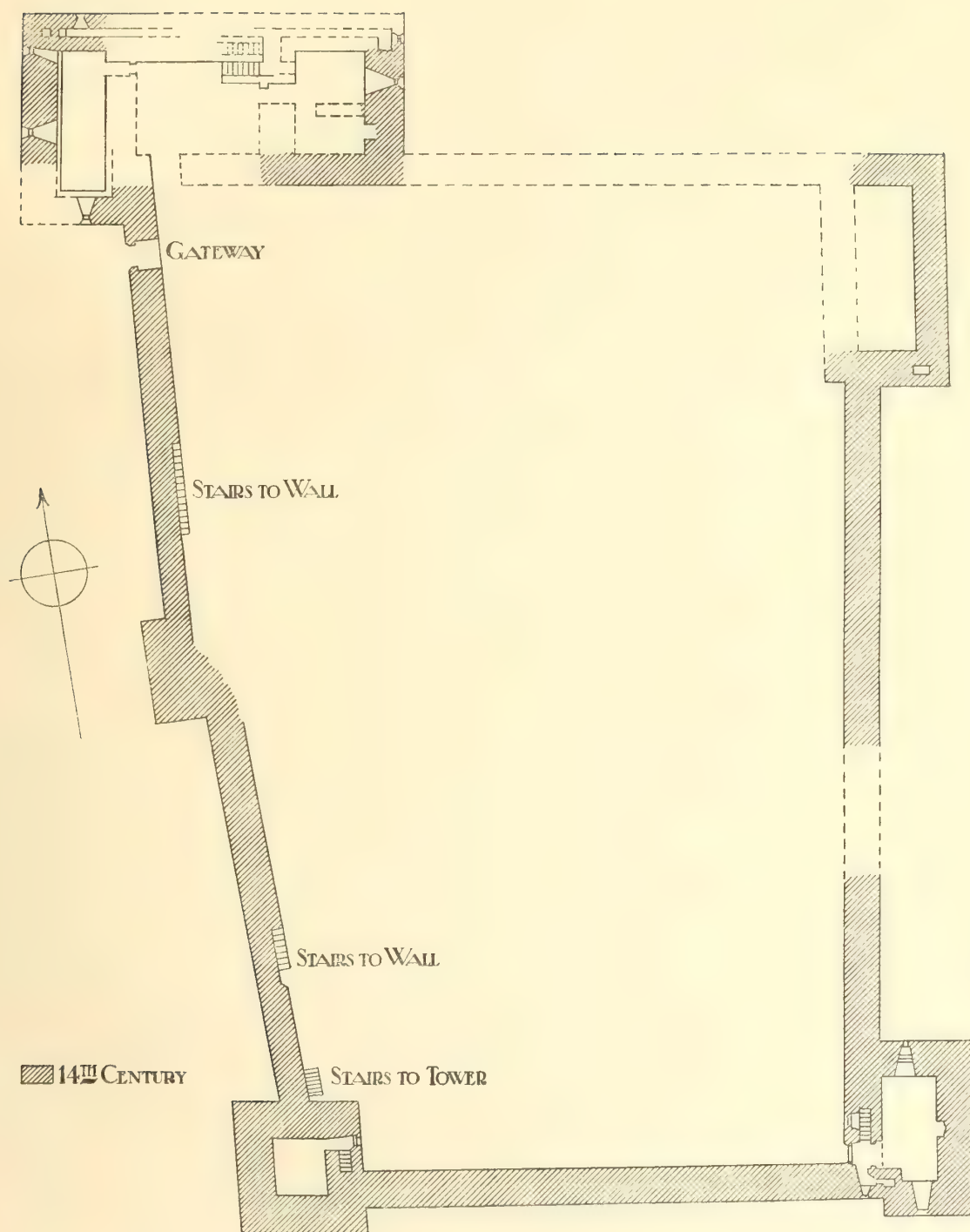
²⁴ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.*; Leland, *Itin.* viii, 100.

²⁵ The original entrance may have been in the centre of the west and east curtains,

the opening near the north-west tower being a later insertion.

²⁶ The outer angle is 96° 46'; Kendall, *loc. cit.*

²⁷ In Buck's view they are shown trefoil-headed, but this seems to be an error. See Cowper, *loc. cit.*



10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF GLEASTON CASTLE

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a papal indulgence for a private chapel and portable altar for mass, &c.^{27a}

Though some alienations are on record as having been made by the first Michael le Fleming and his son William,²⁸ the Harringtons appear to have been practically the only holders of the land, so that there is little to record of the mediaeval history.²⁹ After the Muchland lordship came into the hands of the Crown some alienations were made.³⁰ Thomas Singleton of Dendron in 1653 compounded for his estate, which had been declared forfeit and ordered for sale by the Parliament.³¹ An agreement as to equal hunting rights in Leece, Dendron and Stainton was made about 1260 between the Abbot of Furness and William le Fleming.³² The family of Ashburner, occurring in Furness and Cartmel and elsewhere in the county, is traced to Gleaston.^{32a}

The church of *ST. CUTHBERT*³³ *CHURCH* stands on sloping ground about 20 yds.

from the shore, to which the churchyard falls on the south side, being retained by a sea wall about 9 ft. high erected in 1816. The building, which is constructed of local limestone with quoins and dressings of red sandstone and gritstone and externally covered with rough-cast, consists of a chancel 36 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. with north vestry, nave 51 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. with north and south aisles, and west tower 12 ft. square, all the measurements being internal. The earliest part of the building is the south nave arcade, which is of late 12th or early 13th-century date, but no other part of the church of that period remains with the possible exception of the priest's doorway, which is 13th-century work but apparently later than the arcade. This early church seems to have consisted of a chancel about 24 ft. long and a nave with south aisle as at present, but little can be said with regard to the development of the plan till the 14th century, when the chancel and south aisle were rebuilt, the former being then lengthened to its present size. Probably the whole of the nave, with the exception of the arcade, was rebuilt at the same time, but subsequent alterations have removed traces of other 14th-century work than the chancel and south aisle. The west tower was added in the latter half of the 15th century, but little was afterwards done to the structure till modern times. The interior went through the changes usual in the 17th and 18th centuries, a flat ceiling being erected, and was fitted up with square pews and a 'three-decker'

pulpit against the north wall. In 1845-6 the north aisle was built, the floor flagged, the west entrance, which had for long been walled up, opened out, and a south porch, which is said to have been like the one at Urswick,³⁴ was pulled down and its place taken by a window. New windows were at the same time inserted in the south aisle, and in the following year the old oak pews were removed and replaced by new ones, the church then assuming more or less of its present appearance.

The chancel roof, which is of steep pitch with overhanging eaves, is covered with blue slates and retains the original gable coping with the base of an apex cross. The east window is of three trefoiled lights under a pointed head without hood mould, and is flanked externally by two boldly projecting buttresses with a single set off at the height of the eaves. Internally the walls are plastered and a low flat ceiling obscures the top part of the window. In the south wall are a square-headed piscina with slightly projecting bowl and a square-headed window of a rather nondescript character in red sandstone which appears to be made up of some 13th-century stonework taken perhaps from former sedilia, or is perhaps a later copy of some early work. The window is of three lights 4 ft. 9 in. in height and 3 ft. 11 in. wide with chamfered jambs and a modern square lintel, the mullions, however, being circular shafts 5 in. in diameter with moulded capitals and bases. The priest's doorway, which is 7 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, has a trefoiled head below a semicircular hood mould, on the underside of which are six nail-headed ornaments, and is of yellow stone. The jambs and head have a plain chamfer and the cusplings of the head have a small floral ornament within the line of the chamfer. At the west end of the south wall is a good 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and quatrefoil in the head without a hood mould, but with a low transom forming a lychnoscope or low side window, and on the north side near to the east wall is a square-headed window of three cinquefoiled lights and perpendicular tracery with hollow chamfered mullions and moulded jambs. To the west of this the north wall is blank except for the door to the modern vestry. The 17th-century altar rails remain and the sanctuary floor is raised three steps, but the rest of the chancel is on the same level as the nave, the floor being flagged. The chancel arch is 11 ft. in height to the crown and is of two chamfered

^{27a} *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 361.

²⁸ Michael de Furness gave 2 oxgangs of land in Baycliff (Belleclive) to William de Thurnham, a rent of 10s. to be paid yearly, and to Adam son of Girard he granted 1 oxgang of land in Aldingham by a rent of 5s. William son of Michael gave the same Adam 30 acres in Aldingham by a rent of 6s. 8d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86.

²⁹ Alan de Copeland in 1277 claimed common of pasture in 60 acres of moor in Aldingham (as appurtenant to his tenement in Much Urswick) against Aline de Aldingham, daughter and heir of William de Furness, and others. The defendants alleged that the right had been granted to Alan's father for life only, but Alan said he had enjoyed it without disturbance for twenty-six years, and his claim was allowed; Assize R. 1235, m. 11. Richard

de Copeland was defendant in 1353; *ibid.* 435, m. 20. Richard the elder and Richard the younger were in 1373 accused of hunting in the free warren of Aldingham; De Banco R. 452, m. 120. In the following year Richard de Copeland was plaintiff; *ibid.* 453, m. 25.

In 1565 Richard Curwen obtained two messuages, &c., in Muchland from William Barrow alias Brough and Ellen his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 27, m. 61.

³⁰ See under Muchland in Furness.

Aldingham Hall in Baycliff was in 1578 granted on lease to John Somer; *Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. vi.* Aldingham Hall, a farm-house standing on the demesne lands of Muchland, is mentioned in 1636; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 322.

³¹ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3111. His fine was £41 6s.

A tenement in Dendron, lately Maxi-

milian Singleton's, held of the manor of Muchland, was the subject of proceedings in 1618-19; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 18. From the registers it appears that Thomas son of Maximilian Singleton of Dendron was baptized 14 Apr. 1606, and that Katherine wife of Thomas Singleton of Dendron was buried 4 Dec. 1654.

³² *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), 81.

^{32a} *Ashburner Pedigree* (privately printed, 1872).

³³ Aldingham is named in the list of St. Cuthbert's churches drawn up by Prior Wessington of Durham early in the 15th century. John Cowper of Aldingham by his will of 1544 desired to be buried in St. Cuthbert's, Aldingham, and bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the making of a candlestick in the high choir before the sacrament; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 49.

³⁴ *Furness Lore*, 112.



ALDINGHAM : GLEASTON CASTLE : WEST VIEW IN 1727
 (From S. & N. Buck's drawing)



ALDINGHAM CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

orders, the inner one springing from corbels with carved heads on the underside and the outer one going down to the ground.

The south arcade of the nave consists of four semi-circular arches of two orders, the outer square and the inner chamfered, springing from alternate octagonal and circular piers and responds,³⁵ with moulded capitals and bases. The east respond is a good deal cut away to allow for a squint from the south aisle to the chancel, now closed with a shutter. The piers are 2 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. in height to the top of the capitals, above which the arches rise 5 ft. The circular piers have square capitals, the first from the east being simply moulded, but the third is carved below the abacus. The westernmost arch now dies into the wall against the diagonal buttress of the tower, which projects into the nave, the respond having apparently been destroyed when the tower was built. The south aisle, which is the same length as the nave and 12 ft. 10 in. wide, has a red sandstone 14th-century square-headed window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in the head but without hood mould at the east end, and four modern windows similar in style in the south wall. The modern north arcade consists of four tall pointed arches of a single chamfered order springing from octagonal piers with moulded capitals and chamfered bases 9 ft. 8 in. in height and responds at either end. The north aisle is 13 ft. 10 in. wide and of equal length with the nave and has four windows on the north side similar to those in the south aisle and one at the east end placed high up in the wall above the roof of the vestry. The nave and aisles are under one wide-spanned roof with overhanging eaves and covered with modern blue slates, the nave retaining its 18th-century flat plaster ceiling 17 ft. 9 in. high, and all the walls are plastered. The royal arms of Queen Victoria are over the chancel arch.

The west tower has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses of three stages at each of the four corners going up the full height and terminating in pinnacles. The belfry windows are square-headed of two trefoiled lights except on the north side, where the window is a pointed one of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoil in the head and hood mould over, perhaps a window from the 14th-century building used up at the time of the erection of the tower. The east belfry window is new and on the west the mullion has been renewed. The west door is pointed, with chamfered jambs and head, and a hood mould terminating in a carved head on the north side but broken on the south, and the west window is a modern one of three trefoiled lights and perpendicular tracery. There is no vice, the upper floors being reached by a wooden staircase and ladder. The walls like those of the rest of the building are covered with rough-cast and quite plain on the north and south sides below the belfry, and the tower arch is of two chamfered orders continued down to the ground, but it is now hidden from the nave by the organ which

was erected in a west gallery within the tower in 1908. It previously stood at the east end of the south aisle. The lower part of the openings below the gallery is filled with a solid oak screen.

The font is of red sandstone 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, circular in plan and scalloped all round. The bowl only, which is 14 in. deep, is ancient, probably of 12th-century date, and stands on a modern shafted stem.

At the west end of the south aisle is a 13th-century sepulchral slab with floreated cross, inscribed 'HIC IACET GODITHA DE SCALES.' There are also two red sandstone grave slabs with crosses carved on them, all of which were found in 1845-6 as lintels of windows in the old north wall.³⁶

There are brasses in the chancel floor to the Rev. Thomas Shaw, rector, who died in 1667, and to the Rev. John Ashton (d. 1759), and there are mural monuments to three other rectors, the Revs. Roger Baldwin (d. 1801), James Barton (d. 1814), and John Stonard (d. 1849).

There are three bells, two of which are of pre-Reformation date, probably of the last decade of the 15th century. One of these is inscribed in black letter characters 'Celorum xpe placeat tibi rex sonus iste,' with the maker's stamp within a shield³⁷ supposed to be that of Richard Mellor of Nottingham.³⁸ The second bell has a similar founder's mark, the inscription consisting of the letter S and a cross patonce each repeated three times. The third bell is by Abraham Rudhall, 1711, and is inscribed 'God Save Queen Ann.'

The plate now in use is all modern, having been acquired in exchange for plate of some antiquity. No record, however, has been preserved of the old plate beyond the fact that it consisted of a small chalice and cover paten probably of 16th or 17th-century date. There was also a piece of silver, which was, however, not used or known to have been used for sacramental purposes, described as a 'shapeless silver stoup,' the gift of the Rev. Roger Baldwin, rector.³⁹

The register of marriages begins in 1542, that of burials in 1553, and that of baptisms in 1561. The first four volumes (1542-1695) have been printed.⁴⁰

On the south side of the churchyard is a mounting block and sundial, the plate of which bears the name and date 'John Williamson, 1753,' and is inscribed 'Use the present time, Redeem the past, for thus certainly tho' imperceptibly the night of life approaches.'

The history of the church can *ADVOWSON* be traced back to the latter part of the 12th century.⁴¹ The right of presentation has always been vested in the lord of the manor, and is therefore now held by the king.⁴² At the taxation in 1291 the rectory was valued at £53 6s. 8d., a higher sum than any in the neighbourhood, Cartmel included, but after the devastating raids of the Scots in 1316 and 1322 the estimate was reduced to £10.⁴³ The value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341 was also £10.⁴⁴ The clear

³⁵ The east respond and middle pier are octagonal. ³⁶ *Furness Lore*, 112.

³⁷ 'A cross patée in pale, base of stem divided chevronwise with annulet on field. In chief two crowns. On dexter initial R and on sinister a bell suspended by two branches.' See *ibid.* 114-16, where the bell is described and facsimile of inscription given opposite p. 100.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Old Ch. Plate in the Dioc. of Carlisle*, 263.

⁴⁰ *Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.* xxx (1907). Transcribed and edited by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.

⁴¹ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 361.

⁴² The manor of Aldingham and the advowson of the church are joined to-

gether in the Harrington inquisitions, &c.

⁴³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 328.

⁴⁴ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36; Aldingham £5 and Leece £5. The reduction was explained by an original over-taxation of 20 marks, allowance for the glebe and altarage 11 marks, and destruction made by the Scots 34 marks.

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value in 1535 was £39 18s. 11d., derived almost entirely from tithes.⁴⁵ In 1650 the estimate had risen to £140 a year; there was a parsonage-house

with about 2½ acres of land.⁴⁶ There was a further increase to £200 by 1717.⁴⁷ At present the net value is stated to be £530 per annum.⁴⁸

The following have been rectors:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1180 . . .	Daniel ⁴⁹	—	—
c. 1200 . . .	H. ⁵⁰	—	—
c. 1250 . . .	Thomas ⁵¹	—	—
c. 1270 . . .	William de Furness ⁵²	—	—
oc. 1288-93 . . .	John de Curwen ⁵³	—	—
oc. 1314 . . .	John son of Adam de Twisleton ⁵⁴	—	—
oc. 1323-34 . . .	John de Harrington ⁵⁵	—	—
—	John Scaiffe ⁵⁶	—	—
1367 . . .	William de Ripon ⁵⁷	—	exch. J. Scaiffe
—	John Multon	—	—
12 June 1444 . . .	Thomas Nicholl ⁵⁸	Sir W. Harrington	res. J. Multon
8 Dec. 1458 . . .	John Harrington ⁵⁹	—	exch. T. Nicholl
oc. 1535 . . .	Thomas Greynhaldy ⁶⁰	—	—
20 Dec. 1546 . . .	Mr. Robert Brook ⁶¹	{ William Harper . . . } { Robert Good . . . }	d. last rector
13 Feb. 1562-3 . . .	John Robinson ⁶²	—	res. R. Brook
— Jan. 1577-8 . . .	Richard Gilpin, M.A. ⁶³	The Crown	[d. J. Robinson]
27 Mar. 1614 . . .	{ John Rowth ⁶⁴ . . . }	{ Francis Wharton . . . }	d. R. Gilpin
22 Apr. 1617 . . .	{ . . . }	{ Sir Timothy Hutton . . . }	{ . . . }
— 1623 . . .	Thomas Valentine, M.A. ⁶⁵	The Crown	—
13 Sept. 1625 . . .	Thomas Shaw, M.A. ⁶⁶	"	res. T. Valentine
18 Mar. 1667-8 . . .	Theophilus Amyas ⁶⁷	"	d. T. Shaw
1 Jan. 1672-3 . . .	Michael Stanford, M.A. ⁶⁸	"	[d. T. Amyas]

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 272. The tithe of corn was valued at £31 10s., other tithes £3 6s. 8d., the Easter roll at £5 and the parsonage-house and glebe at 10s. Synodals and procurations amounting to 7s. 9d. had to be paid.

⁴⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 134.

⁴⁷ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 494. There were four churchwardens, one for each quarter. Each of those retiring from office nominated two to the minister, who chose one to succeed.

⁴⁸ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁴⁹ D. the parson of Aldingham and Marsilius his brother attested Furness charters; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 161, 167, 195. Daniel the Clerk in 1194 paid 20 marks for having the king's good-will after the rebellion of Count John; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 78. He appears to have been the son of Michael le Fleming, holding the rectory of Urswick also; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 457. Michael de Furness and Daniel his son attested a charter; *Dods. MSS.* ix, fol. 62.

⁵⁰ *Furness Couch.* iii, 648.

⁵¹ *Aug. Office Misc. Bks.* xi, no. 6; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 5—witness to a charter which William de Furness and Michael his son also attested; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 421—witness to a grant by William son of Michael.

⁵² *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178. From the date it is possible that this rector was also lord of the manor, viz. the William de Furness son of William who was dead in 1279; *De Banco R.* 30, m. 14 d.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 70, m. 13 d. He occurs again in 1293; *Furness Couch.* ii, 477.

⁵⁴ *De Banco R.* 206, m. 238; William son of Simon de Urswick complained that the rector of Aldingham was detaining a charter of his.

⁵⁵ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 492. This rector also occurs in 1334; *Final*

Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 93.

⁵⁶ He exchanged with his successor for the church of St. Michael, Micklegate, York; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 73.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* William de Ripon was rector in 1370; *De Banco R.* 439, m. 55.

⁵⁸ *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 373. He is named as rector in 1448 and 1451; *ibid.* 377; *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, p. 211. He was one of the trustees and executors of William Lord Harrington; *Final Conc.* iii, 117, 130.

⁵⁹ *Raines MSS.* xxii, 381.

⁶⁰ *Valor Eccl.* v, 272.

⁶¹ The institutions of this and some later rectors are taken from Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 575, citing the bishop's registers. The patrons acted by grant of Henry Marquess of Dorset. Brook's name appears in the visitation lists of 1548, 1554 and 1562; at the last he did not appear.

One Robert Brook, king's chaplain, had in 1541 the duty of providing roses, &c.; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 678 (33).

⁶² He did not compound for first-fruits until 1573; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 410. He was buried at Aldingham 1 Nov. 1577; *Reg.* His will was proved at Richmond.

⁶³ He was nephew of the famous Bernard Gilpin, the Protestant 'apostle of the North,' and was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf., of which he became fellow; *M.A.* 1572; Foster, *Alumni*. He married Ellen Laton at Aldingham in 1584; *Reg.* His will was proved at Richmond in 1614.

⁶⁴ He was described as 'preacher of God's word.'

There was a difficulty as to the right of presentation. The king granted the advowson to Thomas Winston in 1608; *Pat.* 6 Jas. I, pt. xxxvi. The Chester Act Bks. show that as early as 1608

Nathaniel Fletcher, B.D., claimed the nomination, while in 1614 John Rowth, clerk, did the same, becoming rector himself. His title seems to have been doubtful, for on 17 Feb. 1614-15 Geoffrey King, B.D., was actually instituted (*Act Bks.*) and Rowth was instituted a second time in 1617.

Sir Timothy Hutton in 1615 claimed under a grant from James I in 1612; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 314, m. 28.

The institutions from this time are recorded in the *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.) and have been printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

⁶⁵ There was again a dispute as to the presentation, both the above-named Geoffrey King and Thomas Valentine claiming. The former was again instituted on 10 July 1623 on the king's nomination, but Valentine's title appears to have prevailed. Thomas Valentine compounded for first-fruits 26 July 1623.

⁶⁶ First-fruits compounded for 28 Nov. 1625. Though presented by the king he readily accepted the Presbyterian constitution of the church, being a member of the classis in 1646 and being reported as 'a painful minister and of a good conversation' by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 134. He retained his benefice after the Restoration, and died 19 Oct. 1667; *M.I.* in church.

⁶⁷ Administration of his estate was granted in 1673.

In a letter about the benefice in 1672 it was described as a 'mean, obscure, rural cure'; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 647.

⁶⁸ Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was fellow; *M.A.* 1661. He had been vicar of Bolton-le-Moors for a short time. He was vicar of Kendal 1672-83, dying 3 Mar. 1682-3. His laudatory epitaph in Kendal Church calls him another Hooker and 'fanaticorum malleus.'

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
14 May 1683	William Thompson ⁶⁹	The Crown	d. M. Stanford
2 May 1694	Thomas Tullie, LL.D. ⁷⁰	"	—
20 Apr. 1727	Thomas Tullie, LL.B. ⁷¹	"	d. T. Tullie
12 July 1742	Thomas Ashton, D.D. ⁷²	"	d. T. Tullie
27 Mar. 1749	John Ashton, M.A. ⁷³	"	res. T. Ashton
6 Sept. 1759	Edward Smalley, M.A. ⁷⁴	"	d. J. Ashton
20 Oct. 1760	Roger Baldwin, D.D. ⁷⁵	"	res. E. Smalley
14 Sept. 1801	James Barton, M.A. ⁷⁶	"	d. R. Baldwin
19 Aug. 1814	John Stonard, D.D. ⁷⁷	"	d. J. Barton
— 1849	John Macaulay, M.A. ⁷⁸	"	d. J. Stonard
— 1874	Henry Hayman, D.D. ⁷⁹	"	d. J. Macaulay
Oct. 1904	Francis Hewson Wall, LL.D. ⁸⁰	"	d. H. Hayman

Of the earlier rectors practically nothing is known but their names. Of the later ones, as might be expected when the patronage was in the hands of the king, several have been men of distinction. The rector at the time of the Reformation is perhaps the most noteworthy of the series, for unlike most of the beneficed clergy of his time he appears to have resigned his rectory rather than conform to the changes made by Elizabeth.⁸¹ Though there was no endowed chantry, the parish before the Reformation appears to have been well supplied with priests, there occurring five names in the visitation list of 1548 and three in that of 1554. In 1562 the rector did not appear, but the other survivor of the old clergy, Robert Garner, appeared and subscribed. From that time there seems to have been usually only one resident minister in the parish,⁸² though the 17th-century chapel at Dendron led to some change.

This chapel was built in 1642 by Robert Dickinson, who left £200 to be invested in land for 'a sufficient scholar, to read divine service there every Sunday and to teach school on weekdays.'⁸³ The following inscription may be read on a brass over the door:

THIS CHAPPELL WAS BVILT & FINISHED IN YE
YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1642 AT THE
PROPER COST AND CHARGE OF ROBERT
DICKINSON, A CITIZEN OF LONDON, & BORNE IN

THE TOWN OF LEES WITHIN YE PARISH OF
ALDINGHAM, WHOE IN HIS LYFE TYME HATH
GIVEN SVFFICIENT MAYNTENANCE FOR EVER
TO A MINESTER TO HAVE DIVINE SERVICE
READ IN THE SAID CHAPPELL ACCORDING TO
THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND & IN THE WEEKE DAY
TO HAVE CHILDREN BROUGHT VPP IN LEARNING &
TAUGHT THEREIN TO WCH GOD GIVE HIS BLESSING
ÆTATIS SVÆ 74.

The outbreak of the Civil War just after its erection and the abolition of the Prayer-book by the Parliament probably interfered with the Sunday service and with the endowment of the school, for nothing seems to have been done in 1650,⁸⁴ and in 1652 George Fox 'went to a chapel beyond Gleaston, which was built but never a priest had preached in it. Thither the country people came and a quiet, peaceable meeting it was.'⁸⁵ In 1717 the chapel was used only for a school. A new church was built there and consecrated in 1776 and has since had a curate or vicar appointed by the rector of Aldingham. It has been rebuilt (1795), enlarged and restored and is called St. Matthew's.⁸⁶ An ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1892.

Reports by the churchwardens to the Bishop of Chester early in the 18th century show that the rector was usually absent, but his curate was diligent

⁶⁹ His name is not in the visitation list of 1691, nor in that of 'conformable' clergy in 1689, but he appears to be the William Thompson who was rector of Thurston 1679 to 1683, and prebendary of Chester, dying 9 Jan. 1693-4; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 510; i, 269.

⁷⁰ Educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxf.; M.A. 1678, LL.D. (Lambeth) 1716, vicar of Newburn 1683, chancellor of Carlisle 1685, vicar of Crosthwaite 1710, Dean of Carlisle 1716; Foster, *Alumni*. The churchwardens reported to the Bishop of Chester in 1701 that he resided at Aldingham about three months in the year.

⁷¹ He was a Prebendary of Carlisle (1728-42), but preached 'every Lord's day when resident upon his cure'; Churchwardens' Presentments.

⁷² Fellow of King's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1742, D.D. 1759. He became rector of Sturminster Marshall in 1749 and of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in 1752. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷³ Brother of the preceding rector; educated at Trinity Coll., Camb., of which he was fellow; M.A. 1746.

⁷⁴ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1732. Incorporated at Oxford 1738; Foster, *Alumni*. He had no other benefice and employed no curate.

⁷⁵ Educated at Peterhouse, Camb., being elected fellow there; M.A. 1745. He was also F.R.S. and F.S.A., vicar of Edenhall and Prebendary of Carlisle. He sometimes resided at Aldingham, but did the duty by a curate.

For pedigree see Baldwin of Dalton in Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁷⁶ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1769.

⁷⁷ He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1796, D.D. 1817; Foster, *Alumni*. He became rector of West Deeping in 1811. He was the author of several theological works, including a commentary on Zechariah.

⁷⁸ Brother of Lord Macaulay. Educated at Peterhouse, Camb.; M.A. 1832. He was Hon. Canon of Carlisle and had been vicar of Bovey Tracey. He died 16 Apr. 1874 and is buried at Aldingham.

⁷⁹ Educated at St. John's Coll., Oxf., of which he was fellow; M.A. 1851, D.D. 1870. He was a distinguished scholar and author of many books and pamphlets; head master of several important schools, including Rugby, 1869-74; Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1884. He died 11 July 1904.

⁸⁰ Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.A. 1869, LL.D. 1879. Vicar of Denton, Leeds, 1899-1904.

⁸¹ He and two others of the parish, including Robert Garner or Gardener, described as the curate, refused to appear before the commissioners in 1559; Gee, *Elizabethan Clergy*. The others named as at Aldingham—Edward Pirrey and Leonard Fell—belonged to Dalton and Ulverston respectively.

For the church goods in 1552 see *Chet. Misc.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 20.

⁸² This was the case even in 1650.

⁸³ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 496-7. The master was to be a single man and to be chosen by the inhabitants of Dendron, Leece and Gleaston, with the consent of the rector.

⁸⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 134.

⁸⁵ Fox, *Journ.* (ed. 1765), 73. He adds that 'many were convinced of the truth about Gleaston.'

⁸⁶ Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 15; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 252. Some of the foundations of the first church are said to exist to the north of the present building. The rebuilding of 1795 was at the expense of Thomas Greene of Slyne. A tower and vestry were added in 1833. There is one bell dated 1810, formerly in a bellcote at the west end. The register of baptisms begins in 1788 and that of burials in 1803.

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and careful in his duties. The church was in good repair, except the roof, and was decently fitted. In 1703 it was stated that 'in our little parish, where there are many Quakers,⁸⁷ we have a good many communicants.' In 1723 the curate, whose salary was thought 'little enough,' administered 'the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times a year, namely at Easter, Whitsuntide, Michaelmas, and Christmas.'

There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Roosebeck (1879), a Free Methodist one at Leece (1881), and a Congregational one at Gleaston (1887).⁸⁸

Though George Fox one Sunday went to Aldingham Church and spoke to 'the priest,' who evaded him, and then addressed the people, and though at Baycliff he gained an adherent in Leonard Fell, who became a minister, and at Dendron found attentive hearers,⁸⁹ the Society of Friends does not seem to have had any meeting-place here. A piece of land was acquired at Sunbrick in 1703 to be used as a burial-ground, but there have been no burials there since 1767.⁹⁰

Dickinson's school was at one time a grammar

school, Latin and Greek being taught. It has been rebuilt on a new site at North Hill, and is now a public elementary school. The endowments produce £8 13s. 8d., of which one-third is paid to the vicar of Dendron.⁹¹

Bishop Gastrell in 1717 recorded *CHARITIES* that Sir John Preston had given three pensions of 5 marks each and there were poor's stocks of £20 at Aldingham and £20 at Dendron.⁹² Official inquiries were made in 1820 and 1898; the report of the latter, issued in 1899 and containing a reprint of the older one, gives the following particulars:

The Preston charity, of which an account is given under Urswick, became void about 1810.⁹³ The Aldingham poor's stock named above seems to have been the Poulton charity, in respect of which small sums used to be paid out of the rates to various poor persons on St. Thomas's Day, the total varying from £3 to £5. The payments were discontinued before 1870. Thus, except the school, there are no endowed charities in the parish.

URSWICK¹

Ursewyk, 1160; Uрсwic, 1202; Hursewic, Ursewic, 1212.

Berretseige, Dom. Bk.; Berdeseia, 1157; Berdeshay, 1291; Berdesay, 1292.

Bodeltun, Dom. Bk.; Bolton, 1299; Boulton, 1304.

Steyntun, Dom. Bk.

Adgareslith, 1212.

The parish of Urswick bends round the north-west and north of Aldingham, having at Bardsea a frontage to Morecambe Bay of nearly 2 miles. The total area is 3,904½ acres,^{1a} and the parish has rights, in common with Aldingham, to Birkrigg, 276 acres. There are no townships, but certain customary divisions are well marked. In 1717 the churchwardens were chosen from four districts: (1) *Stainton with Adgarley*; (2) *Little Urswick*, Bolton, Bolton Heads and Becksides; (3) *Great Urswick*; (4) *Bardsea*. Stainton was then a 'village,' considered to belong to Leece in Aldingham.² The same division into four parts is still made. Sometimes the parts are arranged in two groups, thus: Great or Much Urswick and Bardsea in the north, with acreages of 1,232 and 828 respectively, and Little Urswick in the south-west, with 1,844½ acres. Little Urswick has three subdivisions: Little Urswick proper, 621 acres, in which are the ancient church and Redmayne Hall; Bolton with Adgarley, 688 acres, to the south; and Stainton, 535½ acres, to the west. The surface is undulating, rising generally from south

to north and from east to west; the highest points reach 300 ft. above sea level in Much Urswick and 332 ft. in Stainton.

Each of the subdivisions named has its village or hamlet. That of Bardsea lies on the slope of the hill towards the sea, being well protected from the northerly winds, with Bardsea Park on its north side and Wellwood on the west. To the south are supposed Druidical remains. This part is pleasantly wooded, and West thus wrote of it about 1770³:—

The site of Bardsea is romantic; the aspect good, and well sheltered by rocks and woods from every blast, having an easy descent to the south, on a bold shore and pleasant beach. The hall is an ancient building, seated on a rock, snug and well sheltered, though it be the highest site in Low Furness. The gardens have been made at vast expense on shelving rocks that rise above each other; the ascent is by steps cut out of the rock. A spacious gravel walk has also been made after the same manner. Vines planted in crevices and conducted along the face of the shelving rocks thrive well.

The village of Much Urswick, set in a sheltered valley, lies round the northern end of a large tarn, formed, according to local tradition, by a sudden subsidence of the earth, the ancient village being submerged at the same time.⁴ The parish church stands alone, a little way from the southern end of the tarn, and the village of Little Urswick is half a mile or more to the south-west of the church.

Bolton has no surviving hamlet, being represented by the remains of an ancient chapel near its northern boundary, while Adgarley is joined to Stainton. Here

⁸⁷ Bishop Gastrell in 1717 recorded a single 'Papist' at Aldingham, but no Quakers; *Notitia*, ii, 494.

⁸⁸ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 269. Services were begun in 1881 in a loft over the village smithy.

⁸⁹ Fox, *Journ.* 71, 72. There is a notice of Leonard Fell in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹⁰ *Quaker Char. Rep.* (1905), 15.

⁹¹ *End. Char. Rep.* 1899.

⁹² *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 496-7.

⁹³ According to an opinion of Sir

Thomas Parker, 1709, the deed of donation was void from the first. The true date of this deed was 1638; note by Mr. Gaythorpe.

¹ For parish map see Aldingham, *ante*.

^{1a} 3,899 acres, including 15 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 131 acres of tidal water and 1,249 of foreshore.

² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 545.

³ *Antiq. of Furness*, p. xxvi.

⁴ Roper, *Churches, Castles, &c., of North Lancs.* (1880), i, 124; *North Lond. Mag.* i, 146. The women of the village asked the priest of the church to pray for a plentiful supply of water, and in reply a copious stream filled the beck. When it was rendered muddy by the rains the women were again dissatisfied, and taunted the priest with failure. Then a deluge and earthquake followed, and the tarn was formed, engulfing the discontented villagers.

there are important iron mines,⁵ but they are not now worked; a mineral branch line connected them with the Furness railway. Stone quarries are worked. To the south of Adgarley is Harbarrow, 200 ft. above the sea. On Stainton Green are a number of huge blocks of stone, from which it has been supposed that the place took its name.

The population in 1901 was 1,186. Apart from mining, agriculture is the chief industry. The soil is loam and clay, the subsoil various; the agricultural land is now occupied thus^{5a}:

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Urswick . .	853	2,099	14
Bardsea . .	173	418	60

Oats, barley and root crops are grown.

Administration is in the hands of a parish council of eight members.

One of the principal roads leads north-west from Barrow towards Ulverston, passing to the east of the village; it has a branch to Bardsea. Another road, through Stainton and Little and Much Urswick, goes north to join the main road from Dalton to Ulverston.

Though various ancient remains have been observed,⁶ the history of the parish has been without any very noteworthy incident. The beacon is mentioned in 1619, the registers stating that Thomas Fell of Bardsea had taken the tar barrel away. According to the county lay of 1624 Urswick had to contribute £3 6s. towards each £100 levied upon the hundred.⁷ Before the formation of the railway a passenger steamer used to ply between Bardsea and Fleetwood.⁸

Christopher Urswick, LL.D., one of the more prominent officials of the time of Henry VII, was born in Furness in 1448, being in 1517 heir male of the Urswicks of Little Urswick. He was one of the fellows of Manchester Church, and held other church preferments. In 1502 he became rector of Hackney, and began the rebuilding of the church. He died in 1522. There was formerly a memorial brass at Hackney commemorating him.⁹

James Cranke, born at Urswick in 1707, became a successful portrait painter in London. He returned to his native place about 1750, and died there in 1780.¹⁰ His second son James, born in London in 1746, was an artist of much greater fame; he died at Urswick in 1826.¹¹ The Cranke family still continue in the place.

John Bolton, a geologist of note and friend of Adam Sedgwick, was born in the village in 1791; he died in 1873.¹²

Although Urswick is not mentioned *MANORS* by name in Domesday Book, it is probable that all the land in it is accounted for in manors held in 1066 by Earl Tostig and Turulf of Ulverston. The former held Bardsea, four plough-lands, and Stainton, two plough-lands, while the latter held Bolton as six plough-lands.¹³ The assessments became reduced by half. Bolton and Stainton were afterwards held with Aldingham by Michael le Fleming,¹⁴ and by an exchange he acquired Bardsea from the monks of Furness, who had received it as part of their endowment in 1127.¹⁵ Thus the whole parish came into the hands of the lord of Aldingham, and has since remained within the lordship of Muchland,¹⁶ the courts of which are now held at Bardsea.

In 1212 it was found that five separate grants had been made by Michael le Fleming and his son William, these no doubt being the origin of the subordinate manors which come under notice in later times. The descent of these manors cannot be described completely, owing to the paucity of evidence.

BOLTON WITH ADGARLEY is traced to a grant of three plough-lands 'in Adgarley,' made by Michael in marriage with his daughter Godith.¹⁷ Soon afterwards it was held by the Copeland family, which occurs at Whittington and elsewhere in Lonsdale, but the details of the acquisition are not known. The Copelands may have descended from Godith, but part of their estate was acquired by purchase. William son of Walter, whose father had received half a plough-land there in marriage, granted the same to Roger son of Roger de Heaton in free marriage with his sister Agnes,¹⁸ and in 1235 Richard de Copeland acquired from Roger de Heaton and Agnes his wife 4 oxgangs of land in Bolton, for which he was to render yearly a pair of white gloves or 1d.¹⁹

Alan son of Sir Richard de Copeland in 1288 allowed the monks of Furness and their men right of way through his lands in Furness, Lonsdale and Copeland; if any road should be too miry for their wagons to use it they might drive them over dry land adjoining, except through inclosed corn-fields.²⁰ Soon afterwards he granted them hunting rights,²¹ and probably he was the Sir Alan de Copeland who arranged for the gift of the manor to the monks. Mabel widow of Alan de Copeland in 1297 claimed

⁵ 'Ore mines' in Adgarley are mentioned in 1653; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3267.

^{5a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁶ For the stone walls see *Furness Lore*, 88; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vii, 72.

A curious tripodal vessel of copper was found by Thomas Kilner near the church in 1774, and in 1798 a coin of Otho was dug up by John Holme of Little Urswick; *West, Furness* (ed. Close), 9, 10.

⁷ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁸ Jopling, *Furness*, 22.

⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* By his will (P.C.C. 23 Maynwaring) he desired to be buried before the image of St. Austin in Hackney Church; no 'solemn dinner nor dole' was to be made and the funeral expenses were not to exceed 20 marks. The minor legacies were chiefly to various poor people, to religious houses and to friends. Special provision was made for

dowries 'towards the marriage of poor maidens' in various places where he had held benefices. His nephews William Redmayne and John Aburgh are named. In the north gifts were made to Furness Abbey, the friars of Lancaster and the repairs of 'my school' at Lancaster.

¹⁰ J. Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 30.

¹¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 128, with portraits.

¹² J. Richardson, op. cit. ii, 31-3.

¹³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 83.

¹⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 307, 310, 315; dated 1157-8. After the exchange the monks claimed wreck of the sea and other rights in Bardsea and Urswick; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 71. The charter of Michael le Fleming is given; *ibid.* ii, 454.

¹⁶ See the account of Furness.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83. The name Adgarley is rarely used, except in conjunction with Bolton. In later times Little Urswick was said to be held of the lord of Bolton.

¹⁸ Kuerden MSS. iii, H 6; v, fol. 113b. Richard was son of Alan de Copeland; *Furness Couch.* ii, 517. This Alan may be the Alan son of Ketel to whom William son of Michael granted 2 oxgangs of land in Much Urswick in exchange for Simonshole, also half an oxgang in Windhill for 32d. rent; confirming half a plough-land in Bolton and half an oxgang in Adgarley; *ibid.* i, 73; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 168.

¹⁹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 67.

²⁰ *Furness Couch.* ii, 514.

²¹ *Ibid.* 519. It was perhaps the same Alan who engaged himself to pay the monks 5s. a year on the Conversion of

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dower in 100 acres of land in Urswick held by Richard, vicar of the church, and in the manor of Bolton.²²

In 1299 the king's licence was sought to alienate the manor to Furness Abbey. In the consequent inquiry it was found that the manor of Bolton was held in moieties of William de Heaton and John de Kirkby, the former moiety by rendering a pair of white gloves yearly and the latter by 6*d.* rent.²³ It would not be to the king's hurt to allow the alienation of the manor to the abbey, and so licence was given and the monks took possession.²⁴ The gift was duly confirmed by Richard son of Sir Alan, but brought great trouble on the new possessors. Sir John de Kirkby, baron of the Exchequer, having married his sister to Richard's son Alan, worried them with lawsuits and distrains to compel them to surrender, and at last the said Alan de Copeland obtained seisin. He was succeeded by his grandson Richard (son of John), from whom the abbot in 1364-82 attempted to recover the manor.²⁵ Richard died in 1393 or 1394, when he was succeeded by a son Alan, having made an agreement with the abbot that the manor should revert to the monks in case his own issue failed. Thus Alan the son obtained possession, and Margaret widow of Richard de Copeland received her dower.²⁶ The widow seems to be the Margery de Bolton whom Richard married about 1380. In 1392-3 Richard de Copeland made a settlement of tenements in Bolton-Adgarley, apparently on his son Alan's marriage with Katherine daughter of Sir John de Hudleston.²⁷ But little else is known of the Copeland family's connexion with Urswick.²⁸

By Margaret, the daughter and co-heir of the last-named Alan, it came to John Broughton of Broughton,²⁹ a settlement being made in 1432, when two-thirds was held by Katherine widow of Alan Copeland and the other third by the above Margaret widow of Richard.³⁰ On the forfeiture of Sir Thomas Broughton in 1487 this, like his other manors, was granted to the first Earl of Derby,³¹ from whom, notwithstanding

the confiscations of the Commonwealth period,³² it has descended to the present earl.³³ Courts have been held occasionally until recently.³⁴

MUCH URSWICK, or Westby's Lands, was a grant of half a plough-land in marriage made by Michael le Fleming to Ulf son of Eward; a rent of 5*s.* was to be paid.³⁵ The land was before 1187 transferred to Roger son of Augustine de Heaton,³⁶ and descended like Heaton in Lonsdale till the end of the 14th century. William son of Michael de Furness about 1260 released Roger de Heaton and his heirs from suit of his court of Aldingham,³⁷ and in 1262 Roger de Heaton was found to have held 3 oxgangs of land in demesne and 1 in service of William son of John son of Alexander de Hyton, rendering 6*s.* 4*d.* yearly.³⁸ In 1288 and later Christiana daughter of Roger son of William de Heaton claimed 4 oxgangs of land in Urswick against William son of William de Heaton,³⁹ and in 1292 she continued her claim to 3 oxgangs in 'Alton Urswick in Furness.' Her claim failed, as it was found that her grandfather, five days before his death, being of sound memory, gave this land to his son William and put him in seisin.⁴⁰ William son of William de Heaton and Anilla his wife held the oxgangs of land in 1323.⁴¹ On the division of the Heaton estates this portion fell to the Westbys of Mowbreck, William Westby and Ellen his wife holding 6 oxgangs of land in Lancaster and Urswick in 1413.⁴² William Westby of Mowbreck died in 1557 holding six messuages, &c., in Urswick of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage by the rent of a grain of pepper.⁴³ The tenure is similarly recorded later.⁴⁴ The manor was not noticed by



WESTBY of Mowbreck. *Argent on a chevron azure three cinquefoils of the field.*

St. Paul, the anniversary of his father Richard, for the souls of his father and mother (Joan), but the monks at the same time resigned their claim to a messuage and land in Adgarley; *ibid.*

²² De Banco R. 121, m. 101 d., 113; 123, m. 66; 125, m. 76 d.

²³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 302. The petitioners were Richard Lumbard and John de Feghesergh, who had recently acquired it. They were probably Sir Alan's trustees; *Furness Couch*, ii, 515, 526.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 516-17; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 422.

²⁵ De Banco R. 418, m. 154 d.

²⁶ This narrative is from the *Furness Couch*, ii, 526-36.

²⁷ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212b, 221, 222b.

²⁸ There is a statement of the title of Alan de Copeland in 1302 in Assize R. 418, m. 9.

Alan son of Richard son of Alan de Copeland in 1309-12 claimed seven messuages, 3½ oxgangs of land, &c., against Richard de Barnard Castle, vicar, alleging that his grandfather Alan had given them while of unsound mind. The defendant alleged that he received the tenement from Richard, plaintiff's father; De Banco R. 174, m. 2 d.; 183, m. 389; 193, m. 78 d.

²⁹ A statement drawn up by William

Thornburgh about 1550 alleged that Margaret daughter and co-heir of Alan son of Richard Copeland was twice married: (1) to Roland Kirkby and (2) to John Broughton, with issue by both marriages. The heir of the former marriage was Elizabeth daughter of William Kirkby, who married — Bradley and died without issue. Petitioner was heir of the second marriage; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 96.

³⁰ *Final Conc.* iii, 97. As early as 1346 the Broughton family were connected with the parish, Christopher de Broughton at that time having a rent of 1*s.* from Urswick; Q.R. Memo. R. 122, m. 89 d. So also in 1378; *Final Conc.* iii, 6.

³¹ Pat. 4 Hen. VII. The tenure is not recorded in the Derby inquisitions.

³² There was in 1654 an agreement between the Parliament's trustees and William Rawlinson and William his son respecting the manor of 'Boulton-cum-Alderley'; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 1654, m. 10.

³³ The manor is named in various fines and recoveries, e.g. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 118, no. 1 (1632); 175, m. 143 (1665); 201, m. 37 (1678); 260, m. 53 (1708); 276, m. 67 (1715); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 540, m. 11 (1735); 623, m. 1a (1776).

³⁴ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 143; Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 36.

³⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83.

³⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 437. In 1202 Roger de Heaton acknowledged that his 4 oxgangs of land were held of Ulf de Hyton and Alexander his son by a rent of 5*s.* 4*d.* yearly; *Final Conc.* i, 21. Ulf de Hyton is probably the Ulf son of Eward of the text.

Roger son of Roger de Heaton in 1227 acknowledged the right of the Abbot of Furness to land in Querneberg; *ibid.* 51. Another agreement between the monks and Adam son of Roger de Heaton is printed in *Furness Couch*, ii, 452.

³⁷ Add. MS. 32104, no. 421.

³⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 231.

³⁹ De Banco R. 70, m. 22; 86, m. 106 d. The defendant replied that he held three of the oxgangs by his father's charter.

⁴⁰ Assize R. 408, m. 16 d. The grandfather put his son in seisin by his servant John, who delivered to one Ralph, 'the common man,' acting as the son's attorney. After three days' possession Ralph was ejected by John de Cansfield as chief lord of the fee, but William de Heaton after his father's death made terms with him and secured possession.

⁴¹ *Final Conc.* ii, 55.

⁴² *Ibid.* iii, 71.

⁴³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17.

⁴⁴ e.g. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 35.

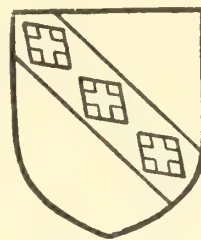
West in 1774, but in 1842 it was described as a 'small tract, commonly called Westby's Lands, for which a customary court is occasionally held.'⁴⁵ The customs of the manor included a 'twenty-penny fine' at each change of tenancy, i.e. a fine of twenty times the lord's rent. The widow of a tenant was entitled to a moiety of the estate during widowhood. At one time the tenants were obliged to carry a load of fish to Mowbreck, but in course of time this service was commuted to a money rent.⁴⁶ The manor is now held in moieties by Mr. J. W. Bourne and the trustees of Mrs. Haigh.^{46a} The hall stood on the eastern side of the tarn.

A grant of 2 oxgangs of land, to be held by a rent of 32*d.* yearly, was made by William son of Michael to Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid.⁴⁷ This appears to be the tenement which John de Harrington had in Urawick in 1347, when he held it of the king as of the lands formerly William de Coucy's by a rent of 4*s.*⁴⁸ It no doubt became merged in the Harrington manor of Muchland.

LITTLE URSWICK, or Redmayne Hall, probably represents 2 oxgangs of land granted by Michael to Adam son of Bernulf, to be held by a rent of 32*d.*⁴⁹ It was afterwards held by a family named Urawick, the descent and ramifications of which are difficult to follow.⁵⁰ Stephen de Urawick was a juror c. 1160.⁵¹ Simon de Urawick in 1299 proposed to confer his manor of Little Urawick on Furness Abbey, but changed his mind; Orm de Urawick was one of the jurors at the inquiry.⁵² William son of Simon de Urawick was a plaintiff in 1314.⁵³

It is shown in the account of Over Kellet that Adam son of Bernulf had a son Gilbert, who had a son Adam de Capernwray, identical, apparently, with an Adam de Urawick named in 1244.⁵⁴ Adam son of Gilbert granted land in Urawick to Furness Abbey, a gift confirmed by his daughter Elizabeth when widow of Sir Richard le Fleming.⁵⁵ The estates appear to have been divided,⁵⁶ yet lands in Urawick and Over Kellet afterwards came together. John Urawick and Agnes his wife obtained the Spital lands in 1447,⁵⁷ and Thomas grandson of John Urawick died in 1519 holding lands in Trinkeld,

Much Urawick, Kirkflat in Little Urawick, Stainton, Ulverston and Over Kellet. His heirs general were his sister Isabel Urawick, James Redmayne and William Bentam. Thomas had sold part at least of his lands to a kinsman William Redmayne,⁵⁸ whose family must have been in possession of the manor of Little Urawick for more than a century⁵⁹; in 1436 the feoffees of John Redmayne and Joan his wife granted that manor to William son of John Redmayne and Cecily his wife, a daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland.⁶⁰



URSWICK. *Argent on a bend sable three lozenges of the field, each charged with a saltire gules.*

William Redmayne died in 1536 holding the manor of Little Urawick, with messuages, lands, &c., of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly. His heir was a kinsman, William, aged fourteen, in ward to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham.⁶¹ The younger William Redmayne occurs in 1547-8,⁶² and in 1562, as William Redmayne of Twisleton, he made an agreement with Thomas Stanley of London as to the manor of Redmayne's Hall with its appurtenances in Little Urawick.⁶³ He had a daughter Frances, who married Leonard Babthorpe,⁶⁴ a barrister and a steadfast Roman Catholic, afterwards ruined by the heavy fines imposed upon him for religion and by the stoppage of his professional practice during the Elizabethan persecution.⁶⁵ The Redmayne manor and estates were in 1571 the subject of a fine between Leonard Babthorpe, plaintiff, and Richard Wycliffe, citizen and goldsmith of London, and Frideswide, his wife, deforciant.⁶⁶

Richard Greenacres of Worston near Clitheroe, who had married Christiana, one of the daughters of Leonard Babthorpe, in 1593 acquired from his father-in-law the manor of Little Urawick, with messuages and lands there and at Trinkeld in Ulverston.⁶⁷ Leonard had another daughter Edith; and in 1629 a moiety of the manor of Little Urawick was sold by Edith Robinson and Martin Robinson to

⁴⁵ F. Evans, *Furness*, 87.

⁴⁶ The customs are printed in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 644.

^{46a} Information of Mr. William Butler of Dalton.

⁴⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83. For another grant by William son of Michael see *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 377.

⁴⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53.

⁴⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83.

⁵⁰ There is a volume upon them by Thomas A. Urawick: *Records of the Family of Urawyk, Urawick, or Urawick*, 1893; note by Mr. Gaythorpe.

⁵¹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 311.

⁵² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 302-3.

⁵³ De Banco R. 206, m. 238.

⁵⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 158.

⁵⁵ *Furness Couch*, i, 73; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 168.

⁵⁶ See the accounts of Claughton, Over Kellet, Upper Rawcliffe and Coniston; also Nicholson and Burn, *Westmorland*, i, 155.

⁵⁷ See note 111 below.

⁵⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 17.

The lands in Much Urawick and Stainton were held of Henry Earl of Wilts. and Cecily his wife, Marchioness of Dorset; that at Kirkflat of the Earl of Derby. His grandfather Thomas as heir of John Urawick had held a small close called the Spital and all the land called Spital Land in Urawick. His mother Mary is named as still living and his wife Elizabeth. The above-named Christopher Urawick is called son and heir, being over sixty in 1520; Isabel the sister fifty, James Redmayne sixteen and William Bentam fifteen. Their relationship is not explained. From the ages given it would appear more likely that Christopher was the brother, not the son, of Thomas. In Christopher's will William Redmayne is described as 'my nephew.'

⁵⁹ For the family see W. Greenwood, *Redmans of Levens*, 196-7. The pedigree there given, but not fully proved, reads: John Redmayne -s. William -s. John -s. William, d. 1536 -s. James, d.v.p. -s. William -da. Frances, m. L. Babthorpe.

No hint is given as to the acquisition of Little Urawick Manor by this family.

⁶⁰ Sizergh D.

⁶¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 34. The exact kinship of the heir is not stated, but William Redmayne had granted to Maud Barton, formerly wife of James his son and heir, a messuage in Gressingham for her life.

Supposed sons of the elder William were Dr. John Redman, first master of Trinity Coll., Camb., 1546-51, and Thomas Redman, master of Jesus Coll., Camb., 1559-60.

⁶² *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 98; i, 229.

⁶³ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin.* 4 Eliz.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 24, m. 23.

⁶⁴ Foster, *Yorks. Visit.* 600.

⁶⁵ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 184; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* iii, 201; Morris, *Troubles of our Cath. Forefathers* (Ser. 3), 82.

⁶⁶ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 33, m. 134. See also *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 26 (6).

⁶⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 55, m. 120; 56, m. 51. For the pedigree see Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 116.

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Leonard Park, Thomas Fell and others.⁶⁸ The Greenacres appear to have before that dispersed their estate in parcels,⁶⁹ and in 1616 Thomas Fell died holding Redmayne's Hall of the Earl of Derby by 20d. rent—half of the old rent of the manor; Thomas, his son and heir, was thirty-six years of age.⁷⁰ From that time the manor disappears from view.

BARDSEA may represent the remaining alienation made by Michael le Fleming in granting one plough-land in Urswick to Gamel the Forester, who was to render 10s. yearly.⁷¹ Adam son of Gamel gave 2 oxgangs of land in Bardsea to Conishead Priory.⁷² One plough-land would be only half of the ancient manor of Bardsea; but it is possible that some free tenant was already in possession of the remainder when the monks of Furness, as formerly told, transferred it to Michael le Fleming, and that his descendants used the local surname.

Of the Bardsey family or families very little is known.⁷³ Randle de Bardsey attested a Copeland charter before 1130.⁷⁴ William son of Roger occurs in 1202.⁷⁵ Roger de Bardsey in 1246 accused two persons of being concerned in the death of his brother Robert.⁷⁶ Gilbert son of Randle son of one Roger de Bardsey about 1260 granted his lordship of Bardsea to his son Adam and male issue by a charter attested by William de Furness and confirmed in 1282 to Adam's son John by John de Cansfield, lord of Aldingham, and Susan his wife. A rent of 7s. 9d. was due to the lord of Aldingham.⁷⁷

Another Gilbert de Bardsey, as Gilbert son of

Margaret daughter of Robert de Boyvill, gave all his lands in Bardsea to Furness Abbey in 1278; a rent of 8d. was due for them to William son of Daniel son of William de Bardsey.⁷⁸ The senior William de Bardsey had had another son Roger (with a son William) and a daughter Agnes.⁷⁹ Adam son of Daniel de Bardsey was plaintiff in 1292,⁸⁰ and was perhaps the Adam who in 1304 claimed a tenement in Urswick as heir of his great-grandfather William de Bardsey.⁸¹ Others of the name occur.⁸²

In 1302 the Abbot of Furness granted to Adam son of John de Urswick the wardship of Hugh son of Adam de Bardsey, under age.⁸³ Hugh was probably of age in 1306 when he made a claim against the abbot in respect of waste in his lands at Urswick.⁸⁴ In 1348 William de Bardsey, perhaps as trustee, granted two plough-lands in Bardsea to Adam de Bardsey and Isabel his wife for life, John de Bardsey putting in his claim.⁸⁵ Two years later Alexander Abbot of Furness and some of his monks and servants were charged with breaking and entering the house of Adam de Bardsey at Bardsea, and abducting his son Thomas, whom they imprisoned at Dalton.⁸⁶ Thomas in 1353 complained of an assault by the abbot's sumpter man at Bardsea.⁸⁷

Similar disconnected notices occur down to the time of Henry VIII,⁸⁸ when William Bardsey was in possession. He had an elder son John,⁸⁹ whose widow Anne is named in 1535⁹⁰; and in 1536 a younger son Nicholas was contracted to marry Cecily Curwen of Grassgarth.⁹¹ Nicholas, who made a

⁶⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 113, no. 12.

⁶⁹ George Garner (or Gardner) in 1597 purchased from them a messuage and land; *ibid.* bdle. 58, m. 271.

Thomas Hodgson died in 1608 holding a messuage, &c., in Little Urswick lately purchased from Richard Greenacres and Christiana his wife. The tenement was held of the king as of his manor of Muchland by a rent of 15d. The heir was a son John, aged thirty-three; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 201.

John Dawson died in 1610 also holding a messuage purchased from the Greenacres, and held of the king as of his manor of Muchland by 8½d. rent. The heir was a grandson William (son of William) Dawson, aged four; *ibid.* 269.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 174; Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, ii, 33.

⁷¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 83. Gamel the Forester of Kendal occurs about 1216; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 440.

⁷² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 557.

⁷³ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 175. The arms are given.

⁷⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178.

⁷⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 17; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178.

⁷⁶ *Assize R.* 404, m. 22 d.

⁷⁷ Hornby Chapel D. The confirmation recites the original deed, in which the boundaries are thus defined: Beginning at midstream in Leven over against the Whitgrete in Cartmel, thence in a line west as far as the white cross and by the road to Furness as far as the Sletehaw; thence by Urswick fields to the top of Birkkrigg, descending by the new wall to Appletree brow, to the three standing stones, and to the Whitescarr in Sca-wood (*marina silva*); thence down to four oak trees called the Four Brothers, and to

the sands and the mid-stream of Levens; so back to the starting-point.

The homage of a Randle de Bardsey in Egton was granted to Furness Abbey in 1248; Beck, *Annales Furn.* 212; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 192, 171. Emma daughter of Randle granted an oxgang of land to Conishead Priory; Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 557.

⁷⁸ *Furness Couch.* ii, 447.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 443-4; William gave half an oxgang of land to his son Roger, who was to pay 8d. rent, and Agnes gave her brother Roger all her land at Pichtil in Bardsea field. Roger gave the monks of Furness land at the coal-pits in Oldfield, an assart at the head of a valley called Gill and an acre between Werewood and Buckdale in 1269; *ibid.* 445.

⁸⁰ *Assize R.* 408, m. 28 d.

⁸¹ *De Banco R.* 151, m. 202 d.; 162, m. 104.

⁸² Agnes daughter of Siegrith de Bardsey in 1291 made a claim against Adam son of Simon del Flash; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 8 d., 11 d. Adam son of William de Bardsey in 1318 released certain rights in Angerton to the monks of Furness; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 389. Adam de Bardsey was plaintiff in 1319; *De Banco R.* 230, m. 105 d. Adam son of William de Bardsey occurs about the same time; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 169. One or more of the name appear as attesting charters, &c., during the 14th century; *Furness Couch.* ii, 308, 430, &c. Thomas de Bardsey also occurs in 1331; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 233.

⁸³ *Furness Couch.* ii, 449.

⁸⁴ *De Banco R.* 159, m. 207 d.

⁸⁵ *Final Conc.* ii, 126. Adam and Isabel also obtained land in Kirkby Ireleth; *Furness Couch.* ii, 323.

⁸⁶ *Assize R.* 443, m. 3 d. Cf. *F.C.H.*

Lancs. ii, 120b, where the date is given as 1357 (in error).

⁸⁷ *Assize R.* 435, m. 11. It was perhaps the same Thomas who was living in 1399; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 180.

⁸⁸ Margaret daughter of William de Bardsey was wife of Thomas son of Richard Fleming in 1373; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 4. William Bardsey is named in 1404 and 1411 and his executors in 1430-1; *Furness Couch.* ii, 351; *Final Conc.* iii, 69, 70, 125. Christopher Bardsey attested a deed in 1410, was a juror in 1431, and was defendant in 1443; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 170; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 92; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 5, m. 1. Richard Bardsey in 1476 granted all his lands in Bardsea and Tatham to feoffees; *ibid.* 45, m. 14. Christopher and William Bardsey occur in the time of Henry VIII; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74 (1517); *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* iv, B 1 (1527); xx, B 2. Christopher's will, dated 1529, shows that William Bardsey was his son and heir; note by Mr. H. Ince Anderton, who has supplied many other references here used.

⁸⁹ John was murdered in 1533; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vi, 1124.

⁹⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs of Assize*, 27 Hen. VIII.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 30 Hen. VIII. Nicholas was then 'son and heir.' He had a younger brother George. William Bardsey and Nicholas his son were in 1541 accused of detaining £8 due to Nicholas Thornburgh of Hampsfield; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 170, m. 3. William Bardsey and Anne his wife, widow of Ralph Gidlow, were plaintiffs in 1542; *ibid.* 175, m. 7, 7 d.

John Fell in 1558 acquired four messuages, &c., a w^{ill} and a rent of

feoffment of the manor of Bardsea in 1573,⁹² proved to be the last of the male line. His elder daughter Dorothy married James Anderton of Clayton, and in 1582 a settlement of the manor and lands was made by Nicholas Bardsey, James Anderton and Dorothy his wife, Lawrence Salkeld and Elizabeth his wife.⁹³

James Anderton obtained the stewardship of the royal manor of Muchland in 1591.⁹⁴ Land in Urawick was included in a feoffment made by him and Dorothy his wife in 1602.⁹⁵ In 1614 and later there was much disputing concerning the bounds of the manor and a right of way over Bardsea Moor.⁹⁶ The inquisition after the death of James Anderton in 1630 recites that Nicholas Bardsey had held the manor of Bardsea, a moiety of four messuages, &c., in Ulverston with Roshead, two messuages, &c., in Lindale, and a free fishery in Leven, and that after his death in 1588 the said James and his wife Dorothy entered. Dorothy died 5 May 1627. The manor was held of the king as of his manor of Muchland by knight's service.⁹⁷ The manor of Bardsea was named in later Anderton settlements,⁹⁸ and the family occasionally resided in the place,⁹⁹ which after the sale of Clayton in 1683 became their seat. Their religion probably made them offensive to their neighbours, one of whom at least was anxious that the persecuting laws should be put in force against them for his own ends. Miles Dodding of Conishead wrote thus in 1682¹⁰⁰:—‘If Madam Anderton of Bardsea with her sons, Mr. Thomas Polwhele and Baskerville and the rest of their family be convicted [as recusants] it would not be amiss to humble them, for they are very ill neighbours and highly injurious to me. When you send any officers on this side let

them call at my house and I will put them in a way how to get something, for though they have few goods, yet rather than go to gaol they will assign part of their estate to pay the king's due.’ On the other hand ‘Mr. Anderton of Bardsea’ had the favour of James II, being placed on the commission of the peace in 1687.¹⁰¹

About 1705, or earlier, Bardsea was sold by the Andertons to Lord Molyneux¹⁰² for a hunting seat.¹⁰³ It was again sold in 1732 to Christopher Wilson of London.¹⁰⁴ The lands were enfranchised by Molyneux and Wilson, and the manor ceased to exist,¹⁰⁵ though it nominally descended with Conishead till the sale of Colonel Braddyll's estates about 1850. The hall is the property of a kinsman, Mr. Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale.¹⁰⁶

The church of Urawick probably had a manor or share of the manor. This would pass with the rectory to the Abbot of Furness, who in 1298 as rector claimed 3 oxgangs of land in Urawick against Richard de Barnard Castle, vicar. The vicar replied that it was his lay fee, but the abbot said that his predecessor, Abbot Alexander, in the time of Richard I had alienated it.¹⁰⁷ At Bardsea the Knights Hospitallers had land, William son of Roger de Bardsey being tenant in 1202¹⁰⁸; he gave his right,¹⁰⁹ together with an oxgang of land, to Conishead Priory, which house received other lands in the same part of Urawick.¹¹⁰ A close called the Spital, with lands adjacent, is mentioned in 1447 and 1520.¹¹¹ The possessions of Furness Abbey have been mentioned several times.

The Flemings of Coniston had an estate in Much and Little Urawick, probably by descent from Eliza-

235. 8d. out of the manor of Bardsea from William Bardsea and Nicholas his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 20, m. 76.

⁹² Ibid. bdle. 35, m. 221; the manor of Bardsea, with sixty messuages, water mill, lands, &c., in Bardsea, Ulverston and Cartmel, and a free fishery in the Leven.

Nicholas had a dispute with Peter Mount as to Sheepcotgarth or Craghouse in Bardsea; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. ccxii, M 8. He died 1 Aug. 1588, according to the later inquisition cited below. For his descendant's see West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 206. The pedigree of a junior Bardsey family was recorded at London in 1634; *Visit.* (Harl. Soc.), 45. Another family occurs in Leicestershire.

⁹³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 16. Dorothy and Elizabeth were the two daughters of Nicholas.

⁹⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 10. He was also receiver of Furness Abbey and had other offices.

⁹⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 64, no. 233. This land was perhaps an independent purchase by James Anderton, and not part of the Bardsey estates.

⁹⁶ *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 16, 17; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 321, m. 5.

⁹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 56.

⁹⁸ In 1631; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 120, no. 27, by James Anderton, Anne his wife and James his son. Also in 1654 and 1674; *ibid.* bdles. 156, m. 182; 192, m. 82.

⁹⁹ The Urawick registers show that Nicholas son of James Anderton was

baptized there in 1613. ‘Mr. William Anderton of Bardsea’ and ‘Christopher Anderton, esq.’ were buried in 1691 and 1694 respectively. Christopher was the last heir male of the Andertons of Clayton. His elder sister Dorothy was the widow of Thomas Singleton of Staining, his younger sister Mary, to whom he left Bardsea, was unmarried; information of Mr. Anderton.

¹⁰⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 133.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* xii, App. vii, 203.

¹⁰² C. W. Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 91; the vendor is stated to have been Mary Anderton, spinster.

The purchaser was William Lord Molyneux, who succeeded his father in 1700 and died in 1718; *Chan. Proc.* 1714-58 (Reynardson), bdle. 1757, no. 4. Mary Anderton went to live at Aldcliffe, where she died in 1709; her will (dated 1706) makes no mention of any property in Bardsea. This note is due to Mr. Anderton.

¹⁰³ West, *op. cit.* p. xlix. West says it was purchased ‘last century’; i.e. before 1701.

In 1717 there were seven ‘Papists’ in the parish, no doubt the household at Bardsea; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 543.

¹⁰⁴ A fine of 1732 respecting the manor of Bardsea, with dovecot, &c., and lands also in Urawick, Ulverston and Cartmel, fixes the date. The deforciant included Lord Molyneux, Thomas Molyneux, Sir Rowland Stanley, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 307, m. 36.

The sale was duly enrolled; *Piccope MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 244.

¹⁰⁵ F. Evans, *Furness*, 87.

¹⁰⁶ Sarah daughter and heiress of Christopher Wilson married John Gale of Highhead Castle and died in 1774, leaving two sons—Wilson, who assumed the name of Braddyll, and (Lieut.-Genl.) Henry Richmond. The latter had an estate in Bardsea and in 1814 was succeeded by his eldest son William, high sheriff in 1847. At his death in 1865 his son, the present owner, came into possession. See pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

Wilson Braddyll of Conishead held the manor of Bardsea in 1781; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 634, m. 9 (recovery).

¹⁰⁷ De Banco R. 125, m. 54. The land of ‘Quernesberhe,’ in dispute with the Heaton family, belonged to the church; *Furness Couch.* ii, 453. See note 36 above.

¹⁰⁸ *Final Conc.* i, 17. William released an acre of land to the Prior of the Hospitallers. The Hospitallers' land in Bardsea occurs again in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

¹⁰⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 557. He mentions the croft on which stood the house of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

¹¹⁰ Mentioned in foregoing notes. The priory had in 1535 rents of £5 13s. 11d. from Bardsea; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 271.

¹¹¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 225; a grant by William Lord Harrington to John Urawick and Agnes his wife of the Spital lands and a pasture between the king's highway called Streetgate on the south side and pasture called Swartmoor on the north and between the lands of Sir John Pennington and Conishead Priory to west and east respectively.

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beth wife of Richard le Fleming, in 1276-8.¹¹² The tenure is not recorded in the inquisition of 1522, but in 1561 the four messuages, &c., were stated to be held of the queen as of the late earldom of Wiltshire, i.e. the lordship of Muchland, in socage by a rent of 7d.¹¹³ Part of the estate was in 1569 sold to William Sawrey, clerk.¹¹⁴ After the death of William Fleming in 1649 his estate in Urswick appears to have been included in the portion of a sister who married Sir Jordan Crosland, for the husband complained of wrongful sequestration by the Parliamentary authorities.¹¹⁵ Harrington¹¹⁶ and others¹¹⁷ are named.

The freeholders in 1600 were named as John Sawrey, Thomas Fell, Christopher Garner, John Garner and Walter Curwen.¹¹⁸ John Marshall of Stainton in 1631 compounded for refusing knight-hood by a fine of £10.¹¹⁹ John Wilkinson of Stainton in Furness, whose lands were declared forfeit and placed in the Act for sale in 1652, was allowed to compound with the Parliament by a fine of £59 18s.¹²⁰

The custom of tenant right 'time out of mind' used in the queen's lordship of Furness came into notice in a dispute between Roland Cockenscale and William Cockenscale in 1577. The plaintiff was son of Robert son of Thomas Cockenscale, and claimed by descent. The defendant, who claimed in right of William Sawrey, purchaser from William Fleming, denied that there was a single lordship called Furness, there being many manors in it. He submitted that though 'the supposed custom of tenant right' was used in the marches of Scotland, the people of Lancashire were 'chargeable to serve the queen as other parts of the realm.'¹²¹

The church of *ST. MARY*^{121a} stands at *CHURCH* the south end of Great Urswick village, and consists of a chancel 25 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in. with north vestry, nave 62 ft. 3 in. by 22 ft. 6 in., south porch 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. and west tower 16 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft., all these measurements being internal. Externally the chancel, nave and tower are all of equal width, the building forming a parallelogram 118 ft. by 30 ft. The church is of considerable antiquity, but the walls being covered with rough-cast outside and plaster within^{121b} it is difficult to arrive at any very definite conclusion regarding the date of the masonry, which is apparently much older than the windows with which it is pierced. These are either later insertions at different periods or modern, with perhaps the exception of the narrow window on the south side of the chancel, which may be of 13th-century date. This is probably the date of the greater part of the building, but in the course of taking down the north wall of the chancel in 1909

to provide space for the organ some fragments of old wrought stone were found, including a piece of the shaft of a pre-Conquest cross with interlaced ornament. The interior went through the changes usual in the 18th century, when the pulpit stood in the middle of the south side and a ceiling was erected; but in 1826-7 the pews were rearranged, the pulpit removed to the north-east corner and a west gallery, 16 ft. deep, erected. In 1845 the nave roof was slated, and in 1850 the chancel and vestry were partially rebuilt.

The chancel roof, which is slightly lower than that of the nave, is modern, boarded on the inside, and with overhanging eaves. The east wall has been rebuilt in rubble, without rough-cast, and the east window is a restoration of the old one taken out in 1850, the tracery of which was given back to the church in 1908. The window is a pointed one of three trefoiled lights with a transom at the springing and flowing tracery in the head, probably of late 14th or early 15th-century date. On the south side at the east end is a modern two-light pointed window, replacing an original one of similar design taken out in 1850, the tracery of which is now set up against the south wall of the churchyard, and further west is the lancet window already mentioned, restored on the outside and probably lengthened, its height being about 7 ft. The opening is 12 in. in width, splaying out inside to 3 ft. The interior wide splaying jambs of both these windows, as well as those of the window on the north side, were stripped of their plaster in 1908, and were found to be of red sandstone in large blocks. In the south wall is a piscina with circular floreated bowl projecting from the wall, and between the windows a pointed priest's door with plain chamfered jambs and head without label, and square-headed on the inside. On the north side at the east end is a restored two-light pointed window with perpendicular tracery, to the west of which a modern doorway leads to the vestry. The north vestry window appears to be the two-light square-headed window formerly in the north chancel wall. The chancel arch is pointed and of a single plain square order springing from plain chamfered impost 7 ft. 6 in. high, and is 11 ft. 4 in. wide. The arch and jambs, which are 3 ft. 6 in. in depth, the thickness of the wall between the chancel and nave, were stripped of plaster at the same time as the chancel windows, and on the inside of the jambs near the west angle two small canopied niches were discovered 12 in. high by 3 in. wide, with cable moulding along the angles. On the south side of the arch is a plain squint, 12 in. square, recently opened out.

The nave has four windows on the south side and three on the north, of different types and periods and

¹¹² De Banco R. 15, m. 58 d.; 27, m. 103 d.

¹¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 42; xi, no. 49. A settlement of this part of the estate was made in 1536; David son of Hugh Fleming was to have it for life; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 11, m. 65.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. bdle. 31, m. 75.

¹¹⁵ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 91-4.

¹¹⁶ Alice widow of Adam de Harrington in 1309 claimed dower in 2 oxgangs of land in Urswick, and Henry son and heir of Adam de Harrington was called to

warrant the possessor; De Banco R. 179, m. 278 d.; 181, m. 163 d.

¹¹⁷ In 1371 Richard Whitefoot, in right of his wife Alice, sister and heir of John son of Thomas del Vicars, claimed a messuage, &c., in Urswick against Adam de Hampfield; *ibid.* 441, m. 358.

¹¹⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 231.

¹¹⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3121; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 45. There is another Stainton in Seathwaite.

¹²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cvi, C 12.

^{121a} It is also called St. Mary's-in-the-

Fields, and St. Mary and St. Michael's may have been the full title; Postlethwaite, *Notes on Urswick Ch.* 53. Though within the limits of Little Urswick it is called in old records the church of Much Urswick.

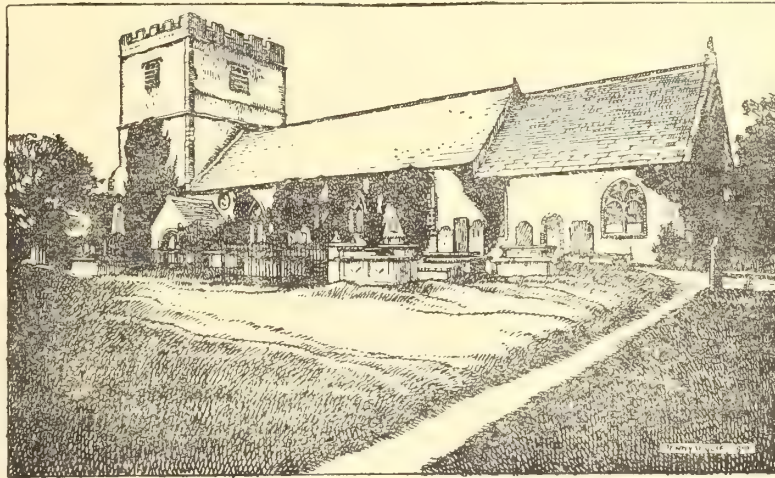
^{121b} Since this was written the walls have been stripped inside (1911) and a doorway discovered in the middle of the north wall. Part of a cross shaft was found in the wall; it is dated by Professor Collingwood about 850-70. No part of the existing fabric appears to be older than the beginning of the 13th century, though probably built on an earlier foundation.

irregularly spaced. On the south the first window from the east is a tall single light 12 in. wide, of yellow stone, going up to the eaves; the second a pointed window of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoil in the head, apparently of 14th-century date and of red sandstone; the third is a square-headed window of two plain lights, a later insertion perhaps of the 18th century; next to the porch is a modern two-light pointed window of red sandstone with quatrefoil in the head, while above the porch is a circular window inserted to light the gallery. On the north side the diversity is no less great, the easternmost window near the pulpit being till recently about 9 ft. high and 2 ft. 3 in. wide, without division; it was an old window lengthened both at top and bottom, probably, when the pulpit was put in its present position. It is now restored to its former size and a mullion added. The second window, which is close to it, is an original square-headed opening of two trefoiled lights of yellow stone, with an external label; while the third, which is at the west end, is a modern window, similar to that near the pulpit before its recent restoration, but of two lights and of slightly greater width and height, lighting both the gallery and the space below. In the south-east corner of the nave, in the angle of the chancel wall, 7 ft. 6 in. above the floor and carried by an iron pier, was a gallery pew, erected in 1759 by Christopher Wilson of Bardsea Hall, and generally known as the Bardsea Pew. It was approached by a wooden staircase from the chancel by a doorway pierced through the upper part of the chancel wall, and measured 10 ft. by 8 ft., being divided into two compartments, the smaller for the servants on the east side. It was taken down in 1910. The ceiling, which was probably put up in 1751,¹²² has also been removed; it concealed an open timbered roof, now opened out, on one of the beams of which is cut the date 1598. On the east wall within the roof space over the chancel arch are the remains of various mural decorations.¹²³ The porch is old, but a later addition, the walls not being bonded into those of the nave. It has a round-arched outer doorway of red sandstone with plain chamfered jambs and head,¹²⁴ and a similar but higher inner doorway. There are stone seats on each side, and the roof has a plain gable without coping and overhanging eaves.

The west tower is of two stages and very massive in appearance, with low diagonal buttresses of three stages, a vice in the north-east angle and an embattled parapet moulded round the merlons and embrasures. Externally the walls, like those of the

rest of the building, are rough-cast, and the dressings are of red sandstone. The west door has a segmental arch, without label, and with plain chamfered jambs and head, and above is a three-light pointed window of yellow stone with trefoiled lights and perpendicular tracery and hood mould. The belfry windows are square-headed of three lights with hood moulds, the lights on the west side being trefoiled and the others plain. Below the belfry windows the north, south and east sides are plain, but on the west, immediately above the string course, which divides the tower into two stages, are three niches, in the northernmost of which is a *Pietà* in red sandstone. The tower arch is built up.

The font now used is a modern Gothic one dating from 1827. The old octagonal font of red sandstone was then taken away, but was preserved and restored to the church about 1905. The sides are quite plain and curve inwards to the base, which is square and in a separate piece. The pulpit is an 18th-century 'three-decker,' but all the fittings of the chancel, including the reredos, altar rails, stalls and organ-case, were erected in 1909. They are of oak



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, URSWICK

and in the Renaissance style, the whole of the lower part of the east wall below the window being panelled, and harmonize well with the plain interior of the building. The old altar piece, a painting of the 'Last Supper,' by James Cranke the elder, has been reinstated.

There is a 13th-century flat tombstone, found about 1850, with a floreated cross and pair of shears, inscribed 'Hic jacet Amicia filia Johannis Francissi,' and there are brasses to Dorothy Butler, who died in 1687, and to James Barwick, who died in 1695, with a rhyming inscription.

There is some ancient glass in the two south windows of the chancel, the lancet light being made up of about forty small fragments of glass probably of 14th-century date mixed up with modern. Two shields with the arms of Furness and Citeaux are for the greater part modern.¹²⁵ In the two-light modern window are five ancient shields with the arms of

¹²² In 1751 a proposal to put up a ceiling was defeated, but that date with the initials I.R. is cut on one of the timbers of the roof; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 199.

¹²³ *Ibid.* 198.

¹²⁴ 'Until about 1850 the present outer doors stood where the inner ones now are'; *ibid.* 195.

¹²⁵ See *Furness Lore* (Trans. Barrow

Naturalists' Field Club, iii, 1900), 105-7. 'A description of the ancient painted glass shields of arms in URSWICK Church.'

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local families, four of which, however, are imperfect and made up with modern glass.¹²⁶

There are three bells. The oldest is probably of 15th-century date, and is inscribed 'MARIA + WILHELMUS DE HARYNGTON DOMINUS DE ALDYNGHAM ET DOMINA MARGARETA UXOR EIUS + '117'; the second is inscribed 'I. Fleming, R. Briggs, W. Tomlinson, Ch. Wardens, 1711,' and may have been cast at Kendal by A. Rudhall¹²⁸; and the third, by Luke Ashton of Wigan, is dated 1724, and inscribed with the names of 'Henry Houlme, vicar, James Shaw, John Conskell, Church Wardens.' It was recast by Taylor of Loughborough in 1907, the inscription being retained in facsimile.

The silver plate consists of a chalice and cover paten of 1571 with the maker's mark AK (linked), the knob of the cover inscribed with the initials W.S. and the date 1571; a plate of 1750-1, 10 in. in diameter, used as a paten, given by Christopher Wilson in 1751, and bearing his name, arms and date, and the maker's mark of Samuel Herbert & Co.; a silver-gilt paten of 1851, presented by Mr. George Rimington; and a flagon of 1877, given by Mrs. Rimington, and inscribed 'Presented to the parish church of St. Mary, Uriswick, A.D. 1877.'

The registers begin in 1608. The first volume (1608-95) has been printed.¹²⁹

Two yew trees were planted in the churchyard in 1855, one on each side of the principal entrance gate at the west end. The churchyard was extended on the south-west side in 1906.

The following have been incumbents:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1160 . . .	Daniel le Fleming ¹⁴⁵	Abbot of Furness . . .	—
VICARS			
oc. 1230 . . .	William de Boyvill ¹⁴⁶	—	—
28 Oct. 1260 . .	William de Melmerby ^{146a}	Abbot of Furness . . .	—
oc. 1297 . . .	Richard de Barnard Castle ¹⁴⁷ . . .	—	—

¹²⁶ There are eight shields in all, but two are now blank and the third is almost wholly modern. They are described in *Furness Lore*, 105.

¹²⁷ There are a facsimile of the inscription and a full description of the bell in *Furness Lore*, 100-4. ¹²⁸ *Ibid.* 102.

¹²⁹ *Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.* xxix (1907). Transcribed by Henry Brierley.

¹³⁰ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 362; a claim by the monks of Furness about 1200.

¹³¹ When the monks gave Uriswick to Michael le Fleming in exchange for other lands they excepted the church; *Furness Couch*, ii, 455. Michael nevertheless appears to have laid claim to the advowson, and his son was presented to it to make peace; *ibid.* 457. Other disputes took place; *ibid.* i, 75. When Henry son of Harvey obtained the wardship of the heir of William son of Michael he about 1205 set up a claim to the advowson of Uriswick Church, but soon acknowledged his mistake and withdrew; *ibid.* ii, 452.

¹³² B.M. Harl. Chart. 83, A 22; *Furness Couch*, iii, 642.

¹³³ *Ibid.* 653; 'save the chapel just as it was' may refer to Bolton.

¹³⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 545; note by Canon Raines. The

date is doubtful, and should perhaps be 1228. From later records it appears that the vicar had a dwelling-house and all the tithes except from grain, viz. wool, lamb, pig, goose, hay, hemp, flax and small tithes. A mortuary was payable on the death of a householder. If a woman belonging to the parish married outside it the vicar received 5s. compensation.

¹³⁵ In 1650 the vicarage was still 'representative from the Duchy of Lancaster'; but the tithes were owned by Fleming of Rydal, Anderton of Bardsea and the parishioners; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 138. Sales of tithes were made by the Crown in 1607; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xvii (Bardsca), pt. xx (Uriswick).

In 1717 the patronage was vested in 'great numbers of the inhabitants, among whom the tithes and right of patronage (were) divided by purchase and descent'; Gastrell, loc. cit.

¹³⁶ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 328.

¹³⁷ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The glebe was valued at 10s. a year. Lands wasted by the inroads of the Scots accounted for the remainder of the diminution, 29s. 2d.

¹³⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15.

The church of Uriswick appears to have been the mother church of Ulverston and Pennington,¹³⁹ and probably of Aldingham also. Its advowson must have belonged to the lords of Furness, for it came to the abbey without any special grant, so far as known¹⁴¹; it was confirmed to them by the pope in 1194.¹³⁹ The church was appropriated to the abbey in 1228,¹³⁹ and a vicarage was ordained, a stipend of 12 marks being assigned by decree of the Archdeacon of Richmond in 1288.¹³⁹ After the suppression of the abbey the patronage was exercised for some time by the Crown, acting through the chancellor of the duchy, but was afterwards claimed and exercised by the freeholders, the tithes having been purchased by the landowners.¹⁴² The 'resident landowners' are now the patrons.

In 1291 the value of the rectory was only £5 6s. 8d., and this was reduced to 40s. after the raid by the Scots in 1322. The vicarage, valued in 1291 at £5, was afterwards excused from taxation on account of its poverty.¹³⁸ The ninth of corn, wool, &c., in 1341 was estimated at 67s. 6d.¹³⁷ The rectory was valued at £20 a year in 1527¹³⁸ and at £21 in 1535,¹³⁹ when the vicarage was worth £7 17s. 4d. clear.¹⁴⁰ In 1650 the rectory and vicarage were estimated as worth £60 and £20 a year respectively.¹⁴¹ The vicar's income was certified as £20 5s. in 1717.¹⁴² Every householder in the parish then paid 2d. to the vicar, once in three years, as a due for *cera panis*.¹⁴³ The net value of the vicarage is now £200.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁹ *Valor Eccl.* v, 270.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 272. The mansion-house and glebe were worth 6s. 8d.; small tithes, £3 10s.; Easter R., &c., £4 6s. 8d. The vicar was liable for payment of synodals and procurations, 6s.

¹⁴¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* ut sup.

¹⁴² Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 543. The glebe brought in £4 5s.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 10), v, 490; vi, 113. It was a levy for providing candles and blessed bread. It ceased at the commutation of tithes.

¹⁴⁴ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

¹⁴⁵ *Furness Couch*, ii, 455, 457. He was also rector of Aldingham.

¹⁴⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1194 (1230); *Furness Couch*, ii, 518 (c. 1260). Boyvill was seneschal of the abbey in 1234; Beck, *Annales Furn.* 199. He was at Uriswick when the vicarage was ordained.

^{146a} *Furness Couch*, iii, 655; deed of presentation.

¹⁴⁷ Richard, or Richard de Castro Bernardi, occurs as party to numerous pleadings from 1297 to 1319; De Banco R. 121, m. 101 d.; 174, m. 2 d.; 230, m. 105 d. He was Dean of Furness in 1302; *ibid.* 144, m. 319. His son Randle is named in 1304; *ibid.* 153, m. 118 d.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

URSWICK

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1351 . . .	John ¹⁴⁸	—	—
15 July 1361 .	Bro. John Fisher ¹⁴⁹	Abbot of Furness . . .	—
3 Aug. 1380 .	William Normand ¹⁵⁰	"	—
—	William Walton	—	—
26 July 1445 .	John Woodhouse ¹⁵¹	Abbot of Furness . . .	d. W. Walton
oc. 1535 . . .	Thomas Harrison ¹⁵²	—	—
—	Thomas Hartley	—	—
11 Jan. 1546-7 .	William Sawrey ¹⁵³	Hugh and Walter Askew .	d. T. Hartley
— June 1554 .	Henry Woodburn ¹⁵⁴	The Queen	—
30 Sept. 1557 .	Thomas Dobson ¹⁵⁵	King and Queen . . .	[d. H. Woodburn]
oc. 1562 . . .	William Sawrey ¹⁵⁶	—	—
24 Nov. 1579 .	James Sayer ¹⁵⁷	The Queen	d. W. Sawrey
22 May 1585 .	William Lindow ¹⁵⁸	"	d. J. Sayer
29 Jan. 1620-1 .	Nicholas Marshall, M.A. ¹⁵⁹	Robert Curwen, &c. . .	d. W. Lindow
1 Oct. 1660 .	George Inman ¹⁶⁰	Sir Jordan Crosland . .	—
6 Oct. 1681 .	Thomas Inman, B.A. ¹⁶¹	Ant. Turner, &c. . . .	d. G. Inman
21 Sept. 1696 .	Richard Swainson ¹⁶²	The freeholders . . .	res. T. Inman
6 June 1714 .	Henry Holme ¹⁶³	"	res. R. Swainson
21 Dec. 1747 .	John Addison, B.A. ¹⁶⁴	"	d. H. Holme
17 Sept. 1788 .	William Ashburner ¹⁶⁵	"	d. J. Addison
26 Apr. 1800 .	John Bailes	"	res. W. Ashburner
8 June 1805 .	William Ponsonby ¹⁶⁶	"	res. J. Bailes
30 Oct. 1841 .	Matthias Forrest, B.A. ¹⁶⁷	"	d. W. Ponsonby
1861 . . .	James Gale, B.A. ¹⁶⁸	"	d. M. Forrest
2 Apr. 1878 .	Robert Burland Billinge	"	res. J. Gale
21 Jan. 1903 .	Thomas Norton Postlethwaite, B.A. ¹⁶⁹	"	res. R. B. Billinge

There were ancient chantry chapels¹⁷⁰ at Bolton¹⁷¹ and Bardsea,¹⁷² fragments of the former remaining to the present day, as already stated. Nothing much

is known of them; if they were regularly served down to the Reformation a staff of three priests would be required for Urrswick. This is the number shown

¹⁴⁸ He was charged with an assault on William de Bolton; Assize R. 431, m. 3. He may be the 'John lately vicar' named in *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 81.

¹⁴⁹ From Torre's Reg. 1885.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.; described as a 'chaplain.' He occurs again in 1400 and 1405; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 263; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1076.

In two Bolton deeds of 1392 one Richard de Freres is described as 'vicar,' but 'of Urrswick' is not added; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 221, 222b.

¹⁵¹ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 375.

¹⁵² *Valor Eccl.* v, 272. It is possible that he was identical with the Thomas Hartley here given as the next vicar.

¹⁵³ Act Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg. The last Abbot of Furness had on 25 Mar. 1535 granted the next presentation to Christopher Proctor and William Burrough, who in 1541 transferred to Hugh and Walter Askew. Sawrey is named in the visit. list of 1548 and in pleadings of the time; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 231, 245.

¹⁵⁴ Act Bks. No reason is assigned for the vacancy, but from the date it may be surmised that Sawrey was displaced as a married man. Woodburn occurs in the visit. list of 1554.

¹⁵⁵ Act Bks. A Thomas Dobson is named in the visitation lists of 1548, 1554 and 1562 as at Ulverston. At the last of these he appeared and subscribed.

¹⁵⁶ Sawrey's name reappears in the visit. list of 1562. The name is also given as Sawyer. ¹⁵⁷ Act Bks.

¹⁵⁸ Act Bks. He was 'a preacher' (Lindall) in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. He was buried at Urrswick 24 Jan. 1620-1; Reg.

¹⁵⁹ Act Bks. The patrons were Robert Curwen, Christopher Gardner, Thomas Fell and Thomas Marshall. The Inst.

Bks. P.R.O. begin at this point; the local entries are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

Marshall was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxf.; M.A. 1617; Foster, *Alumni*. He was also master of the free school. When the Presbyterian Classis was established in 1646 he did not become a member of it, and in 1650 was reported to be 'scandalous in life and negligent in both his callings' as vicar and schoolmaster; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* loc. cit. He had been sequestered in 1646, but appears to have retained possession all through the Commonwealth period; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43.

¹⁶⁰ He was probably the George Inman who entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1647; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 83. A 'Mr. Inman' was master of Urrswick School about 1655; *ibid.* 157. One George Inman was curate of Cartmel Fell in 1659; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 297.

¹⁶¹ The patrons were Anthony Turner, vicar of Dalton, Thomas Marshall, John Cockenskill, Christopher Gardner, Thomas Fell (Redmayne Hall) and William Postlethwaite. They were described as the impropiators.

Thomas Inman was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1672. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. He was master of the school.

¹⁶² The patrons acted as 'rector and parishioners.' This vicar removed to Hawkshead. In 1702 the church was reputed to be properly furnished. The Lord's Supper was administered thrice a year at least.

¹⁶³ There was a contested election. Holme was presented by forty-two persons, while twenty-three others adopted a different nominee, one Alexander Bagot

The latter party 'yielded to the greater number, who had likewise much the greater share in the tithes and patronage appendant'; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 544-5.

Holme was also master of the school in 1733. A new vicarage-house was acquired in his time, the old one, 'in all appearance never . . . sufficient for a vicar to live in,' having fallen down.

¹⁶⁴ The patrons were Christopher Wilson and others. John Addison was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1732; Foster, *Alumni*.

¹⁶⁵ The patrons were 'the inhabitants.'

¹⁶⁶ Also master of the school.

¹⁶⁷ Educated at Queens' Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1835.

¹⁶⁸ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1857. He was son of William Gale of Bardsea.

¹⁶⁹ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1878. The editors are indebted to Mr. Postlethwaite for information on a number of points concerning the church and parish. He has published *Some Notes on Urrswick Ch.* (1906). This pamphlet contains a list of briefs, terriers, extracts from the church books, and lists of churchwardens.

¹⁷⁰ No endowed chantries were known in 1547.

¹⁷¹ By an agreement between the monks of Furness and Sir Richard son of Alan de Copeland the chantry of the chapel of Bolton was allowed. The offerings and other income of the chapel were to be given to the mother church, and Sir Richard and his heirs were to render to Urrswick Church 4 lb. of wax yearly on St. Michael's Day; *Furness Couch*, ii, 518.

¹⁷² In 1404 inquiry was made as to land acquired from Hugh de Bardsey by John formerly vicar of Urrswick, for which the vicar and his successors were to find

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by the visitation list of 1548; in that of 1554 there were four names, and in 1562 two.¹⁷² Later there was probably only one resident minister in the parish, and he was sometimes master of the free school also.¹⁷⁴ Trinity Church, Bardsea, was built in 1843, and had a separate district assigned to it in 1854. There is a school-chapel at Stainton.

The only other place of worship is the Congregational church at Stainton; an iron chapel was opened in 1873 and the present building in 1902.¹⁷⁵

The free grammar school was founded in 1580. William Marshall left an endowment for a school at Urswick or Much Hadham, at the discretion of his executors, and on the petition of the people the former place was chosen.¹⁷⁶ The 'cock penny' used to be paid to the master at Shrovetide. 'Adjoining the school, on the upper side of the green, the remains may yet be seen of the ancient cock-pit, in which on every Shrove Tuesday the vicar of the parish pre-

sided in his gown and bands, as master of the ceremonies.'¹⁷⁷

Apart from the schools at Urswick *CHARITIES* and Bardsea¹⁷⁸ the only endowed charity is a charge of £10 a year granted in 1625 by John Preston of the Abbey for the maintenance of poor people who were unable to work or maintain themselves and their families. He intended his gift to relieve his estate from any poor rate. A like benefaction for Aldingham and Dalton became void in 1810 because the overseers found it was more profitable to charge the estates with poor rate than to take the sums due under the benefaction; and about 1894 Mr. Victor Cavendish, then in possession of the Preston estates, refused to pay the Urswick £10 because he paid rates. Later he withdrew his objection, and gave the official trustees securities to provide for the continuance of the charity. The money used to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers in sums of 5s. to £1.¹⁷⁹

PENNINGTON¹

Pennigetun, Dom. Bk.; Penigto a, c. 1160; Peninton, 1186; Penington, c. 1190.

The parish and township of Pennington occupy a portion of the more level country of Low Furness, midway between the towns of Ulverston and Dalton, but to the north of the village and church begins a valley between two ranges of bare hills, which rise to 700 ft. to 1,000 ft. above sea level. In the valley a reservoir for the Barrow Waterworks was formed in 1879. There is another reservoir lower down for Ulverston. The area measures 2,845½ acres,^{1a} and in 1901 there was a population of 1,510. Part of the village of Lindal extends into the south-west corner of this township, where is the hamlet of Whinfield. In the south-east corner is the village of Swarthmoor.

The principal road goes from Dalton through Lindal towards Ulverston, across the south-east part of the township; while another road between the same places takes a more northerly course to pass by the village through Loppergarth and Becksides. The Furness railway also winds through the south-east of Pennington.

Though there are some ancient remains² to be discerned, the history of the parish has been uneventful. There are no manufactures, and the principal occupation is agriculture, for which the land is occupied

thus: arable, 507 acres; permanent grass, 2,016; woods and plantations, 5.^{2a} Wheat, barley, oats and turnips are grown. The soil is sandy and marly, with gravel subsoil. There are large iron ore mines in the south-west. Blue slate used to be quarried.

According to the county lay of 1624 this parish should contribute 19s. 0¾d. towards each £100 raised in the hundred of Lonsdale.³

Pennington is now governed by a parish council of seven members.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held *PENNINGMANOR TON* as a member of the lordship of Hougū; it was assessed as two ploughlands.⁴ It was included in the grant of Furness to the monks on the foundation of the abbey in 1127. A little later it is found to be held of the abbey by knight's service and rent by a family which took its name from this manor. The Penningtons, however, very early⁵ acquired Muncaster in Cumberland, and made it their residence, and there are few traces in the records of their connexion with Furness. No manor-house is known; it is said to have been at Becksides. Gamel de Pennington, whose name occurs on the ancient tympanum at Becksides, is supposed to have been the founder of Conishead Priory in the time of Henry II⁶; he gave it the

a chaplain to celebrate every Friday at St. John's Chapel in Bardsea for the souls of Hugh and his family. It was alleged that William, then vicar, had withdrawn this service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 81.

¹⁷² These details are from the visit. lists in the Dioc. Reg. at Chester.

For the church goods in 1552 see *Chet. Misc.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 21.

¹⁷⁴ This was the case even in 1650.

¹⁷⁶ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 269. It was a branch from the Dalton Church. Preaching began in 1871.

¹⁷⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* 1899; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 641. The endowment was a rent-charge of £15 on Kenwick Hall Farm in Norfolk. The school was by the charter of 1585 to be called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. It is now a public elementary school.

¹⁷⁷ Richardson, *Furness Past and Present* (1880), ii, 30. The remains are still visible.

¹⁷⁹ The school at Urswick has an endowment of £19 18s. 8d.; that at Bardsea one of £16 a year.

¹⁷⁵ Official inquiries were made in 1820 and 1898; the report (1899) of the latter, from which the details in the text have been taken, includes a reprint of the 1820 report.

Bishop Gastrell has a note of two sums of £8 for the poor, existing in 1717; *Notitia*, ii, 546.

¹ For parish map, see Aldingham, *ante*.

^{1a} The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,850 acres, including 37 of inland water. This is said to include Carkettle, Crossamoor, Swarthmoor and Trinkelt.

² Ellabarrow to the east of the church and Castle Hill to the north-west.

^{2a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289b. The assessment was later reduced to one ploughland.

⁵ The church of Muncaster was given to Conishead Priory by Gamel de Pennington, the first of the family who is known; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 557. In this account of the family use has been made of the privately printed pedigree by Joseph Foster, entitled *Penningtoniana* (1878). This was compiled from public sources, and the only hiatus in the descent can be supplied from note 12 below.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 140. In 1202 Alan de Pennington alleged that the site of Conishead Priory was held of him, but the prior said he held it of William de Lancaster; Assize R. 408, m. 94 d.

church of Pennington.⁷ Benedict de Pennington and Alan his son and heir occur in the latter part of the 12th century⁸; in 1202 Alan son of Benedict granted 2 oxgangs of land in Pennington to Hugh son of Edward.⁹ The custody of Alan son and heir of Thomas de Pennington was in dispute in 1250.¹⁰ The same Alan may still have been in possession in 1292, when there were disputes between Alan de Pennington and the Abbot of Furness and the Prior of Conishead. The abbot, as head of the wapentake of Furness, had made a distraint at Pennington for puture of a servant and 'witnessman,' which Alan regarded as illegal, but he was non-suited.¹¹

William de Pennington, son of Alan, next appears.¹² He obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Pennington in 1301,¹³ and served in the Scotch wars. In 1317 a dispute between him and the Abbot of Furness was tried concerning the



PENNINGTON OF Pennington. Or five fusils conjoined in fesse azure.

services due from the manor.¹⁴ The abbot had in 1314 at 'Quaildalflat' and the Moor in Pennington seized a number of William's cattle by way of distraint, alleging that the due reaping in autumn and ploughing throughout the year had not been done.¹⁵ The abbot in 1318 made an agreement about it with Sir William,¹⁶ but the dispute was renewed, and in 1328 he formally released the ploughing and reaping to John son of William de Pennington, John acknowledging that he held the manor of the abbot and convent by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee, doing suit at the abbot's court at Dalton from three weeks to three weeks and a rent of 30s. yearly.¹⁷

John de Pennington died in or before 1334, when his son William was under age.¹⁸ William was dead in 1376, and his heirs were under age, the wardship being demanded by the Abbot of Furness against Christopher de Broughton.¹⁹ The next to appear is Sir Alan Pennington, who died in 1415 holding the manor of the Abbot of Furness by knight's service and 30s. rent; his heir was his son John, aged twenty-two.²⁰ This John fought at Agincourt and was afterwards a knight.^{20a}

A later Sir John Pennington, grandson of the last-mentioned (whose son was John also),²¹ in 1504

Lord Muncaster's MSS. were reported upon in 1885; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. x*, App. v, 223-98.

⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 357, 366; it was stated that Roger Archbishop of York (1154-81) had confirmed the gift, which may therefore be dated some years earlier.

Swift de Pennington occurs 1157-63; *ibid.* 311. Meldred brother of Benedict de Pennington also occurs; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 190. He is no doubt the Meldred son of Gamel de Pennington who gave land to Conishead Priory; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 556. Thus Benedict was a son of Gamel. Jocelin de Pennington was Abbot of Furness about 1182.

⁸ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 195, where Alan is styled 'heir' only; but Alan son of Benedict occurs in another charter; *ibid.* 166. In 1186-8 Benedict de Pennington for some default was fined 100s.; Farrer, *op. cit.* 63, 68.

⁹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10. The same Alan agreed with Herbert de Elfel concerning half a plough-land in Thornebuthwait; *ibid.* 13.

¹⁰ *Cur. Reg. R.* 143, m. 1, 31 d.; 145, m. 2 d.; between Thomas de Multon and John de Lungvilers and Agnes his daughter. It appears that Thomas de Pennington was the son and heir of Alan; the above-named Agnes widow of Thomas in 1248 agreed as to the wardship of the heir with the Abbot of Furness, and afterwards married Thomas de Graystock; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 166. Thomas and Agnes de Pennington had land in Birtwisle in Hapton which descended to their son Alan; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), P 49.

Alan seems to have obtained possession by 1269, when he was a defendant in a local plea; *Cur. Reg. R.* 191, m. 3 d.; 192, m. 5; 193, m. 2 d.

¹¹ Assize R. 408, m. 101.

¹² According to a deed of 1278 Alan de Pennington agreed that William his son and heir should marry Alice daughter and heir of Robert de Mulcaster; *Cal. Doc. rel. to Scotland*, ii, 29, 30. Alan had

at Roxburgh in 1296; *ibid.* 189. He is supposed to be the Sir Alan de Pennington 'who coming from the wars beyond seas, died at Canterbury and was buried in the church of the White Friars,' Weever, *Fun. Monum.* (quoted by Foster). But this may be the later Alan; note 20.

¹³ *Chart. R.* 94 (29 Edw. I), m. 1, no. 1.

¹⁴ In 1315 William de Pennington complained that while he was engaged on the king's service in Scotland the abbot had entered his land and made distraint; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, pp. 252, 415.

In 1318 an agreement was made for the marriage of Sir William's daughter Maud to John son of Richard de Hudleston; Towneley MS. HH, no. 2911.

¹⁵ De Banco R. 218, m. 56 d. The result is not recorded.

¹⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 167. Sir William had a dispute with the tenants about an inclosure; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 333. He died about 1323, leaving his son John a minor; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 492. The 'park of the manor' is mentioned.

¹⁷ De Banco R. 273, m. 111 d. The abbot had claimed that the lord of the manor was for each household bound to find one man to reap the abbot's corn at Lindal one day in autumn, and for each plough owner to provide a plough to plough the land at Lindal one day in Lent.

After the abbot had granted the charter he seized four of John de Pennington's horses at Quinfell, alleging that the said services were in arrear. Thereupon John brought his suit. The action was no doubt a friendly one, so that the charter and the terms of tenure might be recorded in court.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 300, m. 218 d.; Oliver de Wells was custodian of one part of the Lancashire lands of the heir, and the Abbot of Furness of another. Joan widow of John de Pennington was claiming her dower.

In 1346 it appeared that the abbot had married William to the daughter and heir of William de Threlkeld, but that without the abbot's consent William had

afterwards married the daughter of William de Legh; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 167. William's seal is appended.

¹⁹ De Banco R. 462, m. 321. This was probably the William son of John who was living in 1368, but a William son of Roger de Pennington was dead in 1365, when the Abbot of Furness and other executors of his will were plaintiffs; *ibid.* 419, m. 192.

Alan was the son and heir of William, who had made Thomas de Bardsey and others his trustees; *Furness Couch.* ii, 505.

In 1397 the manors of Pennington and Muncaster were granted by the trustee to Elizabeth widow of William de Pennington for life, with remainder to Alan de Pennington, and in 1399 other lands were granted to Sir Alan; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 180; *Furness Couch.* ii, 507-8. Elizabeth the widow, who had lands at North Givendale in Yorkshire, married Hugh Standish of Duxbury; Dods. MSS. cxxxvi, fol. 95b, 123b.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 121. Sir Alan died 27 Sept. 1415, probably in France.

^{20a} John was in the retinue of Lord Harrington; Nicolas, *Agincourt*, 341. The cup called the 'Luck of Muncaster' is said to have been given to this John Pennington by Henry VI; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* It was later at Binchester, Durham.

In other documents he is described as a knight. In 1452 a yearly rent—after the death of Sir John Pennington—was settled on John son of John Pennington, esquire, and Isabel his wife, daughter of John Broughton; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 223, 226.

²¹ Sir John was made a knight in Scotland during the expedition of 1482; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 7.

In October 1482 an agreement was made between the parents for the marriage of John son and heir of Sir John Pennington with Mary daughter of Sir John Hudleston, the former Sir John agreeing not to alienate any of the lands descending to him from Sir John Pennington his grandfather; Dame Joan his wife,

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made a settlement of this manor²⁹; by his will (1505) he left a third part of his lands in Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmorland to the use of Dame Joan Ogle his wife, with remainders to his sons John (the heir), Alan and William, and in default to the right heirs of his grandfather John Pennington.³⁰ The manor passed to a cousin,³¹ and in 1573 William Pennington died in possession. He had in 1562 married Bridget widow of Hugh Askew, and in 1572 had settled the manor of Pennington on their son Joseph, aged eight at the father's death.³² The deforciant to fines concerning the manor in 1589 and 1604 were Bridget Pennington, widow, Joseph Pennington, esq., John and William Pennington, gentlemen.³³ Some later fines are recorded.³⁴ William Pennington (the son of Joseph) acquired the manor of Farington in Leyland, and his grandson William was in 1676 made a baronet.³⁵ From him has descended the present lord of the manor, Sir Josslyn Francis Lord Muncaster.³⁶

A court baron is held about every three years. The customs of the manor were settled by Joseph Pennington and his tenants, and established by a decree in Chancery in 1654.³⁷ Most of them are still in force.

No freeholders were recorded in Pennington in 1600.³⁸ In 1631 Thomas Richardson paid £10 for refusing knighthood.³⁹ Conishead Priory had land in right of the rectory⁴⁰; Furness Abbey also had some.⁴¹

Pennington Moor, some 2,000 acres in extent, was inclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1820.⁴²

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*⁴³ *CHURCH* stands on rising ground a little to the east of the Castle Hill,⁴⁴ and is a small stone building erected in 1826 on the site of an older church. It is in plan a rectangle 56 ft. 3 in. long by 26 ft. 9 in. wide, with a tower at the west end 10 ft. square, these measurements being internal. There is also a small vestry on the north side of the tower. The demolition of the former church was begun in April 1826, but no trustworthy record seems to have been preserved as to its appearance. Dr. Close, writing in 1805,⁴⁵ speaks of it as 'a small ancient edifice supposed to be the remains of a larger fabric,' and in one of his unpublished MSS., written about 1810, he states that the church of Pennington contained 'remains of a larger fabric, as is evident from several round-topped arches being incorporated in the north side wall. The great doorway on the south is a circular arch with a chevron or zig-zag moulding.'⁴⁶ Of this ancient building, however, nothing remains *in situ*, though in the grounds of Fell Mount, now the vicarage, are four stones of transitional character which have formed the capitals of octagonal piers. Each stone is carved at the angles with small human heads, some of which are now broken.⁴⁷ In March 1902 a stone tympanum, apparently of Norman date, but bearing a Runic inscription of Scandinavian type, was discovered at Loppergarth, and is now over the door of an outbuilding at Beckside Farm, to the west of the church. It no doubt belongs to the south doorway of the old church described by Close, though it is not mentioned by him. The tympanum bears the sculptured figure of an angel, and is of red

Elizabeth his mother, Alan and William his sons, had estates for life; Towneley MS. HH, no. 2913.

²⁹ *Final Conc.* iii, 156.

³⁰ *N. and Q.* (Ser. 8), i, 450. William son of Sir John Pennington is named in 1492; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 228. John Pennington the heir was dead in 1516, when his nephew John (son of William) became the king's ward; *ibid.*

³¹ The John Pennington son of William died in 1522, a.p.; Foster, *op. cit.* (quoting Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xlv, 93). His heir was Sir William son of William Pennington (see note 21); and Sir William died in 1532, leaving a son William under age; *ibid.*

Frances Pennington widow (of Sir William) in 1533 wrote to the Abbot of Furness touching the marriage of her son William; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 167.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxviii, 16; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xiv, 117. The fine accompanying the settlement is in Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 35, m. 165; see also Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 14 & 15 Eliz.

³³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 51, m. 95; 65, no. 1; two water mills and two dovecotes are mentioned.

³⁴ *Ibid.* bdles. 88, no. 36 (1615), Joseph Pennington deforciant; 156, m. 56 (1654), Joseph Pennington (grandson); 261, m. 4 (1708), Sir William Pennington, bart.; Joseph Pennington, esq., Philip Pennington, gentleman.

There is a pedigree in Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, i, 566. A pedigree was recorded in 1664-5; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 231. The descent was thus given: Joseph Pennington, d. c. 1640

-a. William, d. c. 1652 -s. Joseph, d. 1659 -s. William, aged nine.

A Joseph Pennington of Muncaster, a 'delinquent in both wars,' was let off with the small fine of £6 3s. 4d.; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2767. He was 'sensible of his own guilt and of the mercy of Parliament.'

³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 78.

³⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 421.

The following is an outline of the descent: William Pennington, bart., 1676, d. 1730 -s. Joseph, d. 1744 -a. John, d. 1768 -bro. Joseph, d. 1793 -a. John, first Lord Muncaster, d. 1813 -bro. Lowther, second lord, d. 1818 -a. Lowther Augustus John, third lord, d. 1838 -s. Gamel Augustus, fourth lord, d. 1862 -bro. Josslyn, fifth lord. There are notices of Sir John and Sir Lowther Pennington, first and second Lords Muncaster, in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁷ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 168. The tenant paid sixteen years' quit-rent on admission and six years' at the death of the lord. A running fine or 'town term' was payable every seventh year. The heir, where there was a widow, paid a heriot. A horse load had to be carried once a year to Muncaster and half a load to Lancaster. A tenant had to plant two trees for each that he cut down.

³⁸ The place is seldom mentioned in the records; see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 226; iii, 241.

³⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

⁴⁰ Adam son of Gerard, tenant of the Prior of Conishead, in 1292 complained that Alan de Pennington had seized four cows of his in a place called Croftholf, part of the endowment of the church of

Pennington. Alan alleged that the prior had failed to provide a passage for himself and his men wishing to cross the Leven; Assize R. 408, m. 94 d. The prior himself complained that in 1291 Alan had seized his beasts in a place called Gille-michael's Croft in Pennington. Alan replied that this was his several pasture, but the jury decided against him, awarding 1 mark damages, because the prior as rector had been accustomed in harvest time to gather tithes there and elsewhere in the parish with wagons and carts; *ibid.* m. 17.

There was a dispute about Channon House, alleged to be part of the glebe, about 1620; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 243.

⁴¹ The abbot had right of chase in virtue of his lordship of Furness; *Furness Couch*, i, 232. There was some disputing as to bounds, the land of 'Ulvedale' being concerned; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 166. In 1409 the abbot paid Sir Alan Pennington £13 10s. for nine years' rent of his messuage of Uldale and common of pasture in Pennington, held on lease; *ibid.* 167.

⁴² Priv. Act, 1 Geo. IV, cap. 22.

⁴³ In the will of Richard Fell 1478 the church is called St. Leonard's; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), iii, 375.

⁴⁴ The Castle Hill is described *F.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 555-6, where also a plan and section are given.

⁴⁵ Supplement to West's *Antiq. of Furness*, 1813, p. 408.

⁴⁶ Quoted in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), iii, 375.

⁴⁷ The stones are fully described, *ibid.* 373, where a photograph also is given. They are of red sandstone.



PENNINGTON : STONE TYMPANUM AT BECKSIDE FARM



ULVERSTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

sandstone, 8½ in. thick, 4 ft. long and 2 ft. high. The ornamentation at its base points to its being of 12th-century date.⁴⁰

The present building is of the plainest description and has no architectural interest. The walls are of limestone rubble and were originally rough-cast. The tower, in the masonry of which some red sandstone is mingled, has diagonal buttresses of three stages, a coarsely embattled parapet and square-headed single-light windows to the belfry.

A stone inside the tower on the south side is inscribed 'William Bissell, vicar of Pennington, 1784,' and it is possible that the tower may date from that time, though the stone more probably belongs to some part of the former church. There is no vice or staircase, the only access to the belfry being by a trap-door. The roof is slated and there are four plain pointed windows north and south. The east window is of three trefoiled lights, with perpendicular tracery and external hood mould, and seems to be a later insertion. Internally the church has a flat ceiling and retains most of its original fittings, the communion rails being on three sides of the table. The pulpit, however, which stands in the south-east corner, is later and is of wood, in memory of Miss Mary Townson of Whinfield, who died in April 1846, and to whom there is also a brass on the south wall.

The font is a relic of the ancient church now restored after lying for many years at Fell Mount. It has an octagonal bowl of red sandstone, the sides of which, however, except on the east where there is a blank shield, are quite plain, and is probably of 15th-century date. The bowl only is ancient.

A 17th-century carved oak post discovered in 1898 at Fell Mount, somewhat similar in design to those of the Cartmel screen but much smaller, and no doubt belonging to the church, is now in the Barrow-in-Furness Museum.⁴¹

There are two bells, one of which is dated 1719 and has the initials R.A.⁴²

The silver plate consists of a chalice of 1617-18 with the maker's mark R.S.; a cup of 1777-8, apparently made for secular purposes, given by the Rev. John Barton at the opening of the present

church in 1826⁴³; and a paten or waiter on three feet of 1784-5 with the maker's mark H.B.

The register of burials begins in 1612, that of baptisms in 1613 and that of marriages in 1616. The first two volumes (1612-1702) have been printed.⁴⁴

Outside the churchyard wall on the south side the stone posts of the stocks remain in position.

From the complaints of the monks *ADVOWSON* of Furness it appears that Pennington was originally a chapel under Urs-
wick,⁴⁵ and they accordingly objected to its being granted to the priory of Conishead as a rectory. An agreement was about 1200 made by which the priory secured it,⁴⁶ and the priors accordingly retained the rectory till the Suppression. They probably served the church by one of the canons of the house.⁴⁷ The value of the rectory was £5 6s. 8d. in 1291, but after the destruction wrought by the Scots in 1322 its poverty excused it from taxation.⁴⁸ In 1341 the value of the ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was 20s.⁴⁹ The rectory was said to be worth £10 a year in 1527,⁵⁰ but in 1535 the tithes were only £5.⁵¹

What happened at the destruction of Conishead is not clear. The Crown seized the rectory and a curate was appointed. In 1609 the rectory—i.e. the tithes and other dues—were sold to the parishioners,⁵² and a vicarage appears to have been created to which the Crown in right of the duchy presented. In 1650 the parishioners believed that they had acquired the advowson also, but in fact the Crown by the Chancellor of the duchy always, so far as known, presented the incumbents. The minister received the small tithes, valued at £12 a year, and no other maintenance, 'only what he hath as from the benevolence of the people.'⁵³ In 1717 the regular income was £10, but the parishioners had that year made an agreement to raise another £10.⁵⁴ The present net value is stated as £375.⁵⁵ The patronage was in 1872 transferred to the Bishop of Carlisle.⁵⁶

The following have been curates and vicars:—

- oc. 1548 Christopher Powle⁵⁷
- c. 1560 Thomas Fell⁵⁸
- 1572 Anthony Knipe⁵⁹
- 1582 John Hey⁶⁰
- 1623 William Collier, M.A.⁶¹

⁴⁰ The tympanum is fully described and illustrated *ibid.* 373-9. The letters of the inscription are incised, but some are obliterated and their interpretation is difficult. Professor W. G. Collingwood is of the opinion that they are late Scandinavian runes apparently of genuine antiquity and hazards the reading 'Gamel founded this church. Hubal the mason wrought' (p. 378). See also *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 214.

⁴¹ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 312-14.

⁴² *Ibid.* xiii, 214. R.A. is probably the mark of Ralph Ashton of Wigan.

⁴³ It is richly chased with vine leaves, grapes and roses and two naked boys gathering the grapes and is inscribed 'In Usus Ecclesiae Penningtoniensis Dono dedit Reverendus Johannis Barton A.B. A.D. 1826.'

⁴⁴ *Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.* xxix (1907). Transcribed by Henry Brierley.

⁴⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 362-6; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 127.

⁴⁶ Farrer, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁷ Close to the church is an old farm called Shannon House or Chanel House,

supposed to have been the canons' house or parsonage; Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 39. See note 32 above.

⁴⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 328.

⁴⁹ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The glebe was worth 40s. a year; the war of the Scots had caused the remainder of the decrease—46s. 8d.

⁵⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdle. 5, no. 15.

⁵¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 271. The payment for synodals was 3s. 6d.

⁵² *Pat. 7 Jas. I*, pt. xxxiv. The nominal purchasers were Francis Morrice and Francis Phelipps. As the benefice was called a 'vicarage' in 1582, the assignment of vicarial tithes must have been made at an earlier time.

⁵³ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 133.

⁵⁴ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 532; the levy 'has not been well paid.' It was stated that the parish then chose their own minister. The Crown must have lost the right for a time, recovering it before 1767. There were two churchwardens, one chosen by

the minister and the other by the sidesmen. The Dissenters were four Quakers.

⁵⁵ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁵⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 1872; by exchange for Rothbury in Northumberland.

⁵⁷ He was one of the canons of Conishead, and in 1536 had a pension of 37s. 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bdle. 5, no. 8. His name is given in the visit. lists of 1548, 1554 and 1562, but on the last occasion he did not appear.

⁵⁸ His name also appears on the lists cited; in 1562 he appeared and subscribed. He may have been confirmed in the curacy at the same time.

⁵⁹ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 8; styled 'vicar.'

⁶⁰ *Act Bks. at Chester*; Hey was nominated by the queen on the resignation of Anthony Knipe.

⁶¹ *Act Bks. at Chester*; presented by the king on the death of Hey. Mr. Collier was the king's preacher for the district, and is mentioned at Cartmel and other places; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 124 (1639), 69. William Robinson was his curate in 1635; *Reg.*

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c. 1645	John Croke ⁶⁹
1680	James Mount ⁶⁹
oc. 1716	John Benson ⁶⁴
oc. 1729	John Stainton ⁶⁵
1767	William Bissell, B.A. ⁶⁶ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1787	John Powell
1816	John Sunderland, M.A. ⁶⁷
1838	Joseph Maxwell
1848	William Jones
1851	Charles Mortlock, M.A. ⁶⁸ (Caius Coll., Camb.)
1903	Thomas Edge-Wright ⁶⁹

In 1690 the church was decently furnished. The minister read the Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays, and celebrated the Lord's Supper three times a year. In 1713 the perambulations at Rogationtide were observed. A school was taught in the church in 1736.⁷⁰

There is a mission chapel at Swarthmoor, opened about 1887.

The Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians have chapels in the parish.

In 1717 there was a charitable *CHARITIES* fund of £54, of which £15 was for the vicar; it had been laid out on land.⁷¹ James Fell in 1743 left £60, half for schooling and books and half for clothing the poor.⁷² By other gifts this was increased to £103. Part of the money was spent on a poor-house and the remainder lent; the last part was lost by bankruptcy. The poor-house was sold in 1866 for £154, invested in consols.⁷³ The income of the charity is now £4 12s. 8d., of which one-half, the school being free, is given to poor widows in sums of 3s. 6d. each, and the remainder spent on clothing. Margaret Townson of Whinfield in 1845 left money for the vicar and Elizabeth Ashburner in 1859 for the schoolmaster.

ULVERSTON

ULVERSTON

MANSRIGGS

OSMOTHERLEY

SUBBERTHWAITE

EGTON WITH NEWLAND

LOWICK

BLAWITH

TORVER

CHURCH CONISTON

The parish of Ulverston occupies the western side of Furness for a distance of nearly 17 miles, forming a strip between 1 and 4 miles wide along the Leven estuary, the Crake, Coniston Lake and Yewdale Beck, and being bounded on the north by the Brathay. In the northern end rise some of the highest peaks of the Fells, including Coniston Old Man, but the altitudes diminish going south, at Ulverston itself open and comparatively low-lying and level country being reached. The area of the whole is 27,341½ acres, including 4 acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 13,103.¹

The history of the parish has little to distinguish it from that of Furness in general. After the destruction of Furness Abbey the town of Ulverston supplanted Dalton as the centre of the trade of the district, and in the 18th century it was a place of winter residence for the local gentry.² Dr. Pococke, who visited the place in 1754, wrote thus: 'Ulverston is a small neat market town, but no corporation, nor is there a justice of the peace in it. They have a handsome market-house, built of reddish freestone brought from near the abbey, or the Manor as they call it. There is a great trade here in corn, especially

oats, chiefly for exportation, and they weave some camlets and serges.'³ A theatre for a time existed there. The development of mines and forges, one of the most successful being the Newland forge, increased the local commerce; but in the last half-century the opening of the railway and the rise of Barrow have prevented further growth, though the town retains much of its importance as a market town for central and north Furness.

The following shows the manner in which the agricultural land of the parish is now utilized⁴ :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Ulverston	196	2,179	65
Mansriggs	119	422	27
Osmotherley	272	1,514½	23
Egton with Newland	487½	2,601	242½
Subberthwaite . . .	67½	704½	35
Lowick	143	1,246	62½
Blawith	171	852	99
Torver	97	1,161	111
Coniston	233	2,181	292
	1,786	12,861	957

⁶⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 133. Croke was still there in 1658; Reg.

⁶³ Named as 'curate' in the visit. list of 1691, when he was still acting. The lists of 1674 and 1677 do not record any incumbent at Pennington. James Mount was described as 'clerk' in 1677 and in 1683 as 'of Loppergarth, minister and clerk of Pennington'; Reg. Mr. James Mount and Dorothy Stainton were married at Aldingham in 1675. His will was proved in 1715.

⁶⁴ Signed the presentments.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ Appointed by the king on the death of John Stainton. He did not reside in the parish, but supplied the church by a curate.

⁶⁷ Incumbent of Ulverston 1807-34.

⁶⁸ Vicar of All Saints', Leicester, 1848-51. He resided in London and elsewhere from about 1875 onwards.

⁶⁹ Curate in charge from 1893. Mr. Edge-Wright, formerly incumbent of Sawrey, Satterthwaite and Rampside, has afforded information to the editors upon several points.

⁷⁰ These details are from the church-wardens' presentments at the visitations.

⁷¹ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 534.

⁷² Official inquiries were made in 1820 and 1898. The details in the text are taken from the report of the later one, issued in 1899; this includes a reprint of the 1820 report.

⁷³ The house was at Loppergarth; it has been converted into cottages.

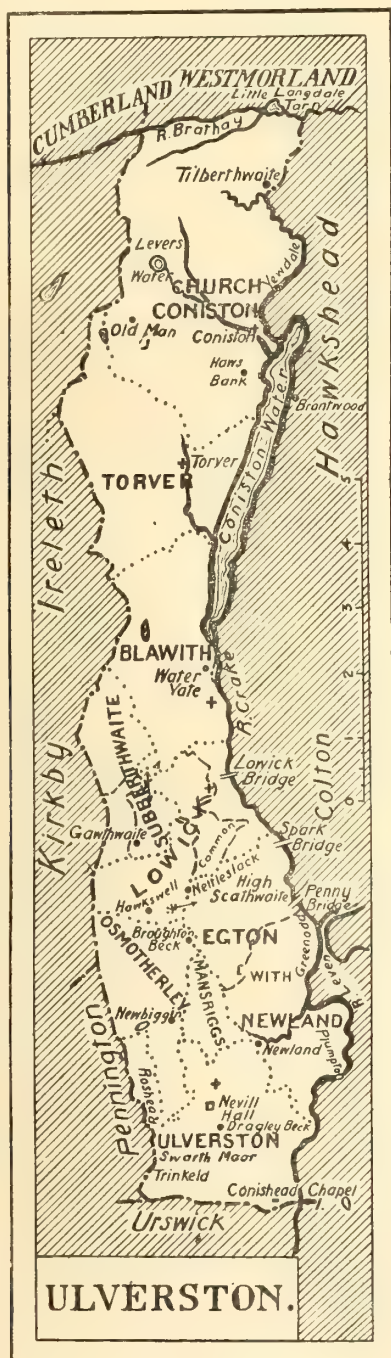
¹ *Census Rep.* 1901.

² C. W. Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 7.

³ Dr. Pococke's *Travels* (Camd. Soc.), ii, 1. West, writing about 1778, says: 'Ulverston, the London of Furness, is a neat town at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the south-east. The streets are regular and excellently well paved. The weekly market for Low Furness has been long established here, to the prejudice of Dalton, the ancient capital of Furness. The articles of export are iron ore in great quantities, pig and bar iron, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, bark and limestone. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday in every week'; *Guide to the Lakes* (ed. 1799), 36.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

The county lay of 1624, founded on the ancient fifteenth, required Ulverston to raise £9 10s. 8d. when £100 was levied on the hundred.⁴



A discovery of gold and silver coins in 1534 led to an inquiry.⁵

Richard Ulverston, an Oxford divine of the 15th century, is said to have been a native of the parish.⁶ John Christopherson, another native, was educated at Cambridge, becoming Fellow of St. John's College in 1542 and of Trinity College on its foundation in 1546. For religious reasons he went abroad in the time of Edward VI, and on his return was quickly promoted by Mary, receiving the bishopric of Chichester in 1557. Having denounced Protestant doctrine in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross just after Elizabeth's accession, he was put into prison and died there in 1558. He translated Eusebius and Philo into Latin.⁷

John Barrow, born in a cottage at Dragley Beck in 1764, and educated at Ulverston School, was appointed chief household officer in Lord Macartney's mission to China in 1792, and so approved himself that when Macartney was afterwards (1797) ordered to South Africa he made him private secretary. He then became secretary to the Admiralty, retaining this office for forty years (1804-45), and was made a baronet in 1835. He acquired a great reputation by his books on China and South Africa and his *Life of Lord Macartney*, and soon after his death in 1848 the people of Ulverston raised a monument on Hoad Hill to commemorate him. It has the form of a lighthouse.⁸ Two other worthies may here be named: John Stanyan Bigg, poet, 1828-65,⁹ and Jacob Youde William Lloyd, genealogist, 1816-87.¹⁰

The church of *ST. MARY* stands on *CHURCH* the lower slope of a hill-side at the north-east end of the town, and consists of chancel with north vestry and organ chamber and south chapel, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. The churchyard lies principally on the south and east sides, the ground falling rapidly from north to south, the principal approach from the town being by a gateway in the south-west corner.

The earliest part of the building is the south doorway, which is of 12th-century date and belongs to a church all other traces of which have vanished. The tower is of 16th-century date, but the rest of the building is modern, having been erected at different times during the 19th century. Of the building prior to about 1540 nothing can be said, but the south doorway gives evidence of a 12th-century building of some importance, though whether or not it is in its original position is of course uncertain. It may have originally been at the west end. In 1540-1 it is recorded that the steeple was blown down and that it 'utterly destroyed' the church, 'leaving no part thereof standing.'¹¹ The result was a complete restoration or rebuilding which took place during the last years of the reign of Henry VIII,¹² of which the present tower is part, and in which some of the masonry of Conishead Priory and Furness Abbey, then dismantled, was used.¹³

⁴ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vii, 432.

⁶ He died in 1423. His name is also given as Ullerston; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 485; Baker, *St. John's Coll., Camb.* i, 244; Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* i, 188; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ⁸ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 111.

⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; J. Richardson, *Furness*, i, 216-19; *North Lonsd. Mag.* i, 12.

¹⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was son of Jacob William Hinde, and took the name of Lloyd in 1857. He served with the Pontifical Zouaves.

¹¹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 146-9: 'The reason of the falling down of the said church was the "hold steepil" standing in the middle thereof, which was false in the foundation, unknown to anybody, which suddenly fell down carrying with it the whole church.'

¹² In the will of Leonard Fell, 1542, 40s. is bequeathed to the edifying of the church steeple.

¹³ The king, in reply to a petition of the parishioners and inhabitants, commanded them to take stones convenient for the [rebuilding of the chancel] at [our manors and late monasteries of Furness and Conishead]; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 147. There were enough stones at Furness to build '5 or 6 churches'; *ibid.* 149.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The 16th-century church stood until the beginning of the last century and consisted of a chancel¹⁴ and nave with north and south aisles and west tower, and was the same length as the present structure before the lengthening of the chancel. In 1804 the whole of the north wall was taken down, together with the roof, pillars and arches, and the aisle widened to 18 ft., much earth and rock having to be removed from the hill-side for the purpose; the nave roof was reconstructed and the whole of the interior plastered, the present arcades and clearstory dating from this period. In 1811 the west gallery was rebuilt, and in the year following the first organ was erected. A more thorough rebuilding followed in 1864-6. Between May 1864 and October 1866¹⁵ the church was almost entirely rebuilt and assumed more or less its present appearance. Begun as a partial restoration, the work ultimately included the taking down and rebuilding of the whole of the exterior walls, the tower and south doorway alone remaining. The north aisle was again widened, the north and west galleries removed, and the body of the church, with the exception of the columns, arches and clearstory, was entirely rebuilt, the nave ceiling removed and the roof opened out and restored, a new roof erected over the south aisle, and the old square pews and other early 19th-century fittings done away with. In 1904 the chancel was lengthened 14 ft. beyond the aisles, the whole of the east end of the building having previously been in one line. The exterior walls are constructed in limestone from Tarn Close, all the later windows, however, with the exception of those north and south of the chancel extension, which are of yellow stone, being in red St. Bees sandstone, in the style of the 15th century, with pointed heads and external labels. The inside of the porch is lined with white freestone selected from the remains of the old walls. The chancel and nave are under one continuous slated roof, finishing on top of the earlier rubble and sandstone clearstory walls with a modern iron gutter. The north aisle is under a separate gabled roof with overhanging eaves, and the south aisle has a lean-to roof with embattled parapet.

The total length of the church internally before the lengthening of the chancel was 115 ft., there being no structural division of chancel and nave, with a continuous arcade of seven four-centred arches north and south on octagonal piers, the two easternmost bays of which formed the chancel. The arches are of two orders, the inner chamfered and the outer square, and like the rest of the interior of the building are plastered. The chancel is now 48 ft. by 25 ft., the eastern extension, which forms the sanctuary, being lined with white freestone, the junction of which with the plaster is emphasized by a narrow semi-octagonal engaged shaft going up to the roof. The east window is of five lights with perpendicular tracery and the north and south windows each of two lights. The organ chamber and vestry on the north, and the Braddyll chapel on the south, which respectively occupy the east ends of the aisles, are

separated from the chancel by oak screens erected in 1904.

The nave is 81 ft. by 25 ft. and consists of five bays, with a square-headed clearstory window of three lights to each bay, and a modern open timber roof. The clearstory is also carried through over the chancel. The north aisle is the same width as the nave and had originally two windows at its west end, but these have now been removed and a five-light pointed window inserted, in which some 18th-century painted glass, formerly in the old east window, which for many years after the restoration long lay neglected, has been inserted. The south aisle is 16 ft. wide, its two easternmost bays being known as the Braddyll chapel, which has a three-light east window and two windows of two lights and a door on the south side. The 12th-century doorway is at the west end of the south wall and is now inclosed by a modern porch 11 ft. wide by 9 ft. 6 in. deep with pointed outer opening and gabled roof. The doorway is 6 ft. wide with a semicircular arch of three orders and moulded jambs and plain imposts chamfered on the top and bottom edges. The height to the underside of the impost is only 5 ft. and there are no bases to the jambs, but probably the ground level has been raised. The work is late in character and rather rough in workmanship, but it is very much worn and seems to have been rebuilt, the inner order being no longer semicircular but slightly broken-backed or pointed. The outer order is square with the chevron ornament on both face and soffit, but the middle and inner orders are moulded like the jambs, the middle one having also the cable ornament. The masonry is of mixed yellow and red sandstone.

The west tower is 12 ft. square inside and built of rubble limestone masonry with some sandstone intermixed, and has diagonal angle buttresses on the west side of seven stages going up to the embattled parapet. There is an internal vice in the south-west corner, and the west door is of red sandstone with segmental arch and hollow moulded jambs. The west window, of three lights, is new, and the belfry windows are square-headed openings of three lights with external labels and slate louvres. The north and south sides of the tower are quite plain below the belfry stage, except that on the south side there is an inscribed stone and a small square opening to the ringing chamber. The inscription is much defaced, but has been read as

PRAY FOR · THE · SOWLE
OF · WELL^M · DOBSON · GEN
VSHER · TO · QVEN · EL^H WCH
GAV · INTO · THIS · WORKE—

the rest being indecipherable. This would appear to place the tower later than the date already given, but the Queen Elizabeth referred to has been shown to be Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII, who died in 1503.¹⁶ The tower arch is pointed, of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing,

In the restoration of 1865 it was noticed that in the portion of the fabric left untouched in the earlier restoration there were in the walls here and there carefully dressed stones whose appearance suggested a previous use. The tower also shows pieces of dressed Holker sand-

stone and red sandstone from Hawcoat among the later rubble; Bardsley, *Town and Church of Ulverston*, 36-148.

¹⁴ The chancel was 9 yds. in width and 16 yds. in length and the walls over 7 yds. high; on the south side were two whole pillars and two half pillars; *Duchy*

Pleas. (Rec. Soc. Lanca. and Chea.), ii, 147.

¹⁵ Demolition begun 25 May 1864, foundation-stone of north aisle laid 13 Sept. 1864, church reopened 31 Oct. 1866.

¹⁶ Bardsley, *op. cit.*

and of red sandstone. There is a piece of blank wall 7 ft. in length at the west end of each arcade, that on the south side, to the height of about 6 ft. 6 in., being probably of equal date with the tower, and therefore part of the original 16th-century nave. On the north side the arcade having been built further out has thrown the centre line of the nave to the north of that of the tower arch.

There are three good brass chandeliers given in 1815 now fitted for gas, but the font and pulpit belong to the later restorations and all the other fittings are modern.

There is a good 17th-century marble mural monument in the Braddyll chapel with figure brasses to Miles Dodding and his wife,¹⁷ with the inscription 'Here before lyeth buried the bodies of Myles Dodding esq & Margaret his wife who died in the year of O^r Lord 1606 after they had lived married 43 yeares & had issue tenne children of whom there only survived them Myles Doddingle & Henry.' There is also a canopied mural monument with small recumbent figure at the west end of the south aisle to this second Miles Dodding, who died in 1629, with a long Latin inscription, and a tablet in the Braddyll chapel to his grandson, also Miles Dodding, who died in 1683.¹⁸ The Braddyll chapel also contains a modern stone table tomb with recumbent figure to the memory of William Sandys of Conishead Priory, who died in 1588.^{18a} There are also tablets to the Rev. John Ambrose, B.D. (d. 1684), John Braddyll (d. March 1727-8), John Park (d. 1829), 'whose best monument is this record of charity,' given at great length, and to Sir John Barrow, bart. (d. 1848).

There is a ring of six bells by Mears of London, 1836. The third was recast from a bell of 1782, and bears that date.¹⁹ The first organ was introduced in 1812.

The silver plate consists of a paten of 1711, inscribed 'This is the gift of William Sawrey of Plumpton Hall, in the county of Lancaster, esq.,' and with the maker's mark G.H.; a flagon of 1737, the lid engraved with the arms of Braddyll, with Dodding in an escutcheon of pretence, and the bottom inscribed 'Parish of Ulverstone,' and bearing the mark of Gabriel Sleath; a chalice of 1804, with maker's mark R.G.; a chalice and paten of 1866, Sheffield

make, the latter inscribed 'This paten and cup were given to the parish Church of Ulverston upon its restoration by the Rev. Canon Gwilym, 1866'; two chalices by Elkington of Birmingham, 1883; two chalices of 1880; and a modern paten of Sheffield make.

The registers begin in 1545, but one volume (1614 to 1653) is missing. There are also gaps in the baptisms from 1586 to 1594 and from 1656 to 1662; in the marriages from 1586 to 1598 and from 1672 to 1676; and in the burials from 1584 to 1594. The earliest volumes down to 1812 have been printed.²⁰ The churchwardens' accounts²¹ begin in 1724.

The churchyard was enlarged in 1851. It is crossed by public footpaths between railings, and has a large yew tree near to the church on the south side.

The advowson of the church was **ADVOUSON** held or claimed by William de Lancaster in right of his barony of Ulverston, and the church was given by him to Conishead Priory.²² The monks of Furness, however, alleged that it was not a parish church, but only a chapel to their church of Urswick, and the dispute with Conishead was settled about 1208 by a compromise, the monks securing an acknowledgement of their right to Hawkshead, while the canons retained Ulverston and Pennington as parish churches, allowing a pension of 50s. a year to the abbey.²³ They served Ulverston by stipendiary secular priests, removable at their pleasure, retaining the whole of the endowments in their own hands.²⁴ In 1291 the church was taxed at £29 6s. 8d. a year, independently of the Furness pension of £6; but after the devastation wrought by the Scots in 1322 the nominal value was reduced to £5.²⁵ The ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., in 1341 was given as £6 13s. 4d.²⁶ In 1527 the value of the church was given as £40 a year,²⁷ but in 1535 at no more than £21 10s.²⁸

After the suppression of the priory the rectory was in 1609 sold by the Crown,²⁹ a quit-rent of £42 being payable, and the grantees finding a curate. In 1650 Mr. Fleming of Rydal and Mr. Ambrose of Lowick, the impropriators, gave the minister £8 a year, and in lieu of a further £2 allowed him to take the fees for weddings, burials and christenings and profits of the churchyard.³⁰ John Ambrose of Lowick, who

¹⁷ The brasses are illustrated in Thornely's *Monumental Brasses of Lancs. and Ches.* 252.

¹⁸ The inscriptions on this and other monuments in the church are given in Bardsley, *op. cit.*

^{18a} The date should be 1559.

¹⁹ The bells are inscribed as follows: (1) 'T. R. G. Braddyll, Lay Rector and Patron'; (2) 'Richard Gwilym, A.M. Minister'; (3) 'John Dodson, Oct. 1782'; (4) 'John Boulton'; (5) names of committee; (6) names of churchwardens.

²⁰ *The Reg. of Ulverston Par. Ch.* ed. C. W. Bardsley, M.A., and L. R. Ayre, M.A., 2 vols. 1886.

²¹ Extracts are printed by C. W. Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 99-111. Payments were made for fox heads and badger or brock heads brought in; also for a lamblogger who by a 'clog' or block of wood prevented the lambs grazing in the churchyard from straying. In 1768 a singular payment is recorded: 'To Dr. Moss for 40 oz. of frankincense burnt in the church, 1s.; for charcoal, 2d.' It

was used probably for sanitary reasons. A 'church-yard umbrella' was purchased in 1769 for £2 2s.; also a green altar-cloth for £1 12s. 4d., material and work.

²² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 357; 'the church of Ulverston with its chapels and all appurtenances.'

²³ *Ibid.* 362-5. The pension was afterwards raised to £6 a year, paid till the Suppression.

²⁴ This account of what had been the custom 'from time immemorial' was given to the pope in 1390, and he approved it; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 367.

²⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 308. In another place (p. 328) the old taxation is given as £12.

²⁶ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36. The gl. be and altarage were worth £10 13s. 4d. a year, and the lands laid waste by the Scots accounted for the remaining £18 defect.

²⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bble. 5, no. 15.

²⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 271. The tithes of corn were valued at £6 10s.; other tithes, £7 3s. 4d.; oblations on the

three principal days, 30s.; Easter roll, £6 6s. 8d.

²⁹ Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. vi; and the grantees were John Fleming and John Ambrose. Twelve acres of the glebe of Ulverston rectory called the Hey were in 1607 sold to Sir Roger Aston and others; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xvii. For disputes as to this piece of land see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 229, 245; ii, 273.

The later impropriators were William Woodburn of Lindal, John Woods of Dalton, and James Fell, innkeeper, of Ulverston; Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 83.

³⁰ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 140. In 1646 an order had been made for the payment of £50 a year out of Sir George Middleton's sequestered estate to the minister at Ulverston, which was 'a great market town'; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 15. This was confirmed in 1649 on condition that the minister first of all subscribed the Engagement; *ibid.* 83, 90. The £50 appears to have been paid; *ibid.* ii, 2, 23.

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died in 1684, left £200 for the church, and this stimulating others an endowment was secured for the incumbency, which was called a vicarage, and in 1717 the certified income was £28 18s.³¹ The first institution of a vicar took place in 1714.³² About the same time the right of nomination was with the rectory purchased by John Braddjyll of Conishead; it descended in his family till the sale of Conishead, when it was purchased by Messrs. Petty and Postlethwaite, and then by the Rev. Alfred Peache, in whose trustees it is now vested.³³ By the transfer of tithes about 1893 the vicarage became a rectory. The net value is said to be £255.³⁴

The following have been incumbents³⁵ :—

bef. 1542	Leonard Fell ³⁶
oc. 1548	John Henshaw ³⁷
oc. 1554	Oliver Whitwell ³⁸
oc. 1562	John Eggesfield ³⁹
—	John Towson ⁴⁰
1603	William Curwen ⁴¹
—	John Walker ⁴²
—	— Benson ⁴³
oc. 1646–8	Philip Bennet, M.A. ⁴⁴
oc. 1650–2	Hugh Gunn ⁴⁵
oc. 1652	William Lampett ⁴⁶
oc. 1663	Thomas Hunter ⁴⁷
oc. 1674	James Muncaster ⁴⁸
1683	John Crewdson ⁴⁹
1696	Thomas Wildman ⁵⁰

³¹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 535; Bardsley, op. cit. 80–2. A vicarage-house was built, a view of which is given *ibid.* 81. A further endowment was procured through Queen Anne's Bounty in 1737; *ibid.* 98.

³² Gastrell, loc. cit.

³³ Bardsley, op. cit. 83.

³⁴ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

³⁵ Full particulars are given in Canon Bardsley's work already cited.

Before the gift to Conishead there was a rector, for Robert parson of Ulverston released to the monks of Furness all his claim upon the chapel of Hawkshead; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 650. He attested another local charter; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 361.

³⁶ He is named as 'priest of the parish' in the will (dated 1542) of another Leonard Fell of Ulverston, who left 40s. towards the building of the church steeple and another 40s. to the priest to pray for him for a year; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 36. He may be the Leonard Fell who is named in the visitation lists of 1548 and 1554, and who refused to appear to show conformity at the visitation of 1559; Gee, *Elizabethan Clergy* (called Leonard Sell of Aldingham). He was buried at Ulverston 17 Mar. 1561–2; Reg. There was another of the name at Kirkby Ireleth.

³⁷ His is the first name on the visitation list, so that he may have been the curate in charge.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ He is called 'curate' in the visitation list; he appeared and subscribed. In the lists of 1548 and 1554 he is named at Urawick. He is probably the John Eggesfield, aged twenty-six, who was chaplain to Christopher Bardsey in 1519; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98. Canon Bardsley thinks that a 'Mr. Lawraman,' buried 6 May 1583, may have been vicar; op. cit. 51.

⁴⁰ Par. Reg.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* No curates of Ulverston are named in the clerical subsidy lists.

⁴² He is named as curate in the visitation list of 1623, being presented for not wearing the surplice and for making a dunghill by the church porch. In his will dated the same year he described himself as 'preacher of God's sacred word' and desired to be buried in 'the chancel of Ulverston near unto Master Curwen'; Bardsley, op. cit. 52.

⁴³ From entries in the Pennington registers it seems that Mr. Benson was minister of Ulverston about 1628–35, but was often absent.

⁴⁴ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 15. He was a member of the classis. In 1648 he signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as 'minister of Ulverston.' Afterwards he went to Cartmel.

⁴⁵ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 90; ii, 23.

⁴⁶ He is named by George Fox as 'the priest of the place' in 1652. He bitterly opposed the Quakers, and Fox more than once went to the church to give his testimony; *Journ.* (ed. 1765), 75–8. Fox's words imply that the Presbyterian discipline was in full working order and that regular conferences or exercises were held. Lampett was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity; Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 106. His death in 1676 is noticed in Fox's *Journ.* 495.

⁴⁷ Hunter's name occurs in the registers in 1663 and 1664.

⁴⁸ Visit. List.

⁴⁹ Visit. List of 1691; he was not ordained priest till 1690. He was buried at Ulverston 12 Mar. 1695–6; Reg.

⁵⁰ In 1696 Joseph Wood, the improprator, recommended three persons to the bishop that he might appoint one of them; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 536. Thomas Wildman was buried 8 July 1714; Reg.

⁵¹ The first curate or vicar to be instituted and the only one recorded in

VICARS

1714	Edmund Atkinson ⁵¹
1765	Richard Scales, B.D. ⁵² (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1786	Edward Jackson ⁵³
1789	Thomas Smith ⁵⁴
1807	John Sunderland, M.A. ⁵⁵ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
1834	Richard Gwilym, M.A. ⁵⁶ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1868	George Gustavus Morton, M.A. ⁵⁷ (T.C.D.)
1878	Charles Wareing Bardsley, M.A. ⁵⁸ (Worc. Coll., Oxf.)

RECTORS

1893	John Charles Wright, M.A. ⁵⁹ (Merton Coll., Oxf.)
1896	Joseph Udell Norman Bardsley, M.A. ^{59a} (Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.)
1909	John Henry Heywood, M.A. ⁶⁰ (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)

In addition to the incumbent appointed by the canons of Conishead there was before the Reformation an endowment for a stipendiary priest, who was 'to celebrate mass and serve in the choir there, for ever.' Thomas Dobson, aged forty-four, was so serving

the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. There were then seven churchwardens, viz. two for the town of Ulverston, one for the hamlet and one for each quarter; also a chapelwarden for each of the chapelries; Gastrell, loc. cit.

The 'Rev. Edmund Atkinson' was buried at Ulverston 12 Mar. 1765.

George Whitefield preached in the town in June 1750; he wrote: 'There Satan made some small resistance. A clergyman, who looked more like a butcher than a minister, came with two others and charged a constable with me. But I never saw a poor creature sent off in such disgrace'; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 255, quoting *Life and Times of Whitefield*.

⁵² Also rector of Little Horrnhead and vicar of Great Horrnhead, Herts., but chiefly resident at Ulverston; a county magistrate. He was fellow of his college 1747; see Scott, *Admissions to St. John's Coll.* iii, 101, 515.

⁵³ Incumbent of Colton 1763–89.

⁵⁴ Rector of Bootle in Cumberland and non-resident.

⁵⁵ Also incumbent of Pennington 1816–37 and rector of Wivelscombe. At Ulverston he promoted the building of Trinity Church. There is a laudatory epitaph in the church.

⁵⁶ Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1864.

⁵⁷ He resigned in 1878 and was appointed rector of Pitney in 1886.

⁵⁸ In addition to the *Chronicle* and the Registers Mr. Bardsley published works by which he is better known—*Eng. Surnames and Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature*; also *Memorials of St. Anne's, Manch.*, &c. He became Hon. Canon of Carlisle in 1886. He died in 1898.

⁵⁹ Vicar of St. George's, Leeds, 1895, rector of St. George's, Hulme, 1904, Archdeacon of Manch. 1909.

^{59a} Vicar of Lancaster 1909.

⁶⁰ Rector of Grasmere 1903.

in 1548; his income from lands was £3 5s. 10d., and he had no living beside.^{60a} Normally, therefore, there would be two priests at the parish church and one each at the three or four chapels; the visitation lists of 1548 and 1554 show eight names, while that of 1562 gives five, three of the clergy appearing and subscribing.⁶¹ What happened during the next eighty years remains uncertain; beyond the £10 allowed for the curate of Ulverston there was no settled maintenance for any other minister. In the survey of 1650 no incumbent is named at the parish church, which may have been vacant at the time; but Lowick had a 'preaching minister,' the other three chapels having 'readers' only.⁶² The visitation list of 1674 names incumbents for Ulverston and Torver⁶³; that of 1691 names all but Torver, but three of the curates were in deacon's orders.⁶⁴ In 1699 it was reported that the church and churchyard were in poor condition, and there was apparently no communion table, though the minister celebrated the Lord's Supper twice a year in the parish church and twice in two of the chapels.⁶⁵ Additional endowments allowed improvements to be made; but it was not till 1832 that another church was built.

At one time there seems to have been a hospital for lepers at or near Ulverston⁶⁶; nothing is now known of its site or history, but it may explain the title of Spital in Urswick.

The grammar school was founded in 1658 through a legacy by Judge Fell.⁶⁷ At Lowick in 1717 there was a school; in the other chapelries the curate taught in the chapel.⁶⁸

Inquiries into the charities of the CHARITIES parish⁶⁹ were made in 1820 and 1900; the report of the latter, including a reprint of the earlier one, was issued in 1901. The following details are taken from it. In addition to the educational and religious benefactions, now producing £150 a year, there is over £200 for the poor, and allotments of town lands in Ulverston and Egton provide further sums of £564 19s. and £176 3s. 6d. respectively in relief of the poor rate.⁷⁰ The guide over Kent Sands has £34 17s. a year and the guide over Leven Sands £42.⁷¹

For the whole parish there is a gift of Bibles distributed to the townships in turn; it was made by Roger Sawrey, Chamberlain of the city of York, in 1718, land called Skinner Close in Ulverston being assigned, for which a rent of £10 is obtained.

For the township of Ulverston the principal benefaction is the gift of £5,000 by John Park in 1819 for 'clothing in decent and frugal manner twelve poor indigent old men of good character and behaviour belonging to the town and hamlet of Ulverston, who had led sober and industrious lives, and were members of the Church of England, and regularly attended divine worship at the parish church of Ulverston,' and for giving each of them a pension up to £12 a year; any balance was to be distributed in sums of from 10s. to 30s. to poor families, of good character, not receiving poor relief. The net amount received was invested in government stock, and now yields £146 19s. 8d.; out of this £12 a year each is given to twelve aged men attending the parish church or Holy Trinity Church, and on appointment a pensioner receives a suit of clothes, &c. The general charities for the use of the poor are the Mill Dam charity, from the rent of a field purchased by an ancient gift of £24 added to £50 from Jane Kirby (1767) and £40 from Jane Braddyll (1776), for a Sunday distribution of bread; the Bainbridge charity, arising from £50 given by Mrs. Eleanor Bainbridge (1810), sister of Jane Kirby; the Nevill Hall charity, arising from the sale of the old poor-house; and Miss Ann Kilner's charity, from £200 bequeathed by her in 1849 for the benefit of twelve poor women. The total income is £28 15s., and is administered by the rector, churchwardens and overseers, but each fund is regarded separately, the objects of the donors being considered; it is given mostly in small doles at Christmas time.⁷² Thomas Fell of Swarthmoor charged his estate with 30s. a year⁷³ for clothing a boy on his going out apprentice; the charge is still paid, and the churchwardens pay the 30s. to a suitable applicant. Elizabeth Kirkman of Saddleworth in 1864 bequeathed money for the Wesleyan chapel at Ulverston and for gifts of 5s. each to twenty poor women on Christmas Eve; this is administered by the chapel trustees. Mary Watson, widow, in 1882 gave £40 to keep her vault and tomb in Trinity churchyard in repair; the surplus (about 15s.) is given to the poor. Adam Woodburn in 1897 gave £200 for various purposes, including the poor of St. Mary's and Holy Trinity, 20s. a year to each parish.

Lowick has a poor's fund of £24 and a house for the poor at Knapperthaw, bought in 1801; the income of 15s. 5d. is given on New Year's Day in small sums.

^{60a} Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 250. Thomas Dobson conformed to all the changes, appearing at the visitations of 1548, 1554 and 1562. He was for a short time (1557-9) vicar of Urswick.

The Ulverston 'chantry' lands were in 1549 sold by the Crown to William Eccleston and others; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. iii.

The church goods in 1552 are recorded in *Misc.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 18.

⁶¹ Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁶² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 140-1.

⁶³ Visit. List.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Presentments at the visitation. In 1703 there was a communion table, but in 1707 it was not 'railed about.' The bishop in 1710 censured the churchwardens for their 'very great neglect'; two bells were burst and the third was cracked.

In an application to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1716 it was stated that the vicar read prayers and preached every Sunday.

⁶⁶ William de Skelmersherk in 1247 left 6d. for 'the lepers of Ulverston'; *Furness Couch.* ii, 411.

⁶⁷ For an account of it see Bardsley, op. cit. 66, &c., and the *End. Char. Rep.* 1901.

⁶⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 541, &c.

⁶⁹ Bp. Gastrell gives particulars of various charities existing in 1717; ibid. 537, &c.

⁷⁰ Assigned under the Inclosure Acts.

⁷¹ The report gives a full account of the properties assigned to the maintenance of the guides, who are required to prove the fords across the Kent and Leven two or three times a week, and to render assistance to persons desiring to cross the

sands. The crossings are still used by fish hawkers with carts at Ulverston and by the general public at Kent's Bank.

⁷² The Mill Dam Close lets for £8 10s. a year; out of the rent £1 1s. is paid to the rector in respect, as is supposed, of an ancient gift by John Benson of Nether Scathwaite for a sermon on Easter Monday. The bread charity is continued, £3 12s. being expended in a monthly distribution of bread at the parish church.

Bainbridge's charity produces £1 17s. a year, which is distributed by the rector. The Nevill Hall charity has a fund of £381 consols, yielding £10 9s. 8d. The income of Kilner's charity is £5 18s. 4d.; twelve poor widows receive 10s. each, the excess expenditure being derived from a balance at the bank.

⁷³ The rent-charge is questioned in the *Char. Rep.* of 1901.

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Blawith has 22s. 9d. a year, derived from a sum of £40 bequeathed by William Lancaster of Wateryeat in 1812; it is given to a poor woman.

Torver has £8 for the poor, derived from a number of ancient benefactions, including £40 for prayer books and hymn books from Samuel Towers (c. 1730) and £100 for six poor women from Ann Kilner (1849). John Middleton in 1685 made provision for charities in Ulpha, Broughton and Torver, and to the last-named place £37 was allotted. This is now represented by £2 a year from land at Rose Hill; it is distributed by the parish meeting, together with the unappropriated portion, about £3, of the general charitable fund, ten or fifteen poor persons sharing. John Woodale's charity (1729) has been lost.

The same is the case with the benefactions of Roger Fleming and others for Church Coniston⁷⁴; it is supposed that the capital, amounting at one time to £62, was expended as income. Susanna Beever in 1889 bequeathed £600 for the benefit of the poor; the income is applied by the trustees in medical relief and gifts of coal, groceries, &c.

ULVERSTON

Ulvrestun, Dom. Bk.; Olveston, 1155; Ulvereston, 1180; Ulveston, 1202; Ulvestun, 1208; Ulreston, 1246; Ulverestone, 1302. A final *e* was commonly used a century ago. The local pronunciation is Ooston.

The township of Ulverston occupies the southern end of the parish, and consists in the main of a slightly undulating country with a general rise from the Leven estuary westwards, 200 ft. above sea level being attained on the south-east border of Pennington. North of the town the surface rises more rapidly, and Hoad Hill to the north-east, crowned by the Barrow monument, is 435 ft. above sea level; another, named Flan Hill, on the border of Mansriggs, is 476 ft., and at the head of Hasty Gill, on the north-west, the 700 ft. level is reached. South-east of the town are the hamlet of Dragley Beck, Gascow, and the site and park of Conishead Priory, with Chapel Island off the coast; while south-west are Swarth Moor and Trinkeld. Roshead, formerly Rosset, lies on the western border, extending north up the valley called Hasty Gill. A fine view of the whole district may be obtained from the Barrow monument. The area is 3,120 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 10,064.

The market town of Ulverston, which became the chief place in Furness on the destruction of the abbey, stands at the northern end of the township, just where the hills begin to rise from the plain country. The market-stead,² formerly the centre of the trade of the district, lies on the western side of the present town, which is expanding to the east or shore side. From

the square the road south, at first called Queen Street, leads to the railway station, and beyond that to Urswick and Aldingham; to the west go roads to Dalton and to Kirkby Ireleth; to the east Market Street³ leads to County Square, and by the Ellers and Ratton Row⁴ (Quebec Street) to Greenodd; to the north the short King Street leads to a point called Little Cross, from which various roads diverge—Mill Street west to a large open space called the Gill, where the fairs are held; Soutergate, north to Town Bank, where was the grammar school, Flan Hill, and Broughton; Church Walk, north-east to the parish church; and Fountain Street, east to the head of the canal, and then to Newland and Greenodd. The canal, a mile and a half in length, which connects the town with the sea, was constructed in 1794, and led to a considerable increase in the shipping trade; it was a remarkable work in its time, but the opening of the railway and the docks of Barrow have long rendered it practically useless. Recently at the sea end, Canal Foot, and at Sand Side villages have sprung up, iron furnaces having been constructed there in 1876, and a paper factory and a chemical works also. There are tanneries and corn mills in the town, and minor industries, including the making of patent shutters.⁵ Agriculture occupies the outlying parts of the township. The weekly market is well frequented, and in the summer tourists find Ulverston a convenient centre from which to make excursions through an interesting district.

The growth of the town has obscured some of the natural features. Levy Beck is still unaffected; it flows down Hasty Gill and then turns east through a wooded defile, changing its name to Dragley Beck at the hamlet so named; thence it winds its way through the level country till it reaches the Leven estuary at Saltcotes. It is joined by Lund Beck, which flows under the centre of the town from the Gill,⁶ having its source in Osmotherley, 2 miles to the north. Lightburn, another brook, used to run along the south side of the town to join Lund Beck; it was once famous for its purity, and soda water and other drinks were made from it.⁷ At Plumpton was a small medicinal spring.

From the town, as already indicated, roads lead away in all directions, and there are numerous cross-roads. Along the southern border is one now called Red Lane, from the red dust of the ore that used to be carted down to Conishead for shipment; it was formerly called Streetgate, and has sometimes been asserted to be on the line of a Roman road from White Thorn on the shore of Morecambe Bay westward to Lindal and Dalton. The Furness railway passes through the township to the south of the town, where there is a station, and it has a branch line along the eastern shore to Conishead Priory. There is also a mineral line connected with the furnaces.

⁷⁴ Part of Fleming's gift was for 'sermon books to be read by the minister in the chapel'; some are still preserved in the vestry. He also bequeathed (1703) £10 for poor people who received the holy sacrament at Easter.

¹ 3,172 acres, including 28 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 96 acres of tidal water and 104 of foreshore.

² Now called the Market Place. In the centre was anciently the market cross,

afterwards replaced by a pillar or obelisk; this was removed in 1822. On the east side were the fish stones and on the south side the stocks and whipping post. Views are given in C. W. Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*. For the crosses see also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 9-11.

³ On the north side of Market Street is a street or passage called the Weint.

⁴ Ratton Row was anciently the main thoroughfare for traffic from Ulverston eastward.

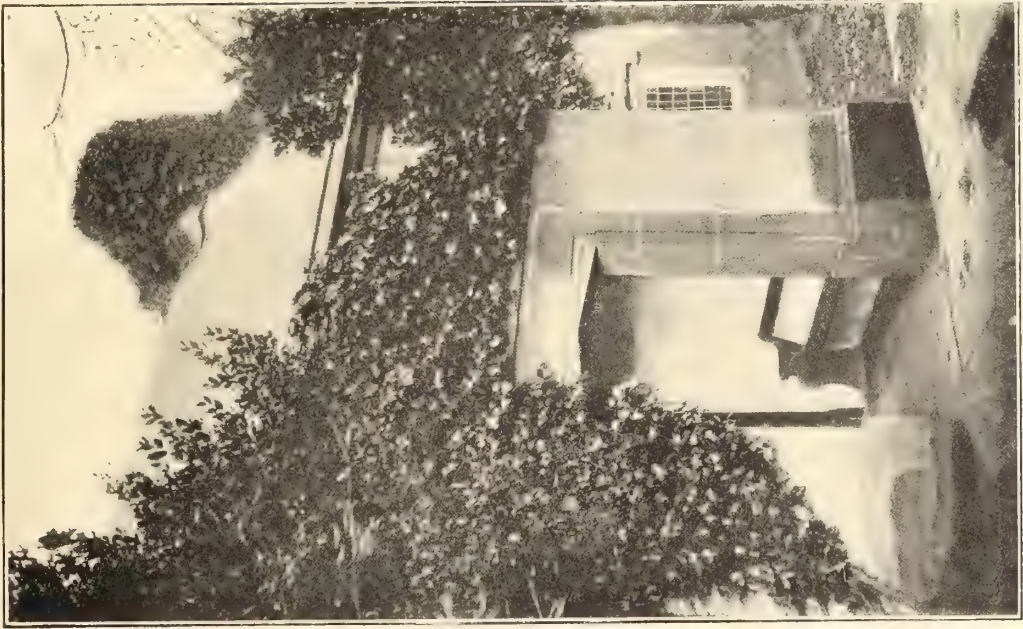
⁵ In 1825 there were manufactures of linens, checks, sail canvas, ropes, hats, and homespun woollen yarn, which was then giving place to the cotton manufacture; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 573. In 1842 there were manufactures of cotton, checks, canvas and hats; Jopling, *Furness and Cartmel*, 45.

⁶ Above the town it is called Gillbanks Beck.

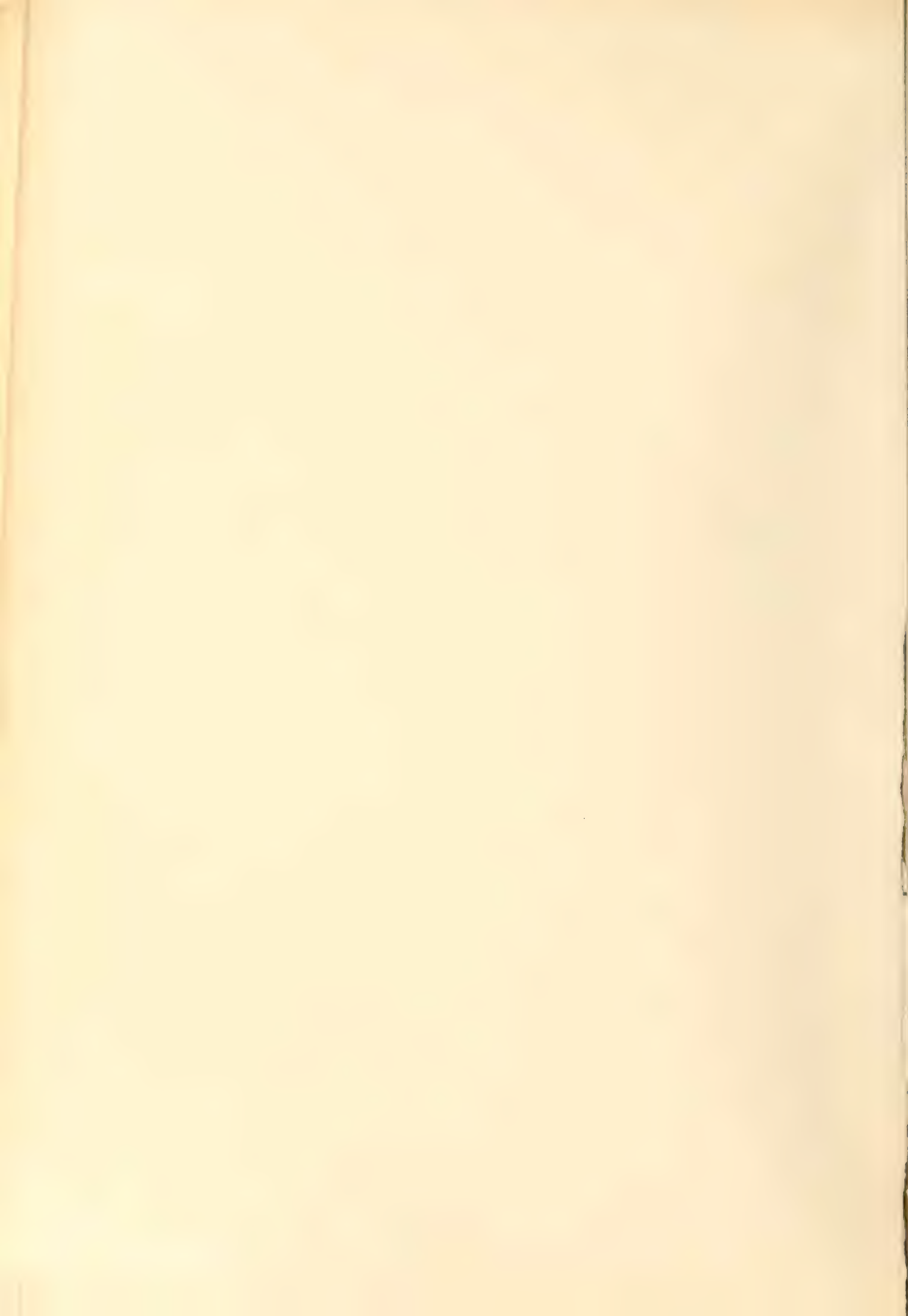
⁷ Jopling, *op. cit.* 44.



ULVERSTON : MARKET PLACE IN 1860



ULVERSTON : SWARTHMOOR, FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE



There are clubs and institutions of various kinds in the town. Among these are the North Lonsdale Agricultural Society, founded in 1838, holding its show every August, and the Rose Society (1884), which has an important exhibition each summer. A cottage hospital was opened in 1873 and was enlarged in 1904. There are four banks, two of which are opened daily; also a Savings Bank, first opened in 1816, and established in its present building in Union Street in 1838.

A volunteer corps was raised in 1804, but disbanded in 1806; the colours used to be preserved in the parish church. In 1860 a corps of Rifle Volunteers was raised; it became the 1st V.B. The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Under the Territorial system it is the 4th Battalion King's Own Regiment.

The old distinction, of unknown origin, between the 'town' and the 'hamlet' of Ulverston is still recognized in the election of churchwardens.

A printing press was at work in the town in 1798,⁸ when the Rev. W. Atkinson's *Principal Part of the Old Testament*, &c., was issued as 'printed and sold' by George Ashburner, bookseller of Ulverston.⁹ A library was instituted in 1797.¹⁰

In 1066 Turulf held **ULVERSTON** as **BARONY** six plough-lands, together with Bolton and **MANORS** Dendron to the south, which descended separately after the Conquest. Ulverston

was in the king's hands in 1086,¹¹ and as part of the honour of Lancaster was held by Stephen Count of Boulogne in 1127, when he specially named it as included in his grant of a moiety of Furness to found the abbey.¹² It was probably at that time held immediately by the Lancaster family, for about 1162 Henry II confirmed an agreement made between the monks and William de Lancaster I as to the division of Furness Fells.¹³ William chose the moiety to the west of Coniston Water; thus he would obtain the lordship of an unbroken territory, that of the parish of Ulverston, extending north to the boundary of the county. In 1196 a further agreement was made, by which Ulverston and the western moiety of the Fells were by the monks confirmed to Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and his wife Helewise, the heiress of William de Lancaster, at rents of 10s. and 20s. respectively. Gilbert and Helewise renounced all claim to Newby in Yorkshire and to hunting rights in the eastern moiety of the Fells; they also promised the monks a free passage through Ulverston and Crakeslith to the Crake fishery and the land beyond.¹⁴

On the division of the Lancaster estates after 1246¹⁵ Ulverston was held in moieties like Nether Wyresdale.¹⁶ The Lindsay moiety passed to Coucy,¹⁷ and on escheat to the Furness monks as superior lords¹⁸; the other moiety was granted to Roger de Lancaster, from whose descendants it was acquired, as related below, by the Harringtons of Aldingham.

⁸ *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 53.

⁹ Information of Mr. Gaythorpe. Ashburner printed other books in 1807 and 1812.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289b.

¹² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 302.

¹³ *Ibid.* 310. It appears that the fells were in dispute between the monks as lords of Furness and William son of Gilbert as lord of Kendal. The northern boundary was fixed by the Brathay, the eastern by Windermere and the Leven; the central partition line was by Yewdale Beck, Thurston Water and the Crake. His choice of the western half appears to show that he was then lord of Ulverston. William de Lancaster II was certainly lord of Ulverston about 1180, as appears by his grant to Conishead; *ibid.* 356.

By the partition agreement William de Lancaster was to pay 20s. a year to Furness Abbey, and his son was to do homage; he was to have hunting and hawks on the eastern side as well.

¹⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 5. Both grants from the abbey have the same form, so that as Furness Fells was not newly given in 1196 it seems to follow that Ulverston also was no fresh grant.

William de Lancaster III in 1242 held half a knight's fee in Ulverston in demesne, paying to the Abbot of Furness 30s. a year; the abbot held of the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154.

¹⁵ William de Lancaster III, who died in 1246, made a number of alienations in Ulverston; West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 36-8. He granted a rent of £15 a year from it to Robert de Kyme; *Final Conc.* i, 143.

¹⁶ In 1297 Sir Ingram de Gynes and Sir John de Lancaster held Ulverston, paying 10d. for castle ward; *ibid.* i, 202. John de Hudleston was tenant for life.

About 1300 Lindsay and Fauconberg and others held half a fee in Garstang and Ulverston; *ibid.* ii, 236. In 1322 the Abbot of Furness was recorded as holding Ulverston by Ingram de Gynes, 10d. being rendered for castle ward; *ibid.* ii, 126. The abbot's right was in 1346 called a moiety of the vill; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 76.

¹⁷ William de Coucy was in 1343 found to have held a moiety of the vill of Ulverston of the Abbot of Furness by homage and a rent of 30s.; by suit at the court of Dalton when a brief of the king's might be pending therein, or when a robber was to be tried; and by paying 5d. to the exchequer at Lancaster; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

Another inquisition (for William son of William de Coucy) states that the assized rents amounted to 47s. 9½d. and a sor sparrow-hawk (or 12d.); in the borough of Ulverston to 32s. 5½d. In Ulverston also he had a moiety of the common oven, the dye-house, and the fines of brewers for breach of assize. He had a tenement at Plumpton and dues called Gresmales and Colemale in Plumpton and Blawith; newly measured lands in Newland held by tenants at will, and a water mill; lands and rents in Blawith. The list of free tenants is then given: John de Pennington, Tilberthwaite; John Fleming, Coniston; Edmund de Nevill, Ulverston; Adam Bell, Roshead; Thomas de Nettleslack, Stainton and Nettleslack; Roger Child, Thomas Child, John de Harrington, William de Asmunderlaw, Roger Bell, and Henry Dunn in Ulverston. The totals were: 32 acres which make 3 oxgangs; 3½ oxgangs; 1½ plough-lands, with the tenth part and the eighteenth part of a knight's fee; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

¹⁸ The moiety of Ulverston with the other Coucy lands was given to John de

Coupland and Joan his wife for life with reversion, in the case of Ulverston, to the Abbot of Furness, of whom it was held by knight's service and 15s. rent; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 22, 29 (after the death of Joan).

The forfeiture, it appears, was incurred by the adherence of the Coucys to the French side in the war with Edward III, but after the heir had made peace with the king and married his daughter an attempt was made to put aside the charter of 1357, by which the reversion to Furness Abbey was secured, on the ground that the then abbot had stated falsely that William de Coucy had 'no heir'; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 29; 21 Ric. II, no. 75.

The matter had come into the courts, for in 1352-4 the abbot claimed the moiety of the manor of Ulverston against John de Coupland; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. viii; 3, m. iv. The king's grant to John de Coupland was first made in 1347; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 370; 1346-9, pp. 333, 453. His later charter (1355) to Coupland is printed in the *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 368, and the grant of the reversion to Furness (1357), *ibid.* 376. Joan as widow of John de Coupland in 1364 demised her moiety to the abbot for thirty years at a rent of 20 marks; *ibid.* 389. See *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, pp. 590, 643.

The abbots do not seem to have had much direct control in Ulverston. In 1276 Adam son of Roger de Holland complained that the abbot had deprived him of certain common of pasture; Assize R. 405, m. 2. The claim was not prosecuted. John de Torver in 1341 complained of wrongful distraint by the abbot, six oxen and four cows having been taken. The abbot replied that Christiana de Lindsay had held forty messuages and four plough-lands in Ulverston by homage,

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

These moieties came to the Crown in the 16th century by the surrender of Furness Abbey in 1537¹⁹ and the forfeiture of the Duke of Suffolk in 1554.²⁰ The former moiety was sold by James I in 1609²¹ and became the property of Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth,²² and the other in 1613,²³ soon afterwards coming into the hands of Thomas Fell²⁴ of Swarthmoor. This descended to his son-in-law Daniel Abraham, who also purchased the Kirkby moiety in 1718.²⁵ The whole manor was in 1736 sold to the Duke of Montagu,²⁶ from whom it has descended in the same way as the lordship of Furness to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry and his son the Earl of Dalkeith. Courts are held annually at Ulverston.

The profits of the manor were thus described in 1774: 'Free rents, customary rents, encroachment rents, hen rents, greenhew rents, shearing rents, moss rents and saltcote rents; the town term, which is held every seventh year; the fines and amercements, two court leets and a court baron; the fines of customary tenants upon every alienation by death or purchase of the tenant: (these are by custom certain, though different in many of the estates; and in some of the estates the tenants pay a certain fine upon the death of the lord;) and all other liberties and advantages usually belonging to such courts; the profits of a fair at Ulverston, and the free fishing upon Thurston Water, within the several parishes of Ulverston, Dalton, Hawkshead, Colton, Otterstock,

Napingtree and Watergarth.'²⁷ These customs remain almost the same to the present time.²⁸

The above-named Roger de Lancaster, illegitimate half-brother of William de Lancaster III,²⁹ obtained a grant in fee of the moiety of Ulverston from the Brus heirs and a life-grant from the Lindsays, as appears from an agreement between Roger and the Abbot of Furness made in 1282, by which Roger was recognized as holding immediately of the abbot, and did homage in Cartmel Church.³⁰ Roger had in 1266-7 obtained a charter of free warren,³¹ and in 1280 he further procured a charter for a Thursday market at Ulverston and a yearly fair on 7-9 September,³² but the abbot objected to the market, as it was to the injury of his own market at Dalton,³³ and the market is stated to have remained in abeyance till the overthrow of the abbey, when it was revived as more conveniently placed at Ulverston than at Dalton.³⁴ Roger was living in 1291,³⁵ but was in that year succeeded by his son John, who was involved in various suits.^{35a} Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife claimed against him the moiety of thirty-seven messuages, a mill, saltpit, bakehouse, two forges and various land,³⁶ and the king summoned him to prove his right to free warren in Ulverston.³⁷ He made John de Hudleston his forester for the barony of Ulverston,³⁸ but at a later time the validity of the grant was denied and puture was accordingly refused.³⁹ John de Lancaster took part in the wars of the time in Scotland, and was made a knight.⁴⁰ In or before

&c., rendering 5s. a year for a moiety of the vill. After her death 50s. was due to him as relief, and another 50s. after the death of her son William, and he had distrained for these sums. A verdict was returned for the abbot; *De Banco R.* 326, m. 191 d.

¹⁹ The abbey rental shows that 30s. was received from free rents and burgages, 15s. from the heirs of Lord Harrington, and 30s. from the mill; *Rentals and Surv. portf.* 9, no. 73.

²⁰ There was a demise of the Duke of Suffolk's forfeited lands in Blawith, Newland and Ulverston to Curwen and Hudson in 1557-8; *Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary*, pt. viii.

²¹ *Pat. 7 Jas. I*; to George Salter and John Williams.

²² The manor of Ulverston is named as early as 1582 among the possessions of the Kirkbys; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 44, m. 190. It does not appear what the tenure was nor how they acquired it. This manor continued to be named in Kirkby settlements, &c., from 1610 onwards to 1689 (*ibid.* bdles. 78, no. 17; 101, m. 9; 233, m. 41), and in a recovery in 1718; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 506, m. 2.

²³ *Pat. 10 Jas. I*, pt. xxi; to William Whitmore and others. The sale included the manor of Ulverston as held by Henry Marquess of Dorset and rent for land called Stainton; also lands and rents in Osmotherley, Tilberthwaite, Roshead, Mansriggs and Ulverston.

²⁴ *Bardsley, Chron. of Ulverston*, 5; it was in his possession in 1658. The manor of Ulverston is named in a fine relating to the Fell estates in 1691; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 227, m. 108.

²⁵ *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), 45.

²⁶ *Ibid.*; the manor was sold to Thomas Dummer, who at once transferred to the duke.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 46.

²⁸ Information of Mr. S. Hart Jackson.

²⁹ He is called 'my brother' in William de Lancaster's gift to Furness Abbey; *West*, op. cit. 35.

³⁰ *Furness Couch*, i, 2-7. It is stated that William de Lancaster had erected a gallows at Ulverston contrary to the right of the abbey. See also *Assize R.* 1265, m. 4 d.

³¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 792.

³² *Chart. R.* 73 (8 Edw. I), m. 4, no. 28.

³³ *De Banco R.* 41, m. 15 d.; 50, m. 6. Roger levied no toll at his Thursday market, and so drew all the merchants to it.

³⁴ *West*, op. cit. p. xvi.

³⁵ Sir Robert de Harrington in 1387 obtained a confirmation of the charter of 1280 for both market and fair; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 330.

^{35a} *Assize R.* 1294, m. 10. It must have been another Roger de Lancaster who in 1302 obtained land in Ulverston from Simon Tailor and Beatrice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 199.

^{36a} Philippa widow of Roger de Lancaster claimed dower in 1291 against John the son and heir of Roger; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, pp. 168-9. She was defendant in 1294 when Maud wife of Richard de Bootle recovered messuages in Ulverston as her inheritance from Mabel her mother, wife of Richard de Cornwall, the messuages having been given in free marriage by Mabel's father William de Skilmeresford; *Assize R.* 1299, m. 17. It was alleged that Roger de Lancaster and Philippa had been enfeoffed by William de Cornwall.

³⁷ *Assize R.* 408, m. 29, 34; the name of the place was in one writ called 'Ulveston,' but plaintiffs had to admit that it should have been 'Ulverston in

Furneys.' Ingram de Gynes, sitting on the bench by the justices, said that he held his wife's tenement in Ulverston by barony.

The Prior of Conishead demanded against John de Lancaster, Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife common of pasture in Ulverston of which he said Roger de Lancaster had disseised his predecessor and his claim was allowed; *ibid.* m. 10 d.; *Assize R.* 1306, m. 16 d.; *Coram Rege R.* 188, m. 12.

John the Marshal of Dalton and Christiana his wife claimed a tenement in Ulverston against John son of Roger de Lancaster, but were non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 60.

³⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 792. Gallows and infangtheof were not claimed.

³⁸ In 1296 Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife desired a partition of the wood in Ulverston held by them and John de Lancaster; *De Banco R.* 111, m. 143.

³⁹ This comes out by a claim for puture in 1343 by Robert son of Robert de Leyburne, who claimed by grant of John de Hudleston. Among the defendants were John Fleming, Christopher de Broughton and John Towers; they asserted that William de Lancaster held the barony in the time of Henry III, but had no forestry, and that he gave half to Roger de Lancaster, bastard, who was succeeded by his son John; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 41. If the last statement is correct the grant to Roger by the Brus heirs must have been a confirmation. Richard son of John de Hudleston acquired an estate in Ulverston in 1314; *Final Conc.* ii, 17.

⁴⁰ He was at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300; *Nicolas, Roll of Arms*, 8. His arms occur also in a roll of the time of Edward II, also printed by *Nicolas* (p. 12). His seal is appended to *Duchy of Lanc. Ant. D.* (P.R.O.), L 289.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

ULVERSTON

1334 he granted his part of Ulverston to John de Harrington,⁴¹ and from that time till 1554, as stated above, it descended with Muchland.⁴²

NEVILL HALL manor originated in a grant by William de Lancaster to his knight Lawrence de Cornwall of the mills and various lands.⁴³ John son of Lawrence de Cornwall⁴⁴ was engaged in various

disputes in 1292,⁴⁵ and left sons named Lawrence and Mauger,⁴⁶ whose inheritance by 1332-47 came to Sir Edmund de Nevill and to his son William and Aline his wife.⁴⁷ It descended in this family, which was seated at Liversedge in Yorkshire, till the 16th century,⁴⁸ when Sir John Nevill having taken part in the northern rising of 1569, it became forfeited to

⁴¹ In 1336 it was alleged that the Abbot of Furness had made a wrongful distraint, having taken a horse for the rent due to him from Ulverston, which town (with forty messuages and four ploughlands) was held of him by 5s. a year and other services. John de Lancaster had enfeoffed John de Harrington the elder and the abbot's rent had fallen into arrears for two years; De Banco R. 306, m. 164 d.

The dispute led to an agreement as to the tenure; *Furness Couch*, ii, 386-7; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 171.

The Harringtons would already have had some part of Ulverston by inheritance, for in 1292 William de Cansfield claimed the third part of a ploughland there held by Joan wife of Thomas de Culwen in right of a former husband, John de Cansfield; Assize R. 408, m. 69.

⁴² The moiety of the manor of Ulverston was included in a Harrington settlement in 1336; *Final Conc.* ii, 194.

Sir John de Harrington of Aldingham died in 1347 holding the moiety of the Abbot and convent of Furness by homage and fealty, suit at the court at Dalton thrice a year—viz. at Michaelmas, Christmas and Easter—and a rent of 15s. The moiety was worth 20 marks yearly, made up of the rents of free tenants (42s.), tenants at will (£9 17s. 6d.), perquisites of the courts (20s.) and value of a close at Torver (6s. 8d.); Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53. The next John de Harrington held similarly in 1363, when the payment of 5d. for castle ward is recorded; *ibid.* 37 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 52. See also *Feudal Aids*, iii, 90. Robert and John Harrington in 1406 and 1418 also held the moiety of the manor of Ulverston of the Abbot of Furness by 15s. rent; Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. IV, no. 55; 6 Hen. V, no. 25. This moiety is mentioned again in 1450; *Final Conc.* iii, 117. The market, fair and right of free warren were subjects of inquiries in 1498 and 1500; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 13 & 15 Hen. VII. The tenure was recorded as before in 1530; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 15 (Thomas Marquess of Dorset).

A compotus roll 1514-15 is in B.M. Add. Chart. 24451. For Ct. R. of the barony see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 12.

⁴³ *Furness Couch*, ii, 350; they were to be held by knight's service and rents of 30s. and 12d. Lawrence is styled 'my knight' in a charter already cited; *ibid.* 35. He is probably the Lawrence son of Richard who in 1274 claimed that William de Lindsay should take his homage and reasonable relief; Assize R. 1341, m. 23.

⁴⁴ Robert de Kirkby in 1285 called upon John son of Lawrence de Cornwall to fulfil a covenant regarding a messuage, mill and lands in Ulverston, but afterwards released his right, receiving an acknowledgement of £40 owing to him; De Banco R. 58, m. 41.

⁴⁵ He claimed suit to his mill from William de Asmunderlaw, but failed; Assize R. 408, m. 42. He also claimed common of pasture against John de Lan-

caster; *ibid.* m. 75, 77. He recovered suit at his mill in Ulverston against Adam son of Benedict de Ulverston, Thomas le Verrer and others, the jury agreeing that William de Lancaster had enfeoffed Lawrence, plaintiff's father, who was seised until Roger de Lancaster raised another mill; *ibid.* m. 40. The mill stream had been diverted by John de Salkeld, Adam de Bardsey and others, apparently in the interest of John de Lancaster, who was at the time in Scotland. John de Cornwall afterwards obtained amends from him, and in 1292 recovered damages of 17s. 6d. from Salkeld and the others; *ibid.* m. 11 d.

From the executors of Thomas Fobel, formerly lessee of the mill, he claimed a debt of 79s. 1d. and recovered a moiety, with damages of half a mark; *ibid.* m. 37 d. Fobel's last account was rendered in 1289, when he had delivered to the lord and to William his reeve £24 for four years; for the next year he had paid 40s. 11d. and therefore owed £3 19s. 1d. as above; *ibid.* m. 8. The surname Fobel occurs later, e.g. in 1376 and 1379 (Coram Rege R. Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 22, 24; *Final Conc.* iii, 6), also in 1400; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 528.

The Prior of Conishead claimed 3 acres as belonging to his church of Ulverston, alleging that Lawrence father of John de Cornwall had intruded himself into them. John alleged the grant by William de Lancaster, and called the Lancaster heirs to warrant, viz. Walter son of Walter de Fauconberg and Walter the father (still holding by the law of England), Lucy daughter and heir of Robert son of Lucy (wife of Marmaduke de Thweng), under age, Margaret de Ros and Isabel wife of Miles de Stapleton, Joan sister of Isabel and John de Bellew (tenant by the law of England) and Christiana wife of Ingram de Gynes. The charter proffered testified that William de Lancaster granted the whole lordship to Lawrence; Assize R. 408, m. 17 d.

The defendant is called Sir John de Cornwall in 1297; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 168.

⁴⁶ In 1304 William son of Alexander de Lindeby complained that John de Cornwall, Mauger his son and William de Holme had obstructed his roadway from his house to Leven sands by setting up a hedge. The defendants asserted that the path was one for foot passengers and for leading a horse by the hand and not for carts as plaintiff alleged. The jury agreed with this defence; Assize R. 420, m. 10.

John son of Lawrence de Cornwall and Joan his wife in 1309 obtained seventeen messuages, two mills, ten ploughlands, &c., in Ulverston from Stephen son of John de Cornwall; *Final Conc.* ii, 2. This was a settlement in favour of Lawrence son of John de Cornwall.

Joan widow of John son of Lawrence de Cornwall appears in pleadings of 1312 and later; De Banco R. 195, m. 331 d.; 204, m. 215 d.

Lawrence de Cornwall was defendant in 1319-20; Assize R. 424, m. 11. Mauger de Cornwall and Idonea his wife occur 1323-4; *ibid.* 425, m. 3.

⁴⁷ The manner of acquisition has not been ascertained. There are a few charters in Dods. MSS. viii, fol. 224b-226. Sir Edmund de Nevill must have been in possession as early as 1332 when Joan widow of Lawrence de Cornwall claimed dower in seventeen messuages, ten ploughlands, two water mills, &c., in Ulverston. The defendant said that Lawrence was living at Paris, but Joan averred that he had died at Florence and was buried in the church of B. Mary there; De Banco R. 291, m. 218 d. Sir Edmund de Nevill made a settlement of his estate in 1337 (*Final Conc.* ii, 104), and died at the end of 1346 holding messuages, three mills, &c., in Ulverston of the king, as of the lands formerly William de Coucy's by the service of a sparrow-hawk or 12d. and rents of 30s. and 3s. 3½d. William his son and heir was of full age; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 39; *Cal. Pat.* 1346-9, p. 205. Sir Edmund de Nevill has been noticed under Middleton near Lancaster.

William de Nevill and Aline his wife were at once involved in a dispute as to the inheritance with Peter de Catterall and Aline his wife. It was stated that Lawrence son of John de Cornwall had left a son Edward, and that Aline de Catterall was his heir, being a daughter or sister of Edward; but the Nevills replied that they had the estate (two ploughlands, &c.) of Mauger de Cornwall, who was in possession in 1309 when the fine above cited was made; De Banco R. 351, m. 409; 354, m. 213; 356, m. 157. The names of the tenants are given at the last reference. In the end the Catteralls ceased to prosecute their claim, Aline widow of Peter failing to appear in 1350; *ibid.* 363, m. 34. See also *Furness Couch*, ii, 352-62.

⁴⁸ John son of William de Nevill had in 1364 to defend his title against Richard son of Peter de Catterall as cousin and heir of Lawrence son of John son of Lawrence de Cornwall; De Banco R. 418, m. 396 d.; 450, m. 417. The same John sued Sir Robert de Harrington in 1370 for waste in his lands in Ulverston; De Banco R. 440, m. 390. Two years later there were further proceedings between them about an agreement as to the manor of Ulverston made by Sir Robert with William de Nevill; *ibid.* 445, m. 267 d. John de Nevill in 1373 complained that Thomas atte Bote had broken his mill dam; *ibid.* 450, m. 417.

John de Nevill in 1378 held of the Abbot of Furness the mills of Ulverston by knight's service and 30s. rent; the Ladermanes by rendering a goshawk or 12d.; Mansriggs by 12d.; also land in Roshead by 3½d.; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 41.

Thomas son of John Nevill was in possession in 1409; *Furness Couch*, ii, 350.

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the Crown⁴⁹ and was afterwards sold in parcels.⁵⁰ The customs of the manor were thus described in 1774: 'The admittance fine was two years' rent in addition to the ordinary rent; the fine on change of lords, half a year's rent; the running gressom or 'town's term,' half a year's rent every seventh year; the widow, if a first wife, had half the tenement as dower, but if a later wife then one-third. Formerly a tenant paying 20s. rent had been bound to keep a horse harnessed for the king's service.⁵¹ The hall was sold to the town authorities for a workhouse in 1753, and so used till 1838, when the new workhouse in the Gill was built. It was sold in 1844.⁵² The present police station (1872) stands on the site, the last remaining portion of the old hall having been pulled down in 1881 to make way for the superintendent's residence. The manor is supposed to have been dissipated by various changes and to be extinct.⁵³

CONISHEAD⁵⁴ became the seat of a priory of canons and its earlier history has been related elsewhere. It had lands in Ulverston, Plumpton, Gascow and Swarthmoor in addition to the site.⁵⁵ There is little to record of the priory's tenure, but a fishery dispute in 1351 has some points of interest. The prior complained that Thomas de Leek, Thomas del Bate and many others had fished in his several fishery at Ulverston and had taken salmon, bream, flukes, eels, flounders, &c. The defendants asserted that in right of their tenements in Ulverston they could fish

there. The jury found that the Leven fishery was the several fishery of the prior, except that the free tenants of the town had always been accustomed to fish in the Leven with nets called 'hanes,' and also in the sands and streams during the ebb for all fish except salmon. The defendants having taken salmon were convicted, and were fined 5s. each.⁵⁶ Some court rolls are preserved.⁵⁷

After the Dissolution the site was purchased from the Crown by William Sandys son of William Sandys of Hawkshead.⁵⁸ He came to a violent end in 1559,⁵⁹ holding the capital messuage called Conishead, with land, of the queen in chief by knight's service.⁶⁰ His son Francis, only nine years old, died at Esthwaite without issue in 1583 and his half-sisters, Margaret and Barbara, became heirs. The former was living in London, the wife of Miles Dodding, and the latter at Crook, the wife of Miles Philipson.⁶¹ Miles son of Miles Dodding was seated at Conishead in 1613, when he recorded a pedigree.⁶² He died in 1629.⁶³ His son George in 1632 purchased the Philipson moiety.⁶⁴ When the Civil War broke out



DODDING of Conishead. *Azure in chief two estoiles and in base a crescent or.*

Sir John Nevill and Maud his wife in 1501-2 gave this manor to his sons John and George, and in the following year Maud as widow of Sir John released her right; Dods. MSS. viii, fol. 224b-226.

For the pedigree see Foster, *Yorks. Hist.* 246. A settlement of the manor of Ulverston, &c., was made by Sir John Nevill in 1563; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 25, m. 47.

⁴⁹ West, *Furness*, 247.

⁵⁰ The site of Nevill Hall, parcel of the lands of Sir John Nevill, attainted, was granted on lease to Thomas Park in 1590; Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. vi. Land at Swarthmoor, part of the estate, was leased to Richard Paice in 1591; Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. xvi. The manor was sold in 1609 to George Salter and John Williams, together with other lands; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxxiv. In 1613 Thomas Fell and Janet his wife were engaged in a dispute with William Kilner as to the title to Kirkstarn in the manor of Nevill Hall, parcel of the barony of Ulverston; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 15.

A family named Corker were at one time residents. Francis Corker died in 1606 holding a messuage of the king as duke by knight's service and 2s. 5d. rent, and leaving a son William, aged about fourteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 61. James Corker died the same year holding a like estate; his heir was a brother William, aged twelve; *ibid.* i, 69. Thomas Corker of Lund was registrar in 1649.

⁵¹ West, *op. cit.* 169. A tenement at Dragley Beck was in 1608 held by Matthew Ashburner as of the manor of Nevill Hall; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 12, 13. For Ashburner of Dragley Beck see pedigree of Remington in Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁵² *Bardsley, Chron. of Ulverston*, 46; see the account of the charities.

⁵³ There is a view of the hall in *North Lonsd. Mag.* iii, 203.

⁵⁴ Cuningesheued, 1180.

⁵⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 357, 359. Sir Lawrence son of Richard (de Cornwall) about 1275 granted, with the consent of John his son and heir, to the priory land in Gascow (Gartschou) for a chaplain to celebrate for the souls of the founder, Helen his wife, William de Lancaster, Agnes his wife, &c.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 193.

⁵⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 3 d. For an earlier fishery dispute with the Abbot of Furness see Coram Rege R. 184, m. 40.

⁵⁷ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 12.

⁵⁸ West, *op. cit.* 197, 272. The site of the priory with demesne lands and pastures called Elistonflat, Hedbank, Great and Little Ladyflat, Eglishfield, Knotts, Gascow Wood and Hagg, Hedwood, &c., was in May 1547 granted to William Paget; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, 10 d. Sir William Paget and Anne his wife sold the manor, with two dove-cotes, mill, &c., to John Machell and William his son in 1548; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 13, m. 201. John Machell and Joan his wife sold the same to William Sandys in 1554; *ibid.* bdl. 15, m. 98.

The title was in some way defective, and fresh grants were made in 1602 and 1612; West, *op. cit.* 215.

⁵⁹ An inquiry into his death showed that it resulted from a dispute about tithes claimed by the Bardsey family in Gleaston Flat. Nicholas and Robert, sons of William Bardsey of Bardsea, and John Broughton their servant, killed Sandys. John Preston of the Manor was uncle of Nicholas Bardsey's wife, and was accused of sheltering the guilty parties. There had been previous quarrels between the neighbours; Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 12.

⁶⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 59.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* xiv, no. 18; the will of William Sandys the father is recited, bequeathing

Conishead to his son Francis, with remainders to the daughters named. Roger Sandys, next of kin and heir, was forty years old. This Roger afterwards released all claim to Conishead; West, *op. cit.* 214.

Fines respecting Conishead are: 1585, by Miles Dodding, Margaret his wife, Miles Philipson and Barbara his wife; 1586, by Miles and Barbara Philipson; 1593, by all four; 1595, by the Philipsons; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 47, m. 45; 48, m. 282; 55, m. 146; 57, m. 20. In the third fine a fishery in the Crake in Hawkshead was included.

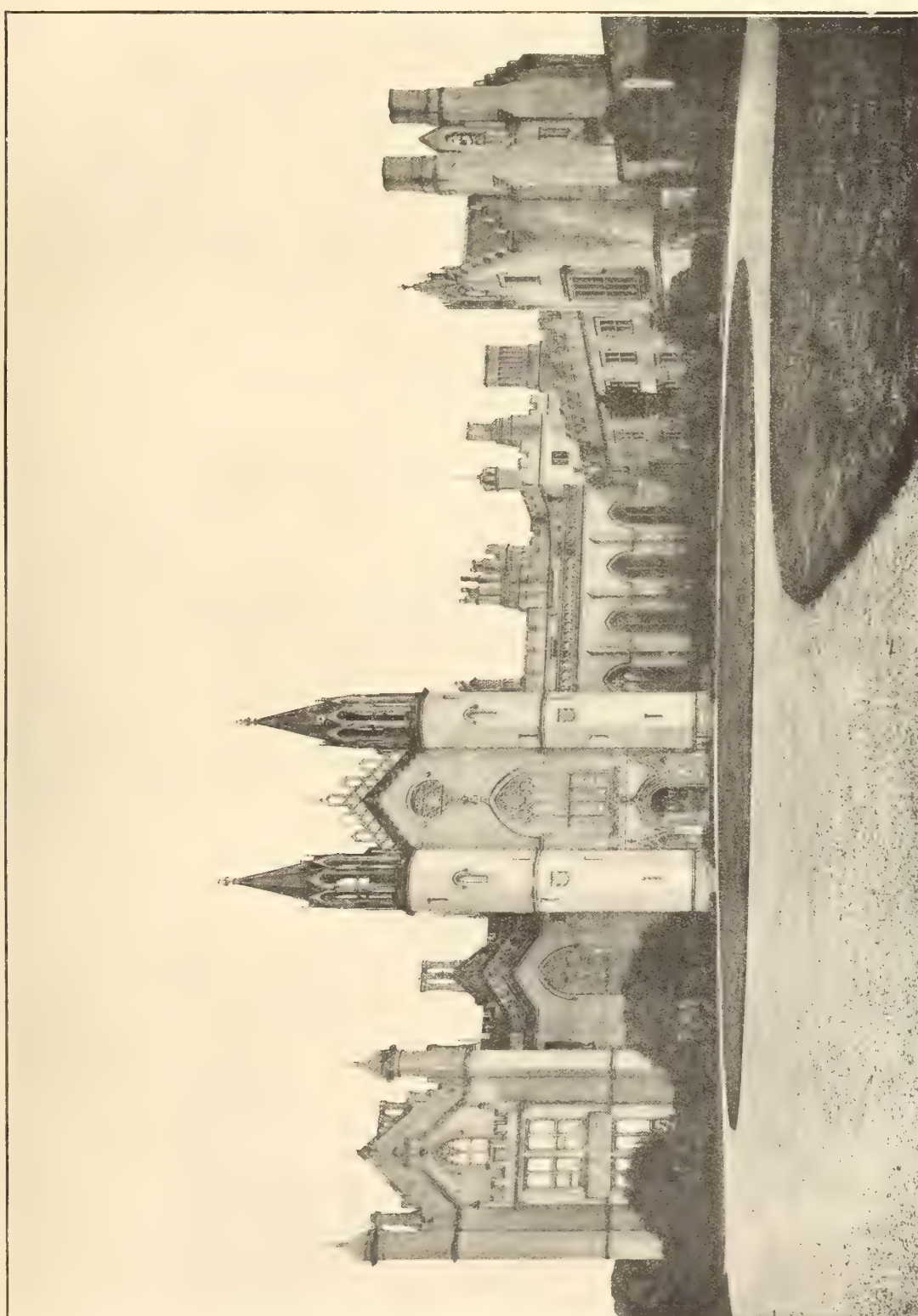
The Philipsons at first resided at Conishead, as appears by the Ulverston registers; the manor went to Christopher, a son of Miles and Barbara, who died in 1600 holding his moiety of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. His parents were then alive. His heir was a son Miles, under two years old. His widow Bridget afterwards married James Bowskill; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245.

Margaret and Miles Dodding died within a month of each other in December and January 1606-7. They are commemorated by a brass in Ulverston Church.

⁶² *Visin.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 72; George his son was ten years old. A grant or confirmation of arms had been given to the elder Miles Dodding in 1588; West, *op. cit.* 213.

⁶³ His effigy is in Ulverston Church. He held the capital messuage called Conishead and half the Crake fishery of the king by the eightieth part of a knight's fee; also mills in Dalton and messuages in Chancery Lane, London, &c. His wife Ursula survived him. His son George was twenty-five years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 47.

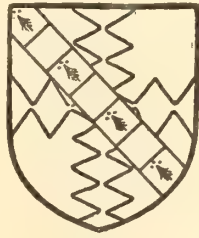
⁶⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 119, no. 9. The deforciant was Miles Philipson, Margaret his wife and Bridget 'Buswell' widow. A warrant was given



ULVERSTON : CONISHEAD PRIORY

he too! the Parliament's side with great zeal, raising troops and acting as colonel.⁶⁵ He fought at Marston Moor, where many of his men were killed.⁶⁶ He died about 1650, administration to his estate being granted in 1651. His son Miles, born about 1642, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a fellow commoner in 1659.⁶⁷ He recorded a pedigree in 1664⁶⁸ and died in 1683, leaving one child surviving, Sarah wife of John Braddyll of Portfield near Whalley.⁶⁹

John Braddyll settled at Conishead, and showed himself a benefactor to the church of Ulverston. He died in 1728 and his wife Sarah in 1744.⁷⁰ Their son Dodding succeeded. He represented Lancaster in the Parliament of 1715-22 as a Whig.⁷¹ He was succeeded in 1749 by his only surviving son Thomas,⁷² who died unmarried in 1776, leaving all his estates to his kinsman Wilson Gale, who took the name and arms of Braddyll.⁷³ Wilson Braddyll was member of Parliament for Lancaster 1780-4 and for Carlisle 1791-6 as a Whig.⁷⁴ By inheritance and marriage he had large estates; he had an office at court and entertained royalty at Conishead.⁷⁵ He died in 1818 and his son Col. Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll built the present Conishead Priory. The mansion stands in the centre of a lofty plateau sloping gently to the shores of the bay, about 2 miles to the south-east of Ulverston, on or close to the site of the ancient religious house. The situation is one of much natural beauty, command-



BRADDYLL. *Argent a cross lozengy vert over all a bend compony ermine and azure.*

ing extensive views, and Conishead has been termed 'the Paradise of Furness.'⁷⁶ The present house was begun in 1821⁷⁷ by Colonel Braddyll from the designs of Philip Wyatt, and is a large building in the Gothic style of the day, generally two stories in height, the chief external features being the two octagonal turrets flanking the entrance on the north side, which rise to a height of about 100 ft. The hall, which is 60 ft. by 25 ft. and 41 ft. high, is said to occupy the site of the north transept of the conventual church,⁷⁸ and the walls of one of the rooms are entirely lined with 17th-century carved oak panelling of elaborate character brought here by Col. Braddyll.⁷⁹ The building takes the place of an earlier residence said to have been erected at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries out of the ruins of the priory, but it had apparently been either rebuilt or considerably altered before 1821, the south front being then in the 'modern taste.'⁸⁰ Col. Braddyll acted as high sheriff in 1821. He was a liberal and kindly man, but by extravagance and reverses of fortune was about 1850 compelled to sell Conishead.⁸¹⁻³

The priory of Conishead was bound to find a guide across Leven sands towards Cartmel. He was called the carter. John Hartley held the office at the Dissolution at a wage of £3 6s. 8d.⁸⁴ The duty is still provided for, as will be gathered from the report on the parish charities. The chapel on the island on the way across, which is now in Holker in Cartmel, was probably an oratory where travellers might pray before or after crossing the sands.

ROSHEAD was divided among a number of persons by William de Lancaster III.⁸⁵ These portions appear in various inquisitions and records of later times.⁸⁶ More recently the Fells of Dalton Gate

against Christopher Philipson deceased (father of Miles), Miles and Barbara (grandparents) and heirs.

In 1633 a settlement was made by George Dodding, William Ellison and Ursula his wife; *ibid.* bde. 123, no. 19.

⁶⁵ At the outset of the struggle he was made a deputy-lieutenant by the Commons; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 2. In 1643 he was made a sequestrator of Royalists' estates and in 1645 a member of the Lancashire Committee; *ibid.* 90, 210. He was at one time a prisoner in Lord Derby's hands; *Lancs. War* (Chet. Soc.), 26.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 50. Afterwards he attacked and defeated a Royalist force near Preston; *Civil War Tracts*, 205.

⁶⁷ *Admissions* (ed. Mayor), i, 141.

⁶⁸ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 99.

⁶⁹ West, *op. cit.* 216. Miles Dodding's monument in Ulverston Church describes him as 'a faithful son of the Church of England.' For the earlier generations of Braddyll see the account of Whalley.

⁷⁰ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 91-2. Settlements of the manor of Conishead were made by John and Sarah Braddyll in 1688 and 1714; *Pal. of Lanc.* Feet of F. bdes. 220, m. 56; 274, m. 60.

⁷¹ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 123.

⁷² There was a recovery of the manor in 1751, Thomas Braddyll being vouchee; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 575, m. 7.

⁷³ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 93. Dodding Braddyll's sister married Christopher Wilson of Bardsea, whose daughter Sarah married John Gale of Highead in Cum-

berland. They had two sons, Wilson and Henry Richmond, of whom the younger had an estate in Bardsea.

⁷⁴ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 127.

⁷⁵ The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York paid it a visit in September 1789; *North Lonsd. Mag.* i, 126.

⁷⁶ *Antiq. of Furness* (ed. Close), 1813, p. 27. In the original edition of 1774 the expression is 'the Wooburn Farm of Furness' (p. xxvii). The term 'Paradise' is therefore apparently Close's.

⁷⁷ It occupied about fifteen years in erection.

⁷⁸ Dr. Philip, *Guide to Conishead Priory*, 11. Baines says that the site of the church was accidentally discovered in 1823 on the lawn to the south of the house; *Lancs.* (1st ed.), iv, 683. The church was apparently aisleless; in 1540-1 it was reported to have 'hade never no pyllers'; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 149.

⁷⁹ The modern house is described in Dr. Philip's *Guide to Conishead Priory* (1880) and in Canon Ayre's *Guide to Ulverston* (1904), 92-5. It has been a 'Hydropathic Establishment' since 1878.

⁸⁰ West, *Antiq. of Furness* (1774), p. xxvii. There is an illustration of the south front of this building in the *Lonsd. Mag.* iii, 201 (June 1822), where it is stated that 'it is expected in a few years that Conishead Priory will be one of the most splendid buildings in the north of England, being now rebuilding after a plan by Mr. Wyatt. A conservatory is already erected. . . . The road which led so near the south front has been

diverted and a fine open park spreads round it on every side'; *ibid.* 211. The old north front is described by West, in 1774, as being 'in the Gothic style. This and a piazza supported by clustered Gothic pillars and three series of ox-eye windows crowned with a battlement give to the whole an elegant and respectable appearance'; *Antiq. of Furness*, p. xxvii.

⁸¹⁻³ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 95-6. Col. Braddyll died in 1862. For descendants see Burke, *Landed Gentry*—Braddyll of Highead. The purchaser of Conishead was Henry William Askew; for pedigree see Foster, *Lancs. Pedigrees*.

⁸⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv.* bde. 5, no. 8.

⁸⁵ *Furness Couch.* ii, 351. The lands were held by knight's service and rent.

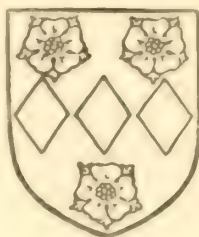
⁸⁶ Richard son of Alan de 'Reuesath' about 1270 granted lands on Croskelloch, Gothelands and Drakelow with easements in the vill of Reuesath to Adam son of Adam de Pennington; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 171.

Lawrence de Asmunderlaw died in 1343 holding 7 acres in 'Reuisset' in the vill of Ulverston of the king as of lands lately William de Coucy's, by suit at the court of Ulverston from three weeks to three weeks and 6d. rent; *Inq. p.m.* 13 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 24. His son William succeeded; *ibid.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. He seems to have died soon afterwards, leaving a son and heir John, aged twenty-eight; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 160. Evan de Asmunderlaw, living in 1409, held two portions, one by a rent of 6d. and

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had a considerable estate there, which was sold to Myles Kennedy of Stone Cross about 1870.⁸⁷

SWARTHMOOR⁸⁸ was acquired by the Fells of Hawkswell in Lowick,⁸⁹ and about 1635 the house there became the residence of Thomas Fell, a barrister.⁹⁰ He acquired a moiety of the manor of Ulverston. He was a zealous Parliamentary, and in 1645 was member of Parliament for Lancaster.⁹¹ In 1651 he was appointed a judge for Cheshire and North Wales, whence his name 'Judge Fell,' and was Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died in 1658, leaving money for a grammar school at Ulverston.⁹² His wife Margaret daughter of John Askew of Marsh Grange in Dalton was a woman of heroic type and one of the early disciples of George Fox. Swarthmoor became a centre for Fox's missionary travels. Judge Fell himself was friendly, and his widow in 1669 married Fox.⁹³ In 1689 two Quaker meetings were registered, one at Swarthmoor Hall and the other at a new building upon Swarthmoor.⁹⁴ The latter is the meeting-house still used by the Society of Friends. It has over the porch the inscription 'EX DONO G. F. 1688,' and Fox's Bible is there preserved. Others of the early Quaker teachers were



FELL of Swarthmoor. Argent three losenges in fesse vert between as many damask roses proper seeded or barbed of the second.

connected with the place, as William Cato, Thomas Salticouse.⁹⁶

Judge Fell left a son George and seven daughters and on the Restoration a general pardon was granted to George Fell of Swarthmoor, lately of age, who father had been 'a grand malignant.'⁹⁷ In 1666 the son obtained a grant of the estates of his mother Margaret Fell, forfeited on her conviction at Lancaster assizes; 'she had run herself into a premunire embracing the fanatic opinions of the Quakers during the late usurpation and obstinately adhering thereto.' George Fell had done his best to induce her to conform.⁹⁸ George died in 1670, and Rachel his youngest sister, wife of Daniel Abraham, or her husband, appears to have acquired a large part of the estates.⁹⁹ Daniel Abraham was son of John Abraham of Manchester. He was a Quaker, and suffered for his religion¹⁰⁰; he died in 1731, and his son John sold the manor of Ulverston as above stated; and Swarthmoor also was disposed of in 1759. John Abraham died at Skerton in 1771.¹⁰¹



ABRAHAM of Swarthmoor. Sable a chevron between three estoiles argent.

SWARTHMOOR HALL, a plain rough-cast, three-story building of Elizabethan or early Jacobean date, stands on high ground on the edge of Swarthmoor about three-quarters of a mile to the south-west of

the other by 2½d, having done homage to the Abbot of Furness and paid relief in 1404; *Furness Couch*, loc. cit.

Adam Bell in 1346 held half an oxgang of land in 'Resheved' in the Coucy part of Ulverston, and the other small tenements named in the inquisition may have been there—those of Roger and Thomas Child, Roger Bell and Henry Dun; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. Roger Bell in 1346 claimed a moiety of certain messuages in Ulverston against John Towers; *De Banco R.* 349, m. 60 d.

John de Harrington of Aldingham in 1347 held 20 acres in 'Resset' in Ulverston of the king as of William de Coucy's lands by fealty only; *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53.

Gilbert de Nevill in 1347 held an oxgang of land there by knight's service in William de Coucy's fee; *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 96.

The Heaton of Birchley in Billinge had later an estate in Roshead, Golderwith (Gorthwaite) and Stonedikes (see *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 151, m. 8), which was sold to Christopher Anderton of Lostock; he in 1573 sold to Richard Chisnall of Gray's Inn, and Edward Chisnall in 1606 sold to Allan Coward and others; *Agcroft D.*; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdlc. 42, m. 167. Richard Chisnall held his estate in Roshead, &c., in 1587 of the queen as of the late abbey of Furness by 6d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 39. James Anderton of Clayton in 1630 had land there as part of his Bardsea estate; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 56.

⁸⁷ Inform. of the late John Fell of Flan How.

⁸⁸ Conishead Priory had part of Swarthmoor, and in 1538 a dispute arose between the farmer of the Conishead

lands and the Nevills as to their rights there; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 57, 91; iii, 25.

⁸⁹ Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 65. Thomas Fell obtained messuages, &c., from Miles Fell and Blanche his wife in 1582; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdlc. 44, m. 55. George Fell the elder and George the younger of Swarthmoor compounded for refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 220.

⁹⁰ He was baptized at Ulverston 13 Mar. 1599–1600; *Reg.*

⁹¹ Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 118.

⁹² There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He obtained a grant of arms in the time of the Commonwealth, but as its validity was afterwards called in question his descendant Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward Fell in 1772 procured a re-grant or confirmation of the coat; Barber, *Swarthmoor Hall*, 24, 33 (with short pedigree).

⁹³ She became Fox's convert in 1652 and entreated Cromwell to protect the Quakers. In 1661 she obtained from Charles II the release of over 4,000 Friends. Later she pleaded for her husband Fox, but refused a 'pardon,' as she regarded him as innocent. She died in 1702; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. See *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 237, where the accounts are cited.

⁹⁵ He was born in 1636 and became one of Fox's converts at Swarthmoor in 1654; afterwards he travelled in England, Scotland and Holland as a preacher, being sometimes roughly handled or imprisoned. He died in 1665 and his autobiography has been printed; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹⁶ He was born in 1630, probably at Dragley Beck. He was Judge Fell's

land steward, and became a Quaker at Swarthmoor in 1652. He was frequently fined and imprisoned for preaching; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

In 1895 was printed the *Autobiography* of Henry Lampe, M.D., a German who became a Quaker and settled in Ulverston in 1693; he died in 1711.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660–1, p. 50.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 1664–5, p. 161.

⁹⁹ In 1691 a fine was made regarding the estates which included the manors of Ulverston and Blawith, messuages, mills, lands, &c., in Ulverston, Swarthmoor, Dragley Beck, Hawkswell, Lowick, Dalton, Nibthwaite, Bethecarr, Colton, Hawkshead, Urswick and Pennington, and fisheries in Coniston Water and the Leven. The deforciantes were Charles Fell and Mary his wife, Margaret Fox widow, Hannah Fell widow, John Rous and Margaret his wife, Abraham Morrice and Isabella his wife, William Meade and Sarah his wife, Thomas Lower and Mary his wife, William Ingram and Susan his wife, Daniel Abraham and Rachel his wife, James Groves and Isabella his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdlc. 227, m. 108.

Charles Fell was the son of George named in the text.

¹⁰⁰ He was imprisoned at Lancaster in 1684; Webb, *Fells of Swarthmoor*, 431. In 1699 he was presented for not paying his Easter offering to the vicar.

¹⁰¹ Bardsley, op. cit. 71; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 660. John Abraham is frequently named in the *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* v, 30, &c. He had a house at Smithy Door in 1668; *ibid.* 249. His will, dated and proved in 1681, is printed *ibid.* vi, 143; Daniel Abraham, as heir, was summoned to do his suit and service at the court.

Ulverston.¹⁰² The building, which is L-shaped on plan, has a principal frontage of 48 ft. to the east, with a large bay window going up the full height and terminating in a broken-roofed gable on the south end.¹⁰³ The building has long been used as a farm-house, and was in a ruinous and neglected condition up to about 1890,¹⁰⁴ when it was repaired and the interior a good deal modernized. The house, however, retains its low stone mullioned windows, those to the bay alone having transoms, but many of them at the sides and back are built up; the roofs are covered with modern blue slates. The hall is in the south-east corner with the bay window facing east, but it has been reduced in size at the west end by the erection of a wall in the position of the screen, making a passage or lobby between it and the kitchen. In front of the south doorway now at the end of the passage a later porch has been built which bears the date 1726, and other work seems to have been done to the house or outbuildings earlier in the 18th century, one of the latter bearing a stone with the initials of Thomas Fell, 1651, and of John Abraham his grandson, 1715.¹⁰⁵ The hall and kitchen have flagged floors, but are without architectural interest. The staircase is a good specimen of Jacobean oak work built round four continuous square newels, forming a well 2 ft. square the full height of the house and filled in with turned balusters. On the first floor are two oak-panelled rooms, in one of which is a good fireplace with Ionic pillars. In the

hall are preserved George Fox's desk and other relics, and a doorway on its north side leads to a small room once his study. On the first floor is another small room with an external doorway on the east front, in front of which there was formerly a balcony from which Fox used to address the people. The doorway, which may have been an insertion in Fox's time, has a stone head with carved ornament. The outbuildings are situated on the west side of the house, the principal approach to which was from the high road to Urswick on the edge of the moor.¹⁰⁶

TRINKELD is mentioned in various ways.¹⁰⁷ At one time, from 1595 onwards, another Fell family lived there, an offshoot of the Fells of Pennington.¹⁰⁸ In 1642 Richard Pettie, Bryan Asliffe and James Fell, on behalf of themselves and the other customary tenants in Trinkeld, complained of the heavy fines exacted by William Pennington of Muncaster on changes of tenancy, and after the death of his father Joseph.¹⁰⁹ Trinkeld is here styled a manor.

A few other names of owners can be gleaned from the records,¹¹⁰ but they are of little interest. Thomas Urswick of Urswick in 1519 held a close called the Moot How.¹¹¹ The 'Hee' was in dispute in 1563.¹¹² As the name Ulverston is used for the parish and the barony it is not always possible to ascertain the exact places referred to. The freeholders named in 1600 were Christopher and George Fell and Francis Corker.¹¹³ No sequestrations or forfeitures occur in the Commonwealth period.

A full account of the Fell family was published by Maria Webb in 1865, entitled *The Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*, cited above.

¹⁰² To the north-east flows the Levy Beck in a picturesque wooded ravine and a small brook passes the house on the east side at a distance of about 20 yds.

¹⁰³ The south may have been originally the principal front, two long label mouldings apparently indicating the presence at one time of long mullioned windows on this side to the hall and room above, three lights of which now only remain in each case.

¹⁰⁴ Barber, *Furness and Cartmel Notes*,

228. Roper, *Churches, Castles and Old of North Lancs.* i, 123. Abraham Hall have put up his grandfather's initials mayell as his own.

as ¹⁰⁵ Barber, op. cit.

¹⁰⁶ of the bounds of Conishead about 1100; Farrer, op. cit. 357.

¹⁰⁷ Thomas Urswick of Urswick died in 1509 holding among other estates land 15. ed Trinkeld of Henry Earl of Wiltshire and Cecily his wife (in her right) by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. s.m. v, no. 17. In 1548 there was a dispute as to Trinkeld lands between the king and the Marquess of Dorset; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 97. For later disputes see *ibid.* iii, 3, &c.

The canons of Conishead had leave to make a water-course from the well called 'Trankelde' to the priory by a ditch 12 ft. wide; *Furness Couch.* ii, 424.

¹⁰⁸ Bardsley, op. cit. 72, 74.

¹⁰⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. bdle. 372 (Mich. 18 Chas. I). The complainants alleged that they and their ancestors held according to the customs of the manor of 'Trenkold,' the usual fines being two ears' rent on an alienation by a tenant

and one year's at the lord's death. The lordship was formerly a part of Muchland, which came to the Crown by the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk; but before that Trinkeld had been separated and sold to 'one Mr. Bardsey deceased,' the customs being the same as those in Muchland. Joseph Pennington purchased from Bardsey, and had the deeds, court rolls, &c. He charged arbitrary fines of six or seven years' rent at a change of tenancy, which his son continued; and the son more recently assessed the fines after his father's death at a very high rate above the two years' rent.

¹¹⁰ In 1292 Emma daughter of Adam de York was non-suited in her claim for a tenement in Ulverston held by Thomas Skilhare and Juliana de Wath; Assize R. 408, m. 58. At the same time Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby recovered a messuage and land against Thomas de Skilhare, who had entry through Richard de Broughton, to whom Ralph son of Alan son of Orm demised them. Thomas was to be compensated by Richard de Broughton; *ibid.* m. 68 d. An Alice de York occurs in 1376; De Banco R. 422, m. 292 d.

Ulverston occurs as a surname. William son of William son of Simon de Ulverston was plaintiff in 1305; Assize R. 420, m. 6 d. In 1306 Richard son of Agnes de Ulverston obtained land from Adam Gernet and Katherine his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 209.

Emma widow of Thomas the Goldsmith was plaintiff in 1340; De Banco R. 323, m. 157. Other trade names occur, as Tailor, Collier and Slater. Roger son of Richard the Glaswright in July 1351 claimed a messuage against John de Townend and Cecily his wife. It appeared that a John the Glaswright had held it, and his daughter Ellen being under age her aunt Cecily had taken

possession; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. i, m. 2.

In 1353 Alice daughter of William son of Thomas del Bouth (which William died in his father's lifetime) claimed a messuage against Thomas del Bate and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas del Bouth. It appeared that this Thomas and his daughter Alice were sick of the plague in the same house and Thomas (who died) gave the messuage to Alice (who recovered), but the plaintiff succeeded; Assize R. 435, m. 18.

John Pye died without issue in 1363 holding a messuage and 4 acres in Ulverston of the lords of the barony of Ulverston, the Abbot of Furness and Sir Robert de Harrington, separately; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 46.

Some local place-names occur in a pleading of 1311, when Gilbert son of Adam son of Richard del Gill claimed a messuage against Adam de Claife and Agnes his wife as kinsman and heir of William de Rossett, who was brother of plaintiff's grandfather Richard del Gill; De Banco R. 187, m. 204 d.; 205, m. 202 d.

In 1421 Thomas Hamondson granted two messuages in Ulverston called Raton Row to John son of William Salthouse; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 8 (258). The same place is named in the Conishead rental, 1537, Thomas Addison of 'Ratonrawe' paying 4s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdle. 4, no. 4.

Roland Kirkby of Ulverston was denounced among traitors in 1464, having adhered to the deposed king Henry VI, after having sworn allegiance to Edward IV; *Rolls of Parl.* v, 512.

¹¹¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 17.

¹¹² It had belonged to Conishead Priory, in right of Ulverston rectory; see the account of the church.

¹¹³ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 231.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

An inclosure of common lands was made in 1813.¹¹⁴

The foundation of the borough of **BOROUGH** Ulverston is unknown, but about 1200 Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfrid granted certain liberties to his 'free burgesses' there; he limited the forfeiture of the tongue to 4*d.*, other forfeits to be according to the customs of the boroughs in the neighbourhood; and while allowing to sell ale 1*d.* the gallon (*sextarius*) dearer than at Appleby, he required them to sell to him at 1*d.* less than to their neighbours.¹¹⁵ Roger de Lancaster in 1285 released the burgesses from the duty of being chamberlain and from doing anything but what the burgesses of Kendal did; and Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife also allowed exemption from the chamberlainship.¹¹⁶ Further grants were made,¹¹⁷ and the name of burgages was kept up in the 16th century,¹¹⁸ but the borough did not acquire any independence. The township and parish were ruled to a large extent by 'the Twenty-four' and the manor courts.¹¹⁹ In modern times a local board was formed in 1871¹²⁰; this became an urban district council in 1894. There are fifteen members, chosen by four wards—Central, North, East and South. A school board was formed in 1875.¹²¹ Ulverston is also the head of a rural district council for the whole of Furness and Cartmel except Barrow. Gas was supplied to the town in 1834¹²²; the water supply comes from a reservoir at Pennington.¹²³ The district council offices in Queen Street were built in 1903; the market hall owned by the council dates from 1875–8, and there is a cattle market (1877) in Victoria Road belonging to a private company. The cemetery, to the south of the town, was opened in 1878, and is under the care of the council.

The parish church has been described above. It has two mission churches in the township—St. Jude's, Sandside, 1874, and a mission-room in Ratton Row, 1867. Holy Trinity Church, consecrated in 1832, is in the gift of trustees.¹²⁴

Whitefield preached in the town in 1750 and Wesley in 1752, but with little result. The old Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the Ellers was built in

1814; the present church on an adjoining site in 1901. A mission chapel was opened in 1875. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Bible Christians hold services.

The Congregational church in Soutergate was first erected in 1778, and was enlarged in 1847. It does not appear that this had any connexion with the old Nonconformity of 1662, though William Lampett, the incumbent then ejected from the parish church, had a licence for his house in 1672 as an Independent.¹²⁵ The next Independent minister occurs in 1777, but he had probably been stationed there a year or two already. Though strong enough to pass through a time of persecution the cause does not seem to have made much progress till about 1835, when the Rev. Francis Evans took charge.¹²⁶ It has been self-supporting since 1848.¹²⁷ There is a mission hall.

The house of a Baptist was licensed for meetings as early as 1745, but the present chapel in Fountain Street dates from 1871 only. The Salvation Army and the Church of Christ are represented. There is a Spiritual church, also, and various other organizations have been represented at times.

The Society of Friends still maintains the Swarthmoor meeting-house of 1688 already mentioned; it has also another in New Church Lane, Ulverston.

The history of the Roman Catholic mission in Furness has been told in the account of Dalton.¹²⁸ In 1779 its seat was removed to Ulverston. It was served sometimes by Jesuits and sometimes by secular priests. The first place of worship built was a school in Tarnside; then a church, now the Oddfellows' Hall, in Fountain Street, 1823; and this was succeeded by the present church of St. Mary of Furness in Victoria Road in 1895. The Jesuits finally resigned charge of the mission in 1863.¹²⁹ The stones for the foundation of the tower of the older church were taken from Furness Abbey.

MANSRIGGS

Manslarig, c. 1520.

This small district, containing only 569 acres, occupies some hills, over 300 ft. above sea level.

¹¹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56; the Act was passed in 1799. Another Act was passed in 1874; 37 & 38 Vict. cap. 154.

¹¹⁵ The charter, known from an inspeximus of 10 Hen. (IV), is printed in West's *Furness* (ed. 1774), App. vii. Each burgess might take as many tofts as he would and might sell as he pleased, but 3*d.* rent was to be paid to the lord for each toft. They might take wood for building thereon from his woods (except Plumpton Hey) by view of the foresters. They should have turbary and pasture like other men of Ulverston as far as Pennington, on the south side. The lord retained the bakehouse, dyehouse and fulling place in his own hands. For the corn grown on their own land the burgesses were to pay multure like the lord's other men, for other corn to the twenty-first measure. If he owed them anything and did not pay within forty days they might refuse further credit.

¹¹⁶ These charters are printed *ibid.* App. iii, iv.

¹¹⁷ John son of Roger de Lancaster

confirmed the exemption made by his father; *ibid.* App. vi. Henry IV, as above stated, gave an inspeximus. The grants of market and fair have been mentioned in the text.

¹¹⁸ Burgage rents of £1 10*s.* were due to Furness Abbey in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 269. Thomas Levens died in 1540 holding a burgage in Ulverston of the king as of his barony of Ulverston by a rent of 12*d.*; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. vii, no. 35.

¹¹⁹ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 17; they were the sidesmen or vestry.

¹²⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 5 May 1871.

¹²¹ *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 1874.

¹²² This was in the hands of private owners. The works were in 1865 taken over by an incorporated company (27 & 28 Vict. cap. 92), from which they were acquired by the local board in 1874; 37 & 38 Vict. cap. 154.

¹²³ Water was supplied by a company incorporated in 1851 by 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 70. The works were taken over by the local board in 1874 as above.

¹²⁴ The incumbent from 1873 to 1905

was Canon Legh Richmond Ayre, B.A. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.). He was grandson of the celebrated Legh Richmond, and distinguished himself by his interest in the antiquities of Ulverston and the district. He published a *Guide to the place*, edited the *North Lonsdale*, and published a *Hist. of Furness*, written in 1777 by a Quaker schoolboy named William Fell, and assisted in editing the *Ulverston Reg.* From 1860 to 1873 he was vicar of Rusland in Colton.

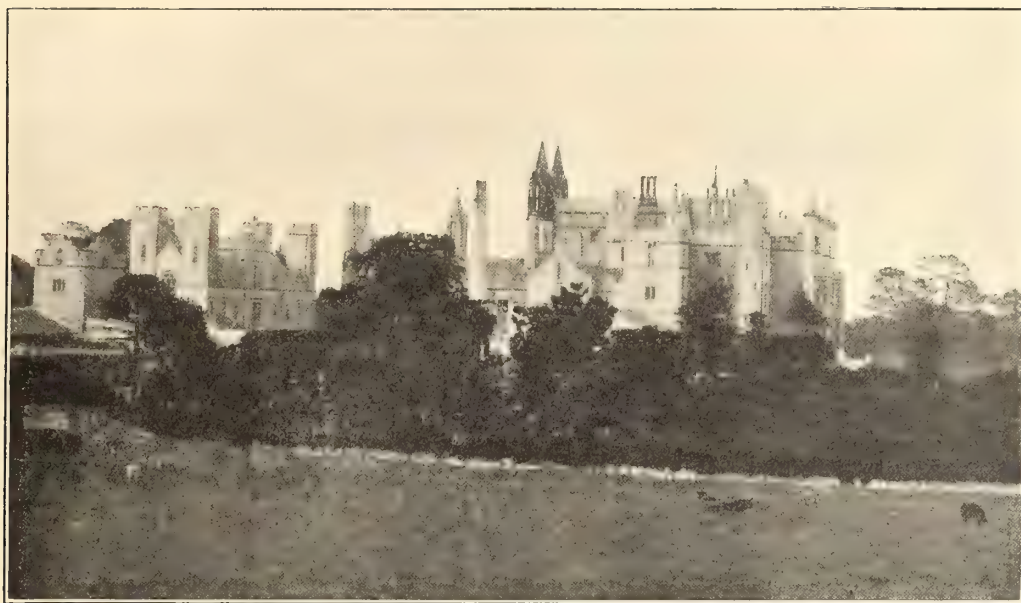
¹²⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 676.

¹²⁶ He was a native of Aberayron and had charge of the Ulverston Church 1835–52 and 1858–68, when he died. He was the author of *Furness and Furness Abbey*, quoted in the present work, and of other books.

¹²⁷ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 255–66.

¹²⁸ Only four 'Papists' were known in the parish of Ulverston in 1717 and thirteen in 1767; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 220.

¹²⁹ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1901 Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 355. Patrick Everar



ULVERSTON : CONISHEAD PRIORY



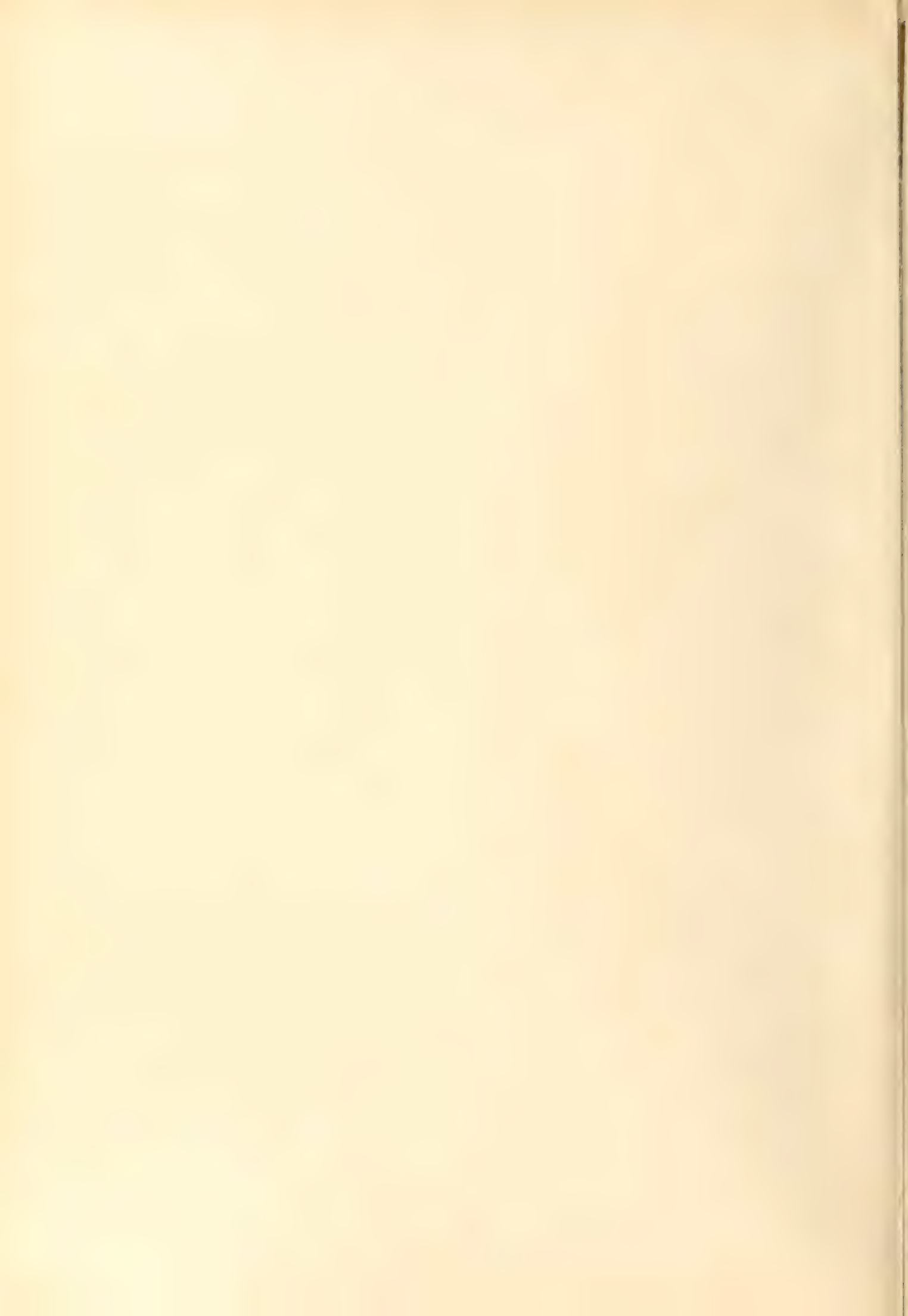
ULVERSTON : SWARTHMOOR HALL

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between Newland Beck on the east and Osmotherley Beck on the west. The hamlet of Mansriggs lies near the former brook, near the centre of the township. The population in 1901 was 64. The principal road leads north from Ulverston to Broughton, with branches north-west into Osmotherley and north-east by Mansriggs to Penny Bridge. The soil is loamy, and oats, wheat and turnips are grown.

There was no manor of Mansriggs, which was merely a hamlet or dependency of the Nevill manor in Ulverston.¹³⁰ The house called Mansriggs Hall was formerly owned by the Benson family, and carried by an heiress to the Blundells of West Derby.¹³¹

In 1734, John Abraham being lord of the manor of Ulverston, there was a complaint of trespass against his deputy James Fell. The 'great waste' called Arrad Common or Mansriggs Common was parcel of the manor, and the tenants had the right to cut and take bracken for fuel, according to by-laws made at the lord's court, held twice a year. The plaintiff, Thomas Kirkby, had transgressed these by-laws, and distraint had been made for the penalty.¹³²

OSMOTHERLEY

Asmunderlauhe, c. 1240; Asemunderlauwe, c. 1270; Asmunderlowe, 1299; Asmondrelaw, c. 1320.

This township occupies part of the eastern slope of the range of hills dividing Ulverston from Kirkby Ireleth. At the level ground near the beck, which forms the eastern boundary, the height above sea level is less than 200 ft., while the hills on the western side rise to over 1,000 ft. The southern end of the township adjoins the town of Ulverston, and contains the residence called Stone Cross. Further north in the valley is the Old Hall, to the west of which is Gamswell, 600 ft.; north again is Newbiggin, with Higher Laith on the hill-side to the west, and a small tarn in the hill-side beyond; still further north, at the head of a little valley, is Hollow-

mire. Broughton Beck, the principal hamlet in the township, occupies the extreme north-east corner, on a brook known lower down as Newland Beck. The acreage is 1,929,¹ and in 1901 the population was 391.

There are several roads. One crosses the southern end of the township, going over the hills to Kirkby Ireleth; another goes north along the valley by Newbiggin to Netherhouses at the north end, and afterwards joins the Ulverston-Broughton road.

There is a parish council of five members.

The manor of *OSMOTHERLEY* was *MANOR* held of the Lancasters by the family of Redmayne of Levens,² and of these by a family assuming the local surname, who had a small estate also in Roshead in Ulverston. Little is known of them,³ but one Lawrence de Asmunderlaw⁴ died in 1343 holding a capital messuage with garden, &c., at Osmotherley of Matthew de Redmayne of Kendal by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 2½d. His son William was nineteen years of age.⁵ The family occurs down to about 1485,⁶ and the manor is next found in the possession of the Earls of Derby, who retained it all through the 16th century.⁷ It then disappears from the records. Probably the lands were purchased by the occupiers.

Gamel son of Bevin gave a plat of land in Osmotherley to Conishead Priory.⁸

St. John the Evangelist's was built in 1874 as a chapel of ease to Ulverston parish church. In 1831 there was a Wesleyan chapel.⁹

A school was founded at Broughton Beck in 1770.¹⁰

SUBBERTHWAITE

Sulbithwayt, 1346; Sulbetwayth, c. 1520.

Subberthwaite occupies part of the hill country on the western boundary of the parish. There are three or four ridges or spurs divided by valleys through which run brooks east or north-east to join the Crake. The northernmost point is marked by a cairn called

D.D., the priest in charge from 1802, to 1814, became president of Maynooth and (1820-2) Archbishop of Cashel.

¹³⁰ See the account of Nevill Hall. In 1378 Mansriggs was held by John de Nevill of the Abbot of Furness by a rent of 12d. and by knight's service; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 41.

¹³¹ *North Lonsd. Mag.* iii, 42.

¹³² Exch. of Pleas, 7 & 8 Geo. II, Trin. m. 15-17. The plaintiff said his tenement was in the manor of Egton-with-Newland, not in Ulverston, and the jury agreeing judgement was given in his favour.

¹ 1,931 acres, including 10 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² This appears from the notices recorded below.

³ Gilbert de Asmunderlaw (son of Avice) in 1266 gave land in Egton to Furness Abbey; *Furness Couch.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 417. Walter de Asmunderlaw occurs ten years later; *ibid.* 385.

William de Asmunderlaw claimed reasonable estovers in Ulverston against John son of Roger de Lancaster in 1292, but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42.

In 1301 Matthew de Redmayne was required to acquit William de Asmunderlaw of the suit of court at Ulverston

demanded by Roger (*sic*) de Lancaster and of the puture for Roger's forester, in respect of a messuage and 100 acres of land in Osmotherley and Ulverston held of the said Matthew. It appeared that in 1288 Matthew de Redmayne had acknowledged that he ought to acquit him of these services; *De Banco R.* 138, m. 59. About the same time William was farmer of the manor of Bardsea; *Furness Couch.* ii, 449.

William de Asmunderlaw and Amice his wife in 1311 obtained half a ploughland in Ulverston against John de Urswick; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 7.

In 1312-13 William Walston or Walson unsuccessfully claimed two messuages, &c., in Ulverston against William de Asmunderlaw and Alice his wife; *De Banco R.* 195, m. 250. This or a later William occurs again in 1330 and 1332; *Furness Couch.* ii, 309, 498.

⁴ He occurs in 1333-6; *ibid.* ii, 425, 482.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 24. The account of Roshead shows that William was succeeded about 1350 by a son John. John was dead in 1375, when his widow claimed dower in the manor of Osmotherley against Sir Matthew

de Redmayne of Levens; *De Banco R.* 457, m. 341. Probably the heir was a minor in ward to the lord.

⁶ Evan de Asmunderlaw occurs in 1397, but did not do homage to the Abbot of Furness for Roshead until 1404; *Furness Couch.* ii, 508, 351.

In 1468 Giles Redmayne, clerk, had licence to agree with Thomas Asmunderlaw concerning the manor of Osmotherley and its appurtenances in Ulverston; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 33, m. 7. In 1483 Edward Redmayne claimed the manor against Isabel widow of Thomas Asmunderlaw, and in 1483-4 against Rowland Thornburgh and Agnes his wife; *ibid.* 57, m. 5 d.; 58, m. 6.

⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 45, m. 94 (1583); 59, m. 38 (1596); 58, m. 283—nominally a grant in 1597 for 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent to Edward Rigby and Francis Troughton.

About that time there were a considerable number of disputes respecting the Earl of Derby's mill and lands (Snubbe, Snable), in which Francis Troughton, John Gardner and others took part; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 226; iii, 323, 344, &c. ⁸ *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 556.

⁹ *Lewis, Topog. Dict.*

¹⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* for Ulverston

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

White Borran, a little to the south of which the hill called Blow Knott or Blawith Knott attains 812 ft. above the sea. On the centre of the west border 900 ft. is attained, and over 800 ft. on the southern hill ridge, a hill marked by two stone circles. Upper and Lower Subberthwaite, with areas of 840½ and 396½ acres, occupy the north and south-east portions of the township, the south-west being Gawthwaite Moor, 330 acres, over which the inhabitants of Lowick claim intercommonage with those of Lower Subberthwaite.¹¹

The country is desolate and the hamlets are few and small. Subberthwaite and Tottlebank are in the upper part; High and Low Stennerley and Gawthwaite in the lower part. The total population in 1901 was 99. The road from Broughton to Lowick Green crosses the hills in this township, and at Gawthwaite is joined by a road from Ulverston.

There are slate quarries.

The name of *SUBBERTHWAITE MANOR* scarcely occurs in the records, but Christopher de Broughton in 1346 had a rent of 6 marks from it,¹² and the 'manor' is named in a Sawrey settlement in 1769-70, so that it may be regarded as an appurtenance of Broughton.¹³ In 1717 Subberthwaite was called a fifth part of Blawith.¹⁴ It is still part of the Broughton estate.

There is, however, something to be said of *STANNERLEY*¹⁵ or Stennerley, which in the 13th and 14th centuries gave a surname to a local family.¹⁶ They and their estate then disappear, but it must have been acquired by the Broughton family, perhaps merging in the manor of Subberthwaite, for in 1378 Christopher de Broughton held Stannerley of the Abbot of Furness by knight's service and a rent of 2½d.¹⁷ Other manors of Upper and Lower Stannerley are named in 1813.¹⁸

A school was built about 1778.¹⁹

EGTON WITH NEWLAND

Eggettane in Scha-thwyk, 1277; Egton, c. 1410. Nyweland, 1346.

Newland is the southern and larger part, Egton the northern, having a small outlying piece in Lowick.

The respective areas are 2,136 and 1,524½ acres, or 3,660½ in all.¹ The Leven and Crake form the eastern boundary; the western is formed in part by Newland Beck, which at the hamlet of Newland, on the north-east border of Ulverston, turns to wind eastward through the plain country towards Leven. This beck, which may be said to bisect Newland, divides the more level country on the south, called Plumpton towards the east, from the hilly country on the north, which attains 536 ft. above sea level in Newland and 607 ft. in Egton. There is no hamlet called Egton, the chief clusters of dwellings in this division being Penny Bridge and Spark Bridge, situated a mile apart on the banks of the Crake. High and Low Scathwaite and Nettleslack are other hamlets. In 1901 the population numbered 934.

The principal road is that between Ulverston and Coniston, along the right bank of the Crake, passing through Newland, Arrad Foot, Greenodd, Penny Bridge and Spark Bridge, with roads leading east into Cartmel and Colton at each of the three last-named hamlets. Another road from Ulverston crosses the township from Bowstead Gates on the west to Penny Bridge. The Furness railway crosses the southern end of the township, and has a branch north to Greenodd, then turning eastward to go up the Leven to Windermere.

Greenodd, the highest point to which the Leven was navigable, was formerly a creek in the port of Lancaster, from which the slate, iron bars, copper ore, gunpowder and other products of the district were shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow.² There was a cotton mill at Spark Bridge until 1860,³ and still there are bobbin mills. The forge at Newland was founded in 1747, and continued in work till 1890; the company owning it worked also other forges in the district.⁴

The soil is loamy, overlying gravel. Wheat and oats are grown.

The township is governed by a parish council of six members. A school board was formed in 1875.⁵

William de Lancaster III gave *EGTON MANOR* and Scathwaite to Furness Abbey with his body.⁶ In 1535 the abbey had a rent of £8 2s. 4d. from Egton and £2 from

¹¹ The area, including Gawthwaite, was in 1901 given as 1,236 acres; *Census Rep.*

¹² Q. R. Memo. R. 122, m. 89 d.; it is called a hamlet of the vill of Ulverston. It is named also in 1521 among the Earl of Derby's Broughton lands; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68.

¹³ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 384, m. 56; *Plea R.* 610, m. 9.

¹⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 518.

¹⁵ Steynslith, Staynerlith, 1246.

¹⁶ William son of Gilbert de Lancaster in 1246 withdrew a claim against William de Lancaster regarding a tenement in Stannerley; *Assize R.* 404, m. 12. Roger de Stannerley occurs in 1249; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 408.

In 1277 Simon the Tailor and Beatrice his wife claimed the custody of the land and heir of Adam de Stannerley, who had been abducted, they said, by Alexander de Hasellack (*alias* Eskeslak), Agnes his wife and others; *De Banco R.* 18, m. 27.

Roger son of Adam de Stannerley in 1291 complained that Simon the Tailor of Ulverston, Beatrice his wife and others had dispossessed him of his tenement in

'Ulveston,' but defendants said the right name was 'Ulveston'; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 10; 408, m. 21, 32, 93, 46, 5 d. Simon le Tailor was defendant in other suits; *ibid.* m. 61, 46 d., 96 d. Roger de Stannerley was living in 1333; *Furness Couch.* ii, 425.

¹⁷ *Lansdowne MS.* 559, fol. 41. Somewhat later, in 1392, Christopher de Broughton purchased messuages, &c., in 'Ulveston' from William Daudson and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 41. The position of this estate is not further indicated, but it may have been in Subberthwaite.

¹⁸ In a recovery in *Pal. of Lanc. Assize R.* Sept. 53 Geo. III, rot. 12, no. 5; William Alexander Mackinnon and his wife were vouches.

Robert Close in Over Stannerley was in 1582 held by James Kirkby, who about the same time sold messuages, &c., to James Bellingham; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 44, m. 58, 181. This was perhaps the same James Kirkby against whom the Earl of Derby made a claim in Stannerley in 1559 (*Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 211), and who was a freeholder in 1600;

Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 231.

¹⁹ Note by Mr. Gaythorpe, from the *Rep. of the Select Committee of Education of the Poor*, 1818.

¹ 3,704 acres, including 12 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 169 acres of tidal water and 427 of foreshore.

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 657.

³ H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 270.

⁴ A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 217. ⁵ *Lond. Gan.* 26 Mar. 1875.

⁶ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 52; ii, 348. The bounds of the land began at the great ford of the Crake, known as Tunwath, went by the hedge of William de Donnington as far as Broughton Beck, thence up the beck and by the bounds of Alan de Stainton and William de Towers to the Crake. Margaret widow of Robert de Ros, one of the heirs, afterwards released all claim to William's grant in Scathwaite and Egton; *ibid.* ii, 378. The common fields in these places were included in an agreement as to inclosures made in 1276 with Roger de Lancaster of Ulverston; *ibid.* ii, 385.

Scathwaite,⁷ and in 1649 it was reported that a court baron was held there in January or February each year.⁸ The Earl of Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, is lord of the manor, and courts are held.⁹

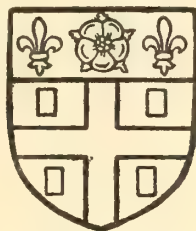
The abbey received other grants of land in Egton,¹⁰ including Rosthwaite¹¹ and Norman lands.¹²

NEWLAND, which is joined with Egton in the title of manor¹³ and township, was at least in part in the possession of Roger de Lancaster in 1276.¹⁴ The mill of Newland paid 7s. 6d. rent to the abbey in 1535.¹⁵

PLUMPTON,¹⁶ sometimes called a manor, was shared by different owners,¹⁷ but the Harrington part



SAWREY of Plumpton. *Argent on a bend engrailed between six lions rampant gules a rose of the field between two arrows proper.*



MORRITT of Rokeby. *Argent a cross azure between four billets sable, on a chief of the second a rose of the field barbed or between two fleurs de lis of the last.*

seems to have been the principal one.¹⁸ After the Suffolk forfeiture in 1554 it was acquired by John Sawrey, of the Graythwaite family,¹⁹ whose descendants continued to own it till the beginning of the last

century.²⁰ The most noteworthy of the line was John Sawrey, the Puritan justice²¹ who showed himself a bitter opponent of George Fox and the Quakers from the first,²² and was drowned on crossing the Leven Sands in 1665.²³ His grandson Roger Sawrey, founder of the Bible charity still in operation, had a niece Anne, who married Bacon Morritt²⁴ of York; their grandson, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt of Rokeby, was a friend of Sir Walter Scott's. He and his brother occasionally lived at Plumpton, but the estate was sold about 1807 to — Whitwell of Kendal.²⁵

PLUMPTON HALL stands close to the shore 1½ miles to the east of Ulverston and about half a mile to the north of the canal foot, but is of little architectural interest. It consists of two wings at right angles, the walls rough-cast and the roofs covered with blue slates, and appears to be a 17th-century building subsequently altered and modernized. The house is said to have been originally of three stories, the upper one of which was pulled down about 1785,²⁶ when the building no doubt underwent a good deal of change and assumed more or less its present appearance. The north wing has square-headed sash windows and has been almost entirely reconstructed, with the exception of the doorway, which retains a good ornamental head. The chimneys of the west wing are of the cylindrical type common in the district, and there is a good oak staircase with turned balusters and square newels. An old brass lantern kept in the house is credited with supernatural powers; to whatever distance it is carried it is said to return to the house of its own accord. The hall is now a farm-house.

PENNY BRIDGE takes its name from the family of Penny,²⁷ descended from Richard Penny of Crake Side, who about 1587 settled near the old ford of the

About 1320 Sir John de Harrington and Christiana de Gynes attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the abbot's tenants in Egton and Scathwaite, but the abbot showed that these were parts of Furness Fells and had never been within the vill of Ulverston; *ibid.* 406.

⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 269.

⁸ *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), 181.

⁹ See the account of Furness.

¹⁰ William de Cockerham, vicar of Dalton, in 1320 acquired from John son of Robert de Harrington lands in Egton which had belonged to William Purcell; *Furness Couch*, ii, 413.

John Meignour in 1319 gave 5 acres in the field of Scathwaite to Furness Abbey; they lay between the torrent of Broughton Beck on the east and the monks' land on the west and had belonged to Robert Grim; *ibid.* 411, 414–15. The terms east and west should be noticed.

Alan de Stainton gave a release of his claim in 20 acres between Stainton and the Crake; *ibid.* 417.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 414; it was given by Walter de Donnington.

¹² *Ibid.* 416; the gift of Gilbert de Asmunderlaw, in exchange for 17 acres in Marton, dated 1266.

¹³ Sometimes they are spoken of as separate manors.

¹⁴ *Furness Couch*, ii, 385. Roger perhaps held it on lease, for afterwards Newland (or a moiety thereof) appears in the Coucy part of Ulverston, being held of William de Coucy by a number of tenants at will. The land had never been measured; its value was 44s. 5½d. The

moiety of the mill there was worth 18s. a year; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

¹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* ut sup.

¹⁶ *Plumpton*, 1180.

¹⁷ William de Lancaster II about 1180 granted certain common rights in Plumpton to Conishead Priory; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 357, 359. A later William granted an (iron) mine there; *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 557. About a century later the right was disputed by the lords of Ulverston, Sir John de Lancaster, Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, but was confirmed to the priory; *Furness Couch*, ii, 421.

William de Coucy had a tenement in Plumpton worth 4s. a year; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

The marsh by Conishead and Plumpton was in 1592 sold to William Tipper and another, a rent of 2s. was to be paid; *Pat.* 34 Eliz. pt. iv. It was sold to Miles Dodding in the next year; note by Mr. Gaythorpe.

¹⁸ Roger de Lancaster's 'hey of Plumpton' is mentioned in the above-cited agreement of 1276; *Furness Couch*, ii, 385.

¹⁹ The forfeited estate was rated for John Sawrey in 1557; *West*, op. cit. 285. A partition into moieties, for the queen and for John Sawrey, was made in 1566; *Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com.* 145; see also *ibid.* 488. A moiety of certain messuages, &c., in Plumpton was included in the sale of the Suffolk manor of Ulverston to Whitmore and others in 1613; *Pat.* 10 Jas. I, pt. xxi. Other lands in Plumpton and a moiety of New-

land Mill sold at the same time seem to have belonged to the Nevill manor; *ibid.*

²⁰ *West*, loc. cit. A pedigree was recorded in 1665, showing the descent thus: John Sawrey (d. 1580) —s. John —s. Anthony (d. c. 1622) —s. John (d. 1665) —s. Anthony (aged thirty-three) —s. John (aged nine) and William; *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 255.

William Sawrey, vicar of Preston, &c., was of this family.

²¹ He was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646, and frequently occurs in the *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc.).

²² Fox calls him 'the first stirrer-up of cruel persecution in the north'; *Journ.* (ed. 1765), 78. See his letter to Sawrey, *ibid.* 67–8.

²³ The printed registers give the date as 30 Jan. 1665–6, and his will was proved in 1666; but the visitation gives 1664.

²⁴ There was a settlement of the manor of Plumpton in 1763 by Bacon Morritt and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 602, m. 2 d.

²⁵ *Bardsley, Chron. of Ulverston*, 85–7. J. B. Sawrey Morritt died in 1843, and was succeeded by a nephew, William John Sawrey Morritt (son of Robert), who died in 1874; *Burke, Landed Gentry*.

²⁶ *Bardsley*, op. cit. 88.

²⁷ The account in the text is from *West* (*Furness*, 251) and C. W. Bardsley, op. cit. 114–23. The outline of the descent is: Richard Penny (oc. 1558) —s. James, d. 1636 —s. William, d. 1640 —nephew William, d. 1677 —bro. James,

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Crake called Tunwath. When the bridge was built not long afterwards it became known as Crake Bridge or Penny Bridge.²⁸ The family were benefactors of the churches and poor of the neighbourhood. The estate came to an heiress, Isabel daughter of William Penny, who in 1767 married John Machell of Hollow Oak in Colton, from whom it descended to the late Miss Justina Madeline Machell, who died in 1900, and is now held by Major Edward John Machell.



MACHELL. Sable three greyhounds courant in pale argent collared or.

NETTLESACK²⁹ gave a name to its former owners.³⁰ In 1346 Thomas de Nettleslack held the third part of a plough-land in the Coucy part of Ulverston by knight's service.³¹ His inheritance went to four co-heirs.³² Thomas Levens died in 1540 holding a tenement in Nettleslack of the king as of his barony of Ulverston by knight's service and 5s. 8d. rent.³³ Stainton, not far away, also occurs as a surname.³⁴

The estate called Bowstead Yeats (or Gates) was bought for the endowment of Ulverston Church in 1795. It had belonged to the Sawreys of Plumpton.³⁵

In the time of Charles I a decree was made concerning the inclosure of Crake Moss and Addison Green in the manors of Egton and Newland.³⁶ There are scarcely any references to the place in the records.³⁷

There is said to have been a chapel at Newland in 1577,³⁸ and in 1717 Bishop Gastrell inserts Egton with Newland as a chapelry,³⁹ but nothing is known to confirm this. The present Anglican church of St. Mary at Egton was built and endowed by William Penny (d. 1788) and consecrated in 1791.⁴⁰ It has several times been enlarged. The patron is Major E. J. Machell.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Spark Bridge, opened in 1864.

LOWICK

Lofwick, 1202; Lowyk, 1256.

Lowick extends across the parish from the hills which bound it on the west to the Crake on the east. It is divided into two main portions, Upper and Lower, with Lowick Common in the centre. The respective areas are 1,412½, 543½ and 305 acres—2,261 in all.¹ The common occupies a hill which rises to 684 ft. above sea level, and is crowned by a cairn. Lower Lowick extends along the bank of the Crake, with Lowick Green in the centre and Lowick Bridge near the north end. Upper Lowick has two parts; that to the north of the common contains the hall, and occupies the higher land above it, that to the south occupies the valley west of the common and the hill-side beyond, where a height of 1,092 ft. is attained at the boundary. Hawkswell lies at the southern end of the valley named. The population in 1901 numbered 279.

The principal road is that up the Crake valley; at Lowick Green it is joined by two, from Ulverston by Broughton Beck and from Broughton by the Duddon. Another road goes north through the western valley, by Hawkswell and Lowick Hall to Lowick Bridge, where the Crake may be crossed. From the bridge there is a good view northward over Coniston Water to the lofty Fells beyond.

The soil is loamy, overlying gravel. A large part of the area is used for pasturage, but barley and oats are grown. An agricultural show was held from 1857 to 1884 and revived in 1896.

The township has a parish council of five members.

William de Lancaster (II) is recorded *MANOR* to have granted *LOWICK* to one Robert de Turribus or Towers in the 12th century.² At that time, therefore, Lowick was in the lordship of Ulverston. William de Lowick son of Robert de Towers granted to the monks of Furness a rent of 6s. from Lowick for the benefit of his father Robert and mother Avice.³ William was perhaps a younger son, for in 1202 he acknowledged his plough-land in Lowick and Ulverston to be the right of one Gilbert de Towers, receiving it from him to be held by a rent of 20s. yearly, payable to Gilbert and his heirs at Hutton Rocelin.⁴ William de Towers in 1246 withdrew a claim he had made against William de Lancaster respecting a tenement

d. 1682—nephew William (s. of John), d. 1687—bro. James, d. 1732—s. William, d. 1788—da. Isabel (d. 1827), who married John Machell, d. 1820—s. James Penny, high sheriff in 1826, d. 1854—s. John Penny, d. 1884—da. Justina Madeline, b. 1838, d. 1900.

Isabel Machell (above) was the youngest daughter of William Penny. Her sister Mary in 1764 married Richard Townley of Belfield, Rochdale, and their share of the estate was sold to James Machell; Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 537.

²⁸ In 1612 James Penny, 'of the old ford of Crake,' purchased land formerly of Furness Abbey; in 1623 there was a James Penny of Crake Bridge; Bardsley, *op. cit.* 114.

²⁹ Nettleslake, 1314. There is another place of the name in Seathwaite.

³⁰ Adam de Nettleslack occurs about 1300; *Furness Couch.* ii, 414. Alice widow of Alan de Stainton claimed dower against Richard de Nettleslack in 1314 in respect of messuages, a plough-land, &c., in Ulverston; *De Banco R.* 204, m. 199.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63 (Coucy).

³² Thomas de Nettleslack died in 1349 holding his lands of the king in chief (lately William de Coucy) and of John de Towers; also in Dalton of the Abbot of Furness. His heirs in 1367 were Alice daughter of Robert Couherde (Coward), aged fifty; John son of John Wankayn, aged forty; John de Lyndesby son of Roger Whyte, aged twenty-two; and Aline daughter of Robert de Stainton, aged twenty-four; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 41 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 46. The relationship of the heirs to Thomas is not recorded. Coward was a common surname locally.

³³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 35. His son and heir Thomas Levens was aged eighteen in 1543.

The estate occurs in a fine of 1530, Thomas Levens being deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 11, m. 142.

Nettleslack occurs again in 1587; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)* iii, 220.

³⁴ *Furness Couch.* ii, 417. Stainton was joined with Nettleslack in 1346.

³⁵ C. W. Bardsley, *op. cit.* 87.

³⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* ii, 262, 294. See also Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. no. 1152.

³⁷ Crakeside is named in disputes of the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)* i, 152; iii, 332 (Hundesbarrow).

³⁸ Raines in *Gastrell's Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 543. It is not named in the Commonwealth Survey of 1650, and may be an error.

³⁹ *Ibid.*; only the name is recorded.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹ 2,271 acres, including 9 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), p. xxviii, from deeds then at Lowick Hall.

³ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 436. This benefactor is otherwise called William de Towers (Turs), lord of Lowick; *ibid.*

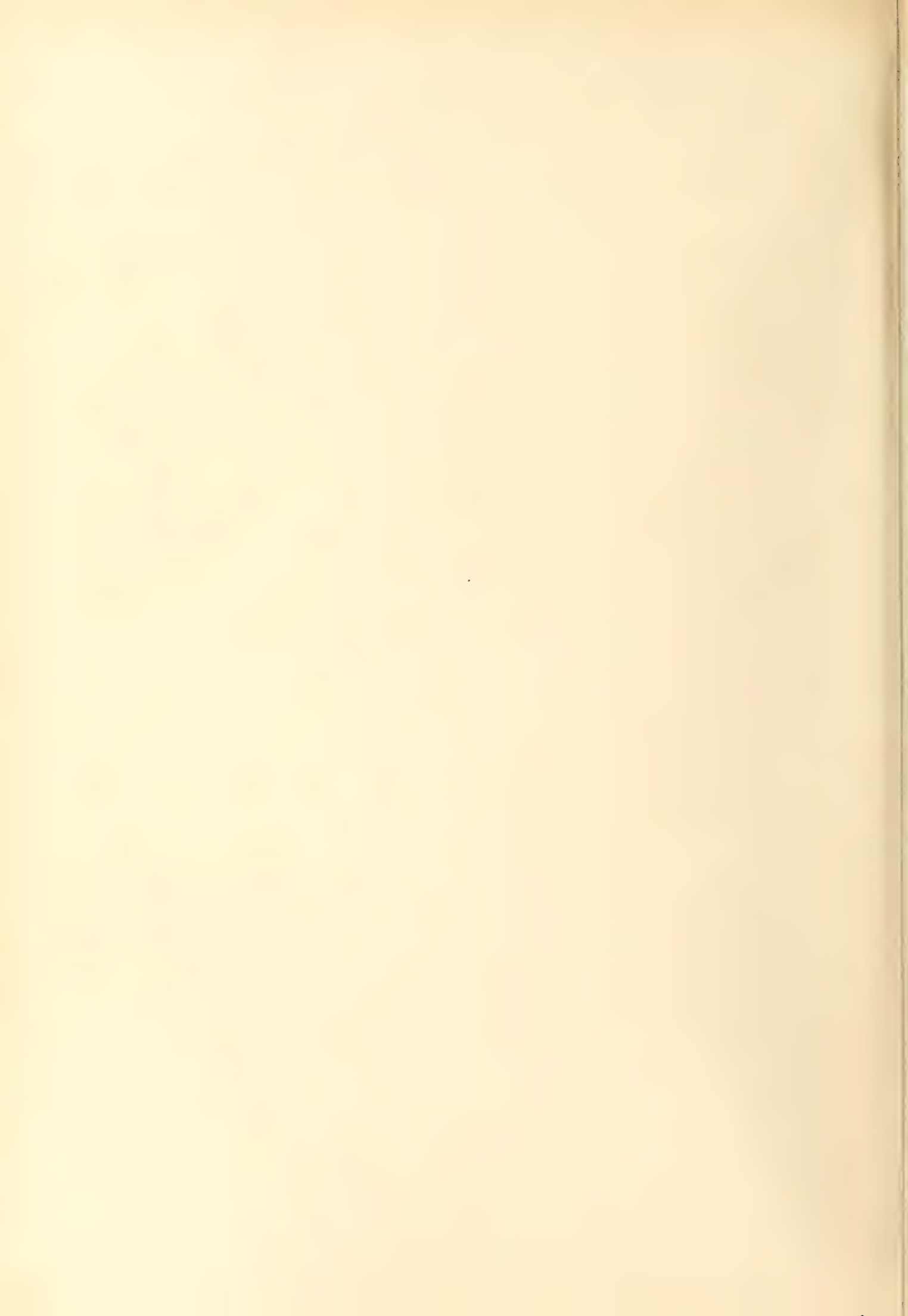
⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10. Hutton Rocelin is perhaps Hutton Roof which William son of Robert released at the same time to Gilbert de Towers; *ibid.* 19.



NEWBY BRIDGE

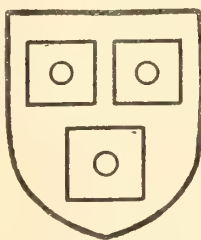


EGTON WITH NEWLANDS : PLUMPTON HALL



in Lowick and Stannerley.⁵ Ten years later Alan de Towers was in possession, and made an agreement with Alan de Stainton respecting the common of pasture which the latter claimed in Lowick.⁶ Alan occurs also in 1292,⁷ but was followed by William de Towers, who occurs from 1300 to 1320.⁸ John his son married Joan Fleming in 1333,⁹ and is named in 1367.¹⁰

In the time of Henry VI it is said that John Ambrose¹¹ married Isabel daughter and heir of William Towers.¹² Joan widow of Robert Ambrose in 1500 recovered the custody of Robert's land and heir and her dower in Lowick against Thomas Marquess of Dorset and Anne his wife.¹³ In 1517 it was found that Lowick was held of Henry Earl of Wiltshire, in right of Cecily his wife, by Elizabeth widow of John Ambrose and his son Richard Ambrose; Richard died that year, leaving a son and heir Henry, one year old.¹⁴ Henry Ambrose died in 1555 holding the manor of Lowick of the king and queen by reason of the attainder of the late Duke of Suffolk, as of the manor of Aldingham, by the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 18d.; his son and heir James was nineteen years of age.¹⁵ James Ambrose made a settlement of the manor, with two water mills, dovecote, &c., in 1576.¹⁶ He died in 1591, holding as before, and leaving a son John, aged twenty-four.¹⁷ John, having refused



AMBROSE of Woodplumpton. Or three dice sable, each charged with an annulet argent.

knighthood, paid £10 in 1631 as composition.¹⁸ He died in 1638 holding the manor of Lowick,¹⁹ and was succeeded by his eldest son William, who at the outbreak of the Civil War took part with the king, but surrendered to the Parliament very soon (in 1644), and afterwards took the National Covenant and Negative Oath.²⁰ William was still living in 1665, when a pedigree was recorded,²¹ but was the next year succeeded by a younger brother John, a senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Grasmere. He died in 1684,²² having conveyed the manor to his nephew John Latus of Millom.²³ By a granddaughter it was conveyed in marriage to the Blencowe family, and afterwards descended to the Everards, James Everard being lord in 1842.²⁴ Miss Everard married the Rev. Isaac Gaskarth, incumbent of Lowick, and was eventually succeeded by the late Colonel I. V. H. Montagu. The trustees are at present in possession; Mr. Arthur Montagu, son of the Colonel, and Miss C. E. Montagu of Lowick Hall are tenants for life in equal moieties.

The customs of the manor were in 1774 similar to those of Kirkby Ireleth, where twenty years' quitrent was paid to the lord by a tenant on its admission. There was a running gressom or town term of a year's rent due to the lord every seventh year. There were four house-lookers annually appointed for reviewing and assigning timber for necessary repairs.²⁵ Most of the old customs remain in force, and courts are regularly held.²⁶

HAWKSWELL,²⁷ an old estate in Lowick, was the home of the Fells before they settled at Swarthmoor.²⁸ Conishead Priory had mills and land in Lowick.²⁹ Leonard Askew died in 1625 holding two messuages, &c., in Lowick of John Ambrose as

⁵ Assize R. 404, m. 11 d.

⁶ *Final Conc.* i, 124. It was agreed that Alan de Stainton should have common of pasture in Lowick and housebote and heybote in the woods, with freedom from pannage for the pigs feeding there; 12d. a year was to be paid as an acknowledgement, and Alan de Towers should have common of pasture in Stainton and Formethwaite. Further, the tenants of these places were to grind their corn at the Towers mill in Lowick to the sixteenth measure, and give every tenth pig of those they might agist in the Lowick woods.

⁷ Assize R. 408, m. 41 d.

⁸ *Furness Couch.* ii, 524, 413. In a pleading of 1348 respecting land in Ulverston (probably at Roshead) it was stated that Alan de Towers in the time of Edward I granted the land to William de Towers and Maud his wife and their issue. They had daughters Isabel and Joan, of whom the former left a son Henry (s.p.) and the latter a son Roger Bell, the claimant; De Banco R. 354, m. 136.

⁹ D. at Rydal cited by West, op. cit. 220.

¹⁰ *Furness Couch.* ii, 430.

¹¹ The Ambrose family occurs also in Amounderness.

¹² West, op. cit. 204-5. William Ambrose, probably their son, occurs as plaintiff in 1441; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 146; 4, m. 146.

¹³ Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. 15 Hen. VII.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 88. The tenure was by knight's service. There were two water mills and a fulling mill.

¹⁵ Ibid. x, no. 9; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 284. Livery was granted to James Ambrose in 1564; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 549; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiii, 263.

¹⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 38, m. 77.

¹⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 39. For claims in 1592 by Alice the widow of James Ambrose and by Richard Ambrose see *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 292, 267.

¹⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

¹⁹ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 6. The tenure was recorded as before, viz. of the king as of the manor of Aldingham by the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee; the rent was 12s. The estate included also eight messuages, a fulling mill, fishery in Thurston Water and water-course of the Crake in Lowick and Blawith lately purchased from John Fleming and Miles Dodding, and held of the king as of his manor of Enfield. William Ambrose, the son and heir, was forty years old. John Ambrose had twenty children in all, of whom eleven were sons, yet the male line ends with these sons.

²⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 35. The fine was £129.

²¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 3.

²² See his monumental inscription in C. W. Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 79. He was a benefactor of his college, parish and chapel.

²³ According to the pedigrees, Agnes sister of the last-named John Ambrose had married William Latus of the Beck,

Millom; they had a son John, who succeeded his uncle and left a son Ferdinando; his heir was a daughter Elizabeth, who left issue by her second husband William Blencowe (d. 1769). A younger son William Ferdinando Blencowe, M.D., succeeded, and was in possession in 1794; Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, i, 530; West, op. cit. p. xxix.

The manor of Lowick was the subject of fines in 1742 (William Blencowe and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant) and 1755 (William Blencowe); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 329, m. 83; 355, m. 45.

²⁴ Evans, *Furness*, 102.

²⁵ West, op. cit. 169. Disputes broke out as to the customs of the manor about 1598 and a decree was made in the time of James I; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 428, &c.; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 286, 287.

²⁶ Information of Messrs. Hart Jackson & Son, stewards of the manor.

²⁷ Two messuages, &c., at Hawkswell were in 1566 held by Robert Coward and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 28, m. 158. A dispute, Garnet v. Coward, occurred in 1561 and later respecting the moiety of Hawkswell; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 243; iii, 55, 93.

Katherine widow of John Kirkby in 1554 claimed land, &c., in Hawkswell against Richard Seele; *ibid.* ii, 186. Richard Seele of Hawkswell was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 231.

²⁸ Bardsley, op. cit. 65, 72.

²⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 94. Peter de Lowick gave the canons a rent from lands there, and William de Towers gave

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of his manor of Lowick by the rent of half a rose yearly. His heir was a grandson Hugh, who in 1626 sold the estate to Peter Briggs.³⁰ Two mills on the Crake in the lordship of Lowick were among the appurtenances of Nevill Hall Manor in Ulverston, forfeited in 1569, and were sold by the Crown in 1610.³¹ This may be another indication that Lowick originally belonged to the barony of Ulverston and not to the lordship of Aldingham or Muchland, as recorded in the 16th-century inquisitions.

Alan de Towers in 1292 alleged that **CHURCH** he was wont to find his own chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in his chapel of St. Andrew in Lowick, the chaplain receiving the oblations and the candles given at the baptism of children and churching of women in return for 12 acres of land which the Prior of Conishead held of the grant of Alan's ancestors; the prior on the other hand alleged that the chapel belonged to his church of Ulverston, and the profits should go to him and not to Alan, a layman, and the jury decided in his favour.³² The chapel probably remained in use till the Reformation, but it is difficult to say what happened after the fall of Conishead and the rapid changes of religion under Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. In 1626 the 'reader' in possession appointed and paid by the inhabitants claimed that he had been ejected with violence by John Askew and others.³³ In 1650 the minister had an allowance of £5 a year from the people.³⁴ The income was under £10 a year in 1717, partly derived from the gift of £200 by John Ambrose, 1684.³⁵ The chapel was rebuilt in 1817,³⁶ and this was replaced by the present St. Luke's, built on the old site in 1885. The parochial chapelry was made into a district chapelry in 1866.³⁷ The lords of the manor have for a long time presented the incumbents; the net value is given as £165 a year.

The following have been curates and (since 1856) vicars:—

1674 James Fell³⁸

1682 James Pickstall³⁹
1693 James Moore
1696 John Sawrey
1703 James Watterson⁴⁰
1754 Christopher Moor
1756 Matthias Forrest⁴¹
1786 John Borrowdale⁴²
1831 Thomas Hartley⁴³
1846 Isaac Gaskarth⁴⁴
1873 Richard Rogers
1904 John Piper⁴⁵

BLAWITH

Blawith, 1346.

Blawith has an area of 2,995 acres¹ on the west side of the Crake and the lower end of Coniston Water. Along the Crake there is a narrow strip of open and comparatively level land, and about the centre of it, pleasantly seated, is the hamlet of Blawith. The remainder is hilly, divided into two systems by a beck running east to the Crake near the centre of the township. To the south are a number of minor hills, rising at the west to 700 ft. above the sea; to the north are the Blawith Fells, the Beacon in the middle attaining 836 ft. On its south-west side is Beacon Tarn. About a mile and a half north of Blawith Coniston Water is reached; here there is a ferry used by the steamers navigating the lake in the summer. The chief road is that up the Crake Valley and by the west side of the lake towards Coniston; it passes through the hamlets of Blawith and Water Yeat. The township contained a population of 148 in 1901.

There are two bridges over the Crake, one at the south end called Birkrow Bridge and one at Water Yeat called Bouldrey or Bouthray Bridge.

The soil is gravel, overlying stone and slate. Agriculture is almost the sole industry, the land being used for pasture.

land by Stainton Beck, extending from the Crake as far as the road to Routant Beck; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 556-7.

John Penny in 1517 paid the canons £2 6s. 8d. as fine on entering the teneant in Lowick his father had held of them; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc. 4, no. 4. The Conishead rental of 1536 shows that Rowland Pennington had a mill on the Crake at a rent of 36s. 8d., and William Holme a fulling mill, &c., at 10s. rent. John Penny and others had lands. The total rental was 56s. 4d.; *ibid.* bdlc. 5, no. 11. In 1556 there was a dispute in the Penny family as to the Conishead lands; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 303; ii, 172. There are later references to the Pennys of Lowick; *ibid.* iii, 293, &c.

³⁰ Towneley MS. C8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 6. The estate appears to have been bought from John Billing and Richard his son in 1591 by Leonard Askew the elder and Leonard Askew the younger; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdlc. 53, m. 174. Hugh Askew, the heir named in the text, was son of James son of Leonard, and thirty-two years old in 1630. He appears to have married Dorothy, one of the sisters of the last John Ambrose, and died in 1673, being described as 'of Lowick Hall'; Bardsley, *op. cit.* 78.

³¹ Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xxxiii; to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philipps.

³² Assize R. 408, m. 41 d.

³³ Consistory Ct. Rec. at Chester. The reader's name was Leonard Fell. He had been 'hired by the inhabitants' and served the chapel from March 1623. On Sunday 26 Mar. 1626 he found another reader, John Fell, in possession. Afterwards 'John Fell did read prayers in the chapel yard under an oak tree, when as I Leonard Fell according to my office and place did read prayers within the chapel, few being there, to my great discouragement.'

³⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 141. 'Sir John Pennington' was the preaching minister.

³⁵ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 540. The people paid something over £4 a year. 'The chapelry is but part of a township, but contains two constablewicks and more. The inhabitants, and especially those called the Twelve, and the feoffees of the chapel, pretend a right to choose the curate.' Subberthwaite was within the chapelry. There was a chapelwarden, chosen by the joint consent of curate and sidesmen.

³⁶ From the chapelwarden's replies to the visitation inquiries it appears that considerable repairs were made about 1700, though then 'lately old and ruinous.'

There was no font in 1707, though there were a communion table (not railed) and a bell. A stone font is named in 1729. In 1738 the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered twice a year in the chapel.

³⁷ *Lond. Gas.* 6 Feb. 1866.

³⁸ Visit. List at Chester.

³⁹ Visit. List of 1691; he was in deacon's orders. The curate was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. He was schoolmaster also, and Bishop Gastrell in 1717 remarked: 'The curate teaches school'; *Notitia*, loc. cit. The name is also spelt Pickthall, and a James Pickthall of Lowick was buried at Ulverston 18 Oct. 1709; *Reg.*

⁴⁰ He was not in holy orders in 1703 and not qualified to baptize for want of age, but was in deacon's orders in 1717, when the chapel was said to be 'very well served.'

⁴¹ *End. Char. Rep.* He was also incumbent of Blawith 1764-86.

⁴² *End. Char. Rep.*

⁴³ Also incumbent of Blawith.

⁴⁴ Incumbent of Haverthwaite 1839.

⁴⁵ The list in the text is the copy of one which Mr. Piper has prepared and set up on a tablet in the church.

¹ 2,998 acres, including 153 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

The district or township of Blawith *MANOR* was apparently a woodland or forest district within the barony of Ulverston.² The land was afterwards held in conjunction with neighbouring estates³; what in later times was known as the manor of *BLAWITH* was the estate once held by Conishead Priory,⁴ but there appears to have been another nominal manor held in the 18th century by Thomas Bibby, Mary his wife and others.⁵ One or two other estates are known.⁶

The chapel of Blawith is of unknown *CHURCH* origin, but it is marked on the 1577 map of the county. The present church of St. John the Baptist was built in 1863, near the old site. In 1650 it had no maintenance, but the inhabitants allowed £5 a year to John Gibson, their reader.⁷ In 1717 the inhabitants allowed £4 a year to the curate, who also taught school in the chapel, and claimed a right to nominate.⁸ Afterwards the right of presentation was held by the Braddylls of Conishead,⁹ but the Duke of Buccleuch became patron by purchase in 1862. The value is given as £180 a year.¹⁰ The registers begin 1728-46.

The following have been incumbents and vicars¹¹ :—

1764	Matthias Forrest ¹²
1786	Henry Seale ¹³
1805	John Jackson
1817	William Atkinson
1841	Thomas Hartley ¹⁴
1846	Isaac Hodgson
1847	Joseph Patch
1878	John Ashburner

² The dead wood in Blawith, for making charcoal, was allowed to the canons of Conishead by William de Lancaster (III); Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 557. In 1276 the forest of Blawith was held by Roger de Lancaster; *Furness Couch*. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 385.

³ Robert de Leyburne in 1340 had a share in the forest of Blawith; *ibid.* ii, 271.

In 1346 it was found that William de Coucy had had a profit called Gresmale in Plumpton and Blawith, also certain tenements in Blawith worth 10s. 9d. a year; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

See Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, 82.

⁴ The Conishead rental of 1536 shows 41s. 8d. from Blawith, the place-names being Gledhaw, Waterend and Knot; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlc. 5, no. 11.

The following was written in 1842: 'Conishead continues still a manor; for though no court has been held at the priory for many years, a court has continued to be held for it united with Blawith. The River Crake, with all its rights and royalties, forms at this day a part of the said manor'; F. Evans, *Furness*, 97.

⁵ This was probably the Ulverston part of Blawith, for among the manors and lands held by the Fell family in 1691 was the manor of Blawith; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 227, m. 108.

In 1703 Thomas Bibby and Mary his wife were deforciant in a fine of the manor of Blawith; *ibid.* bdlc. 251, m. 7. Again in 1723 the deforciant were Adam Sadler, Elizabeth his wife, George Metames, Elizabeth his wife, Thomas

Saul and Hannah his wife; *ibid.* bdlc. 289, m. 97.

No courts were held for Blawith in 1774; West, *Furness*, 143. By Daniel Abraham, while he held the manor, many of the customary tenements had been converted into freehold; an example at Stable Hervey in 1725 is printed by Brydson, *op. cit.* 88. For further particulars of Stable Hervey, an ancient hamlet, see *ibid.* 138-9.

⁶ John Fleming of Rydal was in 1522 found to have held messuages and lands in Blawith (part called 'Furnebuthwayt') and 2 acres of wood called Cockscals of the king as duke; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 42. In 1557 the Fleming estate in Blawith was held of the queen as of the late Earl of Wiltshire in socage by a rent of 7d.; *ibid.* xi, no. 49. A name given resembles the Thornebuthwait or Thornubuthuieit (one plough-land) held by Herbert de Elle in 1202-8; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13, 26. For the Fleming land in Blawith see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 11, m. 65.

A John Hudson died in 1588 holding eight messuages, &c., in Blawith of the queen as of her manor of East Greenwich; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 45. This may be Blawith in Cartmel.

John Kirkby the elder in 1591 purchased a messuage in Blawith from John Billing and Richard his son; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 53, m. 44. Before this, in 1564, Henry Kirkby and Matthew his son appear in connexion with Birkrow and Blawith; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 289. Matthew Kirkby of Birkrow was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 231.

William Curwen and Ellen his wife

TORVER

Thorwerghe, 1202; Thorfergh, 1246.

Torver lies between the great range of the Coniston Fells, 2,000 to 2,500 ft. above the sea, striking north-east and south-west and a minor parallel range called Torver Back. Across this double ridge and depression the deep valley of the Black Beck or Torver Beck cuts diagonally from Gaits Water on the north to Sunny Bank, near the foot of Coniston Water, on the south. The church, inn and railway station lie near the beck where it crosses the valley between the two ranges at a point about 350 ft. above sea level, amid surroundings of great natural beauty. Coniston Water forms the eastern boundary of the township. There is no village or hamlet, the houses being scattered over the lower ground. Woods extend along the hill-sides and border the lake. The area of the township is 3,816 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 207.

There are ancient remains on the hill-sides.

A *New Prophecy* contained the account of what a little Torver girl saw in her two days' trance.²

The principal roads go along the valleys; one north-east from Broughton through Torver towards Coniston, joined by another from Blawith northwards to meet it near Torver Church. The Broughton and Coniston single-line branch of the Furness railway runs through the township near the former road, and has a station as mentioned above.

Much of the land is waste; what is in use is chiefly employed for pasture. The soil is gravel, overlying stone and slate. There are important

in 1591 had a considerable estate in Blawith, Newland, Ulverston, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 53, m. 205. William Curwen was in 1590 concerned in a dispute as to Appletreeholme; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 7.

Lists of owners and inhabitants in 1763, 1782 and 1907 are printed in Brydson, *op. cit.* 188-91.

⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 141.

Thomas Cowper was curate in 1684, being in deacon's orders; Visit. List of 1691. He was buried at Ulverston in 1696; Reg.

The chapel was reported to be in good repair in 1692; the Lord's Supper was then administered at Ulverston, but in 1711 there was 'a decent communion table' in the chapel. A font was installed between 1737 and 1754. The chapel was rebuilt in 1749. These details are from the chapelwarden's replies to visitation inquiries.

⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 538. Part of the stipend was lost by division of land and by the poverty of some of the people. The chapel was then 'served by an industrious and learned curate.' He was William Richardson, about whose appointment there was a dispute; *ibid.* in note.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

¹¹ For a fuller list, from which the names in the text have been taken, see A. P. Brydson, *op. cit.* 120-32.

¹² Also at Lowick.

¹³ Incumbent of Finsthwaite 1805-22.

¹⁴ Also at Lowick.

¹ 3,817 acres, including 279 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Manch. Guard.* N. and Q. no. 352.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

slate quarries. The bobbin mills at Torver and Coniston have ceased working.

At first *TORVER*, being in the *LAN-MANOR* caster moiety of Furness Fells, was a member of the lordship or barony of Ulverston,³ but a portion came into the possession of the Flemings of Aldingham,⁴ and, descending to the Harringtons,⁵ appears to have attracted to itself the rest of Torver, whether belonging to the moiety of Ulverston which the Harringtons also acquired, or coming to the Crown after the suppression of Conishead. Thus in recent times the manor of Torver has been regarded as a member of Muchland lordship,⁶ and still remains in the possession of the Crown. The tenure is described as copyhold.

William de Lancaster II granted land in Torver to Augustine de Heaton, and this charter was before 1199 confirmed by Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid to Roger, Augustine's son.⁷ William son of Waldeve de Ulverston in 1202 released his claim in half a plough-land in Torver to Roger de Heaton.⁸ In virtue of his grants Roger erected a mill, but in 1246 had to complain that the superior lord, William de Lancaster III, had thrown it down, and was compelling his tenants to grind at the Ulverston mills.⁹ Roger de Heaton afterwards gave it to Conishead Priory,¹⁰ which retained it to the Suppression.¹¹

Furness Abbey also had land in Torver, for Henry Kirkby died in 1524 holding therein of the monks.¹² The Flemings of Coniston owned land there, but the tenure is not recorded in the inquisitions. The place-name occurs seldom in the ancient records.¹³

As Conishead Priory had an estate in *CHURCH* Torver it is probable that a chapel existed there long before the Reformation, but nothing is known of its history. In 1538 Archbishop Cranmer granted a licence for the consecration of the chapel in which the inhabitants were then accustomed to hear mass and partake of the sacraments, and also for the consecration of the graveyard annexed, on account of the distance from the

parish church and the difficulty of the way over mountains and streams liable to floods.¹⁴ Nothing further is known of it for a century, but in 1650 it was found that there was no endowment, Sir Roger Atkinson, the 'reader,' having no maintenance except what the inhabitants 'raised of themselves.'¹⁵ As the registers begin in 1661 regular ministrations may have been continued after the Restoration. In 1717 the certified income was £7 1s., of which £5 1s. was the sum raised by the people; there was no endowed school, but there, as in other places in the district, the curate taught in the chapel.¹⁶ The building seems to have been decently furnished and was 'well served with a careful and diligent minister,' John Stoup. About 1726 the Lord's Supper was administered twice a year. There were Presbyterians and Anabaptists in the chapelry.¹⁷ The church was rebuilt in 1849¹⁸ and again in 1884 and is called St. Luke's. The benefice was formerly in the patronage of the Braddylls of Conishead and now of the Peach trustees; it was declared a rectory in 1866.¹⁹ The present net value is £184 a year.²⁰

The following have been curates and rectors²¹ :—

1688	Edward Walker
1707	Andrew Naughley
1709	John Stoup
1716	Thomas Poole
1718	John Hall
1734	Robert Walker ²²
1736	John Hartwell
1740	Robert Bell
1807	Matthew Inman Carter, M.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
1864	Thomas Ellwood, M.A. (T.C.D.)

John Fleming of Coniston in 1777 left money towards founding 'an English grammar school,' and soon afterwards a building was erected.²³

The Baptist church at Sunny Bank was founded in 1678 in the presence of John Ward and Robert Blenkinsop, 'messengers and elders from the church of Christ in Derwentwaterside.' It was afterwards

³ This is clear from the disputes as to the mill cited below.

⁴ In 1260 William de Furness claimed a messuage and 11 acres in Torver against William de Gresdale; Cur. Reg. R. 165, m. 33 d.; 169, m. 24 d.

⁵ In addition to the moiety of Ulverston John de Harrington of Aldingham in 1347 held 'a close called Torver' worth yearly 6s. 8d.; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 53.

⁶ The same thing happened at Lowick. The manor of 'Muchland with Torver' is mentioned by West in 1774; *Furness*, 143.

Nicholas Girlington (see Thuriand) died in 1628 holding three messuages, &c., in Torver of the king as of his manor of Muchland by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 5. See also *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1097.

⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 402.

⁸ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 17. William de Ulverston was probably the uncle of Roger de Heaton; see *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98.

⁹ Assize R. 404, m. 10d., 11. By the original charter Torver was to be held by the forty-eighth part of a knight's fee; buck and doe, goats and hawks were

reserved to the lord of Ulverston, the grantor. An agreement was afterwards made by which William de Lancaster III released his claim to suit of mill and allowed Roger to erect and maintain his own mill at Torver; *Final Conc.* i, 97.

¹⁰ This appears from an inquiry made in 1315 by which it was found it would not be to the king's prejudice to allow certain land in Torver to be given to the priory, of which it was held by 12d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 33; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 51. Roger de Heaton may be the Roger de Brackenbarrow who is recorded to have granted the canons lands in Torver, including all Hoathwaite (Holthwaite); Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 557.

¹¹ The rents in 1536 amounted to 23s. 4d. The tenants were named Atkinson and Park. Outhwaite and Geldriding appear as place-names; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdlle. 5, no. 11.

¹² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 58.

¹³ John son of Richard de Swinbier claimed land in Torver in 1337 against Richard son of Adam de Stabilhervy; Assize R. 1424, m. 11 d. Richard Park of Torver was a defendant in 1445; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 13.

¹⁴ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 542. The deed is kept in the parish chest.

¹⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 141.

¹⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* loc. cit.

¹⁷ Chapelwarden's replies to visitation questions. In 1737 it was stated: 'We have a young man at present to supply our chapel, who designs to offer himself for deacon's orders at the first opportunity. . . . He reads the prayers of the church, provides that the sacrament be administered as usual . . . being not ordained wears not the surplice, visits the sick, instructs our youth in the Church catechism, bids holy days.' His name was John Hartwell.

¹⁸ For the old building see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xix, 115 and *North Lonsdale Mag.* ii, 49, 50. Some church plate is recorded in Ferguson, *Old Ch. Plate of Dioc. of Carlisle*, 275. There are an ancient octagonal font and an old parish chest with three locks. The bell was cast at Dublin in 1730; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 130.

¹⁹ *Land. Gas.* 20 Nov. 1866.

²⁰ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

²¹ The list is due to the Rev. R. D. Ellwood, son of the rector. Henry Mattinson, curate of Torver, occurs in 1694; Collingwood, *Book of Coniston*, 51.

²² 'Wonderful Walker,' afterwards of Seathwaite. ²³ *End. Char. Rep.*

joined with that at Hawkshead Hill at the other side of Coniston Water.²⁴

CHURCH CONISTON

Coningeston, 1160.

Tillesburc, 1160; Tildesburghwait, 1196.

In area Church Coniston, formerly Coniston Fleming, is the largest township in the parish, containing 7,423 acres; its population in 1901 was 917.¹ It occupies the northern end of the parish, being bounded on the east by Coniston Water and Yewdale Beck, and on the north by the Brathay. Except for a tract of comparatively level ground beside the lake, the whole surface is occupied by the great Fells, culminating in Coniston Old Man, 2,633 ft. above the sea, which is the highest point in the county. This was formerly a beacon station. The view from the summit commands the great Cumberland mountains to the north, Ingleborough to the east, Snowdon to the south, and the Isle of Man to the south-west. About a mile north in a depression in the hills is Levers Water; the hills again rise till at Wetherlam 2,502 ft. is attained, and then descend to the Brathay valley. This northern part is called Tilberthwaite. From Levers Water and Reddell two streams descend south-east, uniting to form the Church Beck, which discharges into the north end of the lake.

The scattered village of Coniston is placed on the banks of this beck, at the north-west corner of the lower ground referred to, so that it looks over the upper end of the lake towards Monk Coniston Moor (922 ft.) on the east, and is dominated by the gloomy mass of the Old Man about 2 miles to the west. To the north are the steep sides of Yewdale Crag, 1,345 ft. To the south are Cat Bank and Haws Bank; near the latter by the lake-side stands the old hall. The hamlet of Tilberthwaite is situated nearly 3 miles north of Coniston below a rocky gill extending from Yewdale up the Fells towards Wetherlam. The scenery of this part is very picturesque; there is a road over the hills to the Brathay valley and Little Langdale Tarn on the north.

The principal road is that leading north from Ulverston through Torver to Coniston, and then by Yewdale to Skelwith, or round the head of the lake to Hawkshead on the east. The single-line railway of the Furness Company from Broughton to Coniston runs beside the road; its terminus stands just above the village. The line was opened in 1860.

There are some ancient inclosures and a Bronze-age fenced interment place² on the hill-sides.

A cattle fair is held in September.

There was a smelting forge at work at Coniston for about a century, 1675 to 1750.^{2a} The slate quarries are extensively worked, the green slate being a special product. The copper mines, which have long been known,³ have not been worked for the last few years. The land is chiefly in pasture; the soil is gravel, overlying slate and stone.

At the north side of the town is the institute built in 1878 and rebuilt in 1897, to which the Ruskin Museum (1901) has been added; this contains relics of the great writer, also local antiquities, &c.

In 1894 the township was augmented by the addition of Monk Coniston from Hawkshead, and the whole is now known as Coniston simply⁴; it is governed by a parish council of seven members.

On the partition of Furness Fells *MANOR* about 1160 Coniston was included in the Lancaster moiety,⁵ and so became a member of the barony of Ulverston; but on the later division of this barony it appears to have been included in the Lindsay or Coucy share, afterwards held by Furness Abbey. The manor of *CONISTON* was granted by Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid about 1200 to Gilbert son of Bernulf.⁶ It descended to Adam de Urswick, whose daughter married Richard le Fleming,⁷ apparently of the Wath family, the senior branch of which obtained a moiety of Croston in Leyland. As they were concerned chiefly with Cumberland and Westmorland⁸ there is but little to record of them in Lancashire.⁹ John Fleming died in 1352 holding the manor of Coniston by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; his son Richard was thirty years of age.¹⁰

²⁴ *Hist. of Northern Baptist Churches*, 100.

¹ *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 342.

^{2a} H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 286. See also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xv, 1-21; A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 195; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 223.

³ In 1605 the report of the discovery of a copper mine was sent to the king's ministers, in which it is spoken of as if it were the only one in the kingdom; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 457. The letter was misleading, for German miners working there before 1600 found an old mine. Some depositions of the workings in the 17th century are printed in West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), pp. xxxiii-v. See *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 369-94.

⁴ *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 32059. The area of the whole is 10,427 acres, including 451 acres of inland water; and in 1901 the population numbered 1,111.

⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311.

⁶ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 37, citing the grant at Rydal. Perhaps it should read 'Gilbert son of Adam son of Ber-

nulf'; see the account of Over Kellet. In 1409 it was stated that William de Lancaster III (d. 1246) gave Coniston to the ancestor of the Fleming family; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 350.

⁷ West, op. cit. 219. John le Fleming of Beckermere gave his son Richard land in Copeland, &c.; Nicholson and Burn, *Westmld. and Cumb.* 154. John brother of Elizabeth wife of Richard le Fleming gave her all the lands in Urswick, Coniston, Claughton, &c., which had belonged to his brother Adam de Urswick; *ibid.* 155.

In a Fountains Abbey charter (undated) occurs Rainer le Fleming son of John and nephew of Sir William; Burton, *Monasticon*, 155. Dodsworth has preserved a charter of 1243 naming Richard brother of Rainer le Fleming, who was lord of Wath; *Dods. MSS.* viii, fol. 21, 71.

In 1275-8 there were various disputes between Richard le Fleming and Elizabeth his wife and John de Terreby and Maud his wife; Elizabeth was the heiress of Coniston and Maud was the widow of the late owner, whose name is not given in the pleadings. Waste, dower, breaking a chest and carrying off a quantity of wheat and flour were among the subjects of

dispute; De Banco R. 9, m. 27 d.; 10, m. 47; 11, m. 73 d.; 15, m. 99; 27, m. 108.

Further notices of the Fleming family occur in the account of Claughton in Lonsdale, from which it appears that John Fleming held a third part of that manor in 1324.

⁸ Rydal was acquired about 1410 by the marriage of Thomas son and heir-apparent of Sir Thomas Fleming with Isabel, a daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lancaster of Rydal; West, op. cit. 222; Foster, *Dur. Visit. Pedigrees*, 241.

No pedigrees were recorded at the Lancashire visitations, but in Westmorland there was one recorded in 1665; Foster, *Visit. of Cumb. and Westmld.* 46-7.

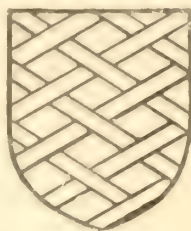
A report on the MSS. at Rydal was issued in 1890; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii.

⁹ In 1346 John Fleming held half a plough-land in Coniston by knight's service of William de Coucy and Robert de Gynes as of their moiety of the manor of Ulverston; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

¹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37. Coniston was held of the king as of the fees lately William de Coucy's.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Richard Fleming of Furness in 1373 gave the manor of Beckermert to his son Thomas and Margaret his wife.¹¹ In 1409 it was stated that Sir Thomas Fleming then held Coniston of the Abbot of Furness by knight's service and a rent of 2½d.¹² John son of John Fleming was in 1522 found to hold the manor of Coniston with messuages, water mill, land and wood, but the tenure was not recorded.¹³ Hugh Fleming died in 1557 holding the manor of the queen in socage as of the late abbey of Furness; William his grandson and heir was twenty-six years old in 1561.¹⁴



FLEMING of Coniston, baronet. *Gules a fret argent.*

The family conformed to the established religion in the time of Elizabeth and James I, for William Fleming was a justice of the peace in 1600,¹⁵ in which year he died,¹⁶ and his son John was high sheriff in 1610–11¹⁷; John, however, was afterwards reconciled to the Roman Church and paid large sums as a recusant.¹⁸ He made a settlement of his estate about 1640 for the benefit of his son William, a minor,¹⁹ and appears to have died at the beginning of the Civil War, his estate being sequestered as that of 'a Papist and delinquent.' Though William Fleming was a minor and died before attaining his majority his manors and lands were sequestered in 1643 for his 'popery and delinquency.' The heir was a cousin William Fleming of Skirwith, who in 1647 compounded for his delinquency in being in arms against the Parliament. He and his descendants were Protestants, and his grandson Sir George



CONISTON HALL: THE NORTH FRONT

¹¹ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211b. Margaret was daughter of William de Bardsey.

¹² He held it as parcel of the abbey's moiety of Ulverston, and had done homage in 1404–5, paying 40s. as relief; *Furness Couch*, ii, 351.

In 1418 Thomas son of Sir Thomas Fleming made a feoffment of his manor of Coniston, with lands in Formingthwaite in Ulverston, Claughton in Lonsdale and Urswick; also the reversion of the manor of Beckermert in Copeland held as dower by his mother Dame Isabel, &c.; Hornby Chapel D. For the younger Thomas see note 5.

John Fleming in 1468 complained of several persons that they had cut his trees down at Coniston; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 33, m. 2 d.

¹³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v*, no. 42; this appears to be the inquisition after the death of John Fleming, though West places that death ten years later. The

heir is not named, but sons Thomas and John were living.

A John Fleming of Rydal occurs in 1512; Beck, *Annales Furnes.*, 305.

¹⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi*, no. 49; William was son of Anthony son of Hugh Fleming. A settlement had been made of the manor of Coniston in 1536 by Hugh Fleming, the remainders being to Thomas Fleming his son for life and then to Hugh's heirs.

For a family dispute in 1560 see *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 225.

¹⁵ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 230. 'This William Fleming resided at Coniston Hall, which he enlarged and repaired. . . . He died about 40 Eliz. and was buried in Grasmere Church. The said William Fleming was a gentleman of great pomp and expense, by which he injured an opulent fortune; but his widow Agnes, surviving him above thirty-three years, and being a lady of extra-

ordinary spirit and conduct, so much improved and advanced her family affairs that she not only provided for and married well all her daughters, but also repurchased many things that had been sold off, and added to the family estate' various manors, &c.; West, *op. cit.* 225.

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 259 (59). He held the manor of Coniston and a water mill there, a parcel of land in Torver, and a free fishery in Thurston Water. His heir was his son John, aged twenty-five.

¹⁷ *P.R.O. List*, 73. He and John Ambrose of Lowick purchased the rectory of Ulverston in 1609.

¹⁸ West, *op. cit.* 226.

¹⁹ The details in the text are from the *Royalist Comp. Papers* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), iii, 345–50, and *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1695–8. John Fleming's daughters, Bridget wife of Sir Jordan Crossland (recusant and delinquent also), and Agnes wife of George Collingwood

Fleming, second baronet, was Bishop of Carlisle 1735-47. The manor descended in the male line²⁰ to the bishop's grand-nephew Sir Michael Le Fleming, who died in 1806, leaving an only daughter Anne Frederica Elizabeth, who married her cousin Sir Daniel Fleming, the heir male. He died without issue in 1821, but his widow lived till 1861, and by her dispositions the estates went to cousins. Of these Andrew Fleming Hudleston died soon after her, unmarried, and then Major-General George Cumberland Hughes succeeded. He assumed the surname Le Fleming in 1862 and at his death in 1877 was succeeded by his son, Mr. Stanley Hughes Le Fleming of Rydal, the present lord of the manor.²¹ The baronetcy has descended to the heir male, Sir Andrew Fleming Hudleston Le Fleming, eighth baronet.

Courts are held every year, usually in June, at Coniston Hall, by the steward, who has in his custody court rolls going back to 1806. There are two parts of the manor, Above Beck and Below Beck. A fine of £2 called 'income' is paid by each tenant on his first entry. The usual fines are twenty times the rent on change of tenant, and on the death of the lord seventeen times the rent is paid in Below Beck and fifteen times in Above Beck. Officers called Common-lookers and Pinfold-lookers are appointed.²²

In the registers (at 1645) is an account of the tenements from which the constable was chosen in a seventeen-years' cycle: Uppermorewdale (High Yewdale), Smartfield, Dixonground, Huthwaite or Howthwaite, Nether Udall, Bowmanstead, Silverbank, Howhousebank (Hawsbank), Far-end, Outrack, Cragamidden (unknown), Overmore Little Aray (Arrow), Brow, Nethermore Little Aray, Holywath, Cotebank or Catbank, Parkyeat.

CONISTON HALL²³ stands near the edge of the lake about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the village, and is an interesting building, the plan of which is an adaptation suited to the site of the central halled house with east and west wings. The

building, however, was never H-shaped, the east wing being very short, and on the north side only attached to the main building at its north-east corner, while the hall, owing no doubt to the low and damp nature of the site, was on the first floor. The house is probably that built by William Fleming in the reign of Elizabeth, no satisfactory evidence of earlier work being forthcoming. The walls are constructed of the hard Silurian stone of the district with a thin covering of rough-cast, and no wrought stone remains except in the fireplaces, the old windows being all of oak. The house seems to have been deserted about the second decade of the 18th century,²⁴ and fifty years later it is described as an ivy-covered ruin. About 1815 it was patched up into a farm-house, and has since been so used. The ruined north-east wing was left untouched, and an inclined way 13 ft. wide was built on the north side to the level of the hall floor, the main part of the house, including the hall, being turned into a barn. At a later date the old oak was carried off, and more recently the west wing and chimneys have been newly cemented. The roofs are covered with modern slates, and many of the windows are modern insertions, but the large cylindrical chimneys, the ivy-covered walls and its position adjoining the lake give it a picturesqueness not shared by many buildings of far greater architectural pretensions.²⁵

The house faces north and south with the lake on its east side, the entrance having been on the north through a lean-to building, which may have been an addition, in the angle between the main and the west wings. The hall was probably entered only from the screens at the west end, to which access must have been obtained by a staircase from the ground floor now destroyed, the only stairs now remaining being those to the kitchen, which was on the ground floor at the south end of the west wing. The hall probably occupied only the western half of the present barn, which would originally include at

of Eslington, sent in a petition. It appears that William the son of John died before 1650, and that William his cousin and heir (son of Daniel, brother of John Fleming) took the National Covenant on submitting in 1647. The date of John's death is given as 23 Feb. 1642-3, he being nearly eighty years of age; though dead, his name was inserted in the Act of sale in 1652, as was William Fleming's also; *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 48. Sir Jordan Crossland denied that he was a recusant.

William the cousin died in 1653 before the matter was settled, and in March 1654 his son Daniel, described as 'of Coniston,' renewed the petition as to Rydal. Alice widow of William and her brother John Kirkby died at Coniston Hall in 1681 and have a monument in the church erected by her three sons, Sir Daniel, Roger and William Fleming; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xix, 121.

²⁰ The outline of the descent is thus given: William Fleming, d. 1653 -s. Daniel, made a knight in 1681, d. 1701 -s. William, made a baronet 1704, d. 1736 -bro. George, Bishop of Carlisle, d. 1747 -nephew William (son of Michael), d. 1756 -s. Michael, d. 1806.

For details of the family history in the 17th and early 18th centuries see J. R. Magrath, *The Flemings at Oxford*.

For the descent of the title see G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 192-4.

The following fines, &c., refer to the manor of Coniston: 1655—deforciant, Daniel Fleming, Jordan Crossland, Bridget his wife, George Collingwood and Agnes his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 155, m. 122. 1706—vouchee, Sir William Fleming; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 484, m. 5 d. 1770—vouchee, Sir Michael Fleming; *ibid.* 611, m. 10.

Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, 1633-1701, was an antiquary of some note, whose *Description of Westmld.* was published in 1882; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Sir William, third baronet, reinserted the *le* before Fleming, and it has been used by the lords of Coniston since that time.

²¹ The descent is from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where it is stated that the above-named Sir William had among his children daughters named Elizabeth and Dorothy, of whom the former married Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John (their son being the A. F. Hudleston of the text) and the latter George Edward Stanley of Ponsonby Hall. Dorothy's heir was a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Cumberland Hughes of Bath, their son being the G. C. Hughes who inherited Coniston.

²² Information of Mr. S. H. Le Fleming and the steward of the manor, Mr. G. E. Moser. Tenements in Woodlands also belong to this manor.

²³ There are descriptions of the building by Mr. H. S. Cowper, in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 439-47, and by Prof. W. G. Collingwood in *ibid.* (new ser.), x, 354-68. Both of these have, with permission, been used in the following account.

²⁴ Collingwood, *Bk. of Coniston*, 43.

²⁵ A sketch of Coniston Hall from the lake made in 1837 by John Ruskin, in which the height of the building is greatly exaggerated, forms one of the illustrations to *The Poetry of Architecture* (*Works*, i, 59). In later days Ruskin became familiar with this view of the hall from his windows at Brantwood opposite. Ruskin did not like cylindrical chimneys, 'probably because they put us in mind of glasshouses and manufactories, we are aware of no more definite reason,' but allowed they were sometimes attended with good effect, 'as in the old building called Coniston Hall, on the shores of Coniston Water, whose distant outline is rendered light and picturesque by the size and shape of its chimneys'; *Poet. Archit.* chap. v, par. 69.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

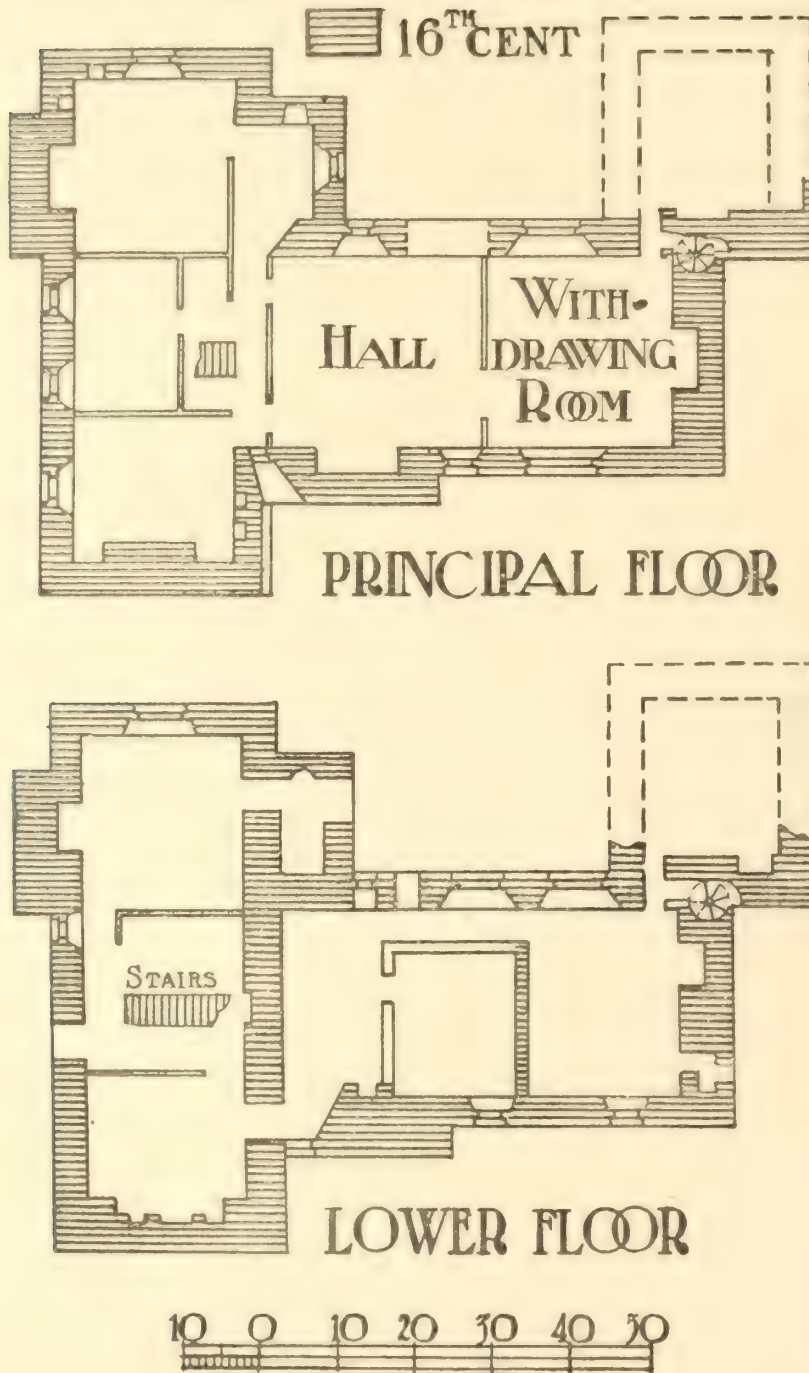
its east end the parlour or withdrawing room, with another room above within the roof. The present entrance from the causeway is a modern square-headed opening, 9 ft. wide by 11 ft. high, broken through the wall, its east jamb probably about marking the extent of the hall proper, which would be divided

timber framing, is open to the roof like the rest of the main block, the height of the walls of which to the wall-plate is 12 ft. The fireplace, which is on the south side and of red sandstone, is 10 ft. wide by 8 ft. high, but is now blocked up, and opposite to it is a large window, also blocked up, the opening

measuring 7 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., and there was also a window at each end of the dais, north and south. At the south end of the screens is a narrow window splaying outwards in a rather curious manner in the thickness of the hall chimney and the outer wall of the west wing, and above the screen a window overlooking the hall from one of the upper rooms. The room at the east end of the main block was 23 ft. by 21 ft. 6 in., with a large fireplace in the east wall, which still remains, and a window on each side, both of which are now blocked. The room above in the roof was lighted by one small east window, and together with the withdrawing room was approached from the ground floor by a circular oak staircase in the thickness of the wall in the north-east corner of the main block. The ground-floor rooms below the hall and withdrawing room are low, but contain fireplaces, and were therefore evidently living rooms. The west wing is divided from the main block by a thick wall to the height of the ground floor, upon which the screens and passage rest, the main wall above being of timber. The rooms on the first floor of the west wing were probably bedrooms, and are separated by the old pugged partitions, but those on the north side have been divided up again with modern walls.

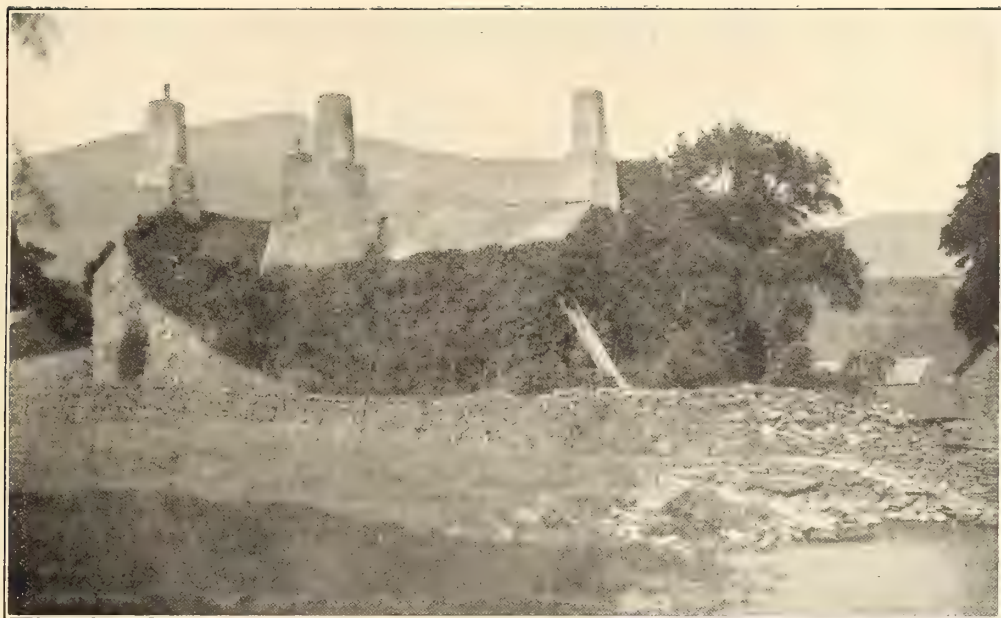
The north-east wing measured externally about 28 ft. by 24 ft., and consisted probably of one room

on each floor, but only the east wall, which is 4 ft. thick, and the short south wall which connects it with the main building remain. At its south end, where it still stands its full height, is a garderobe, but beyond for a distance of about 15 ft. it is only 7 ft. 6 in. high. The fireplace at the south end of



SCALE OF FEET
PLAN OF CONISTON HALL

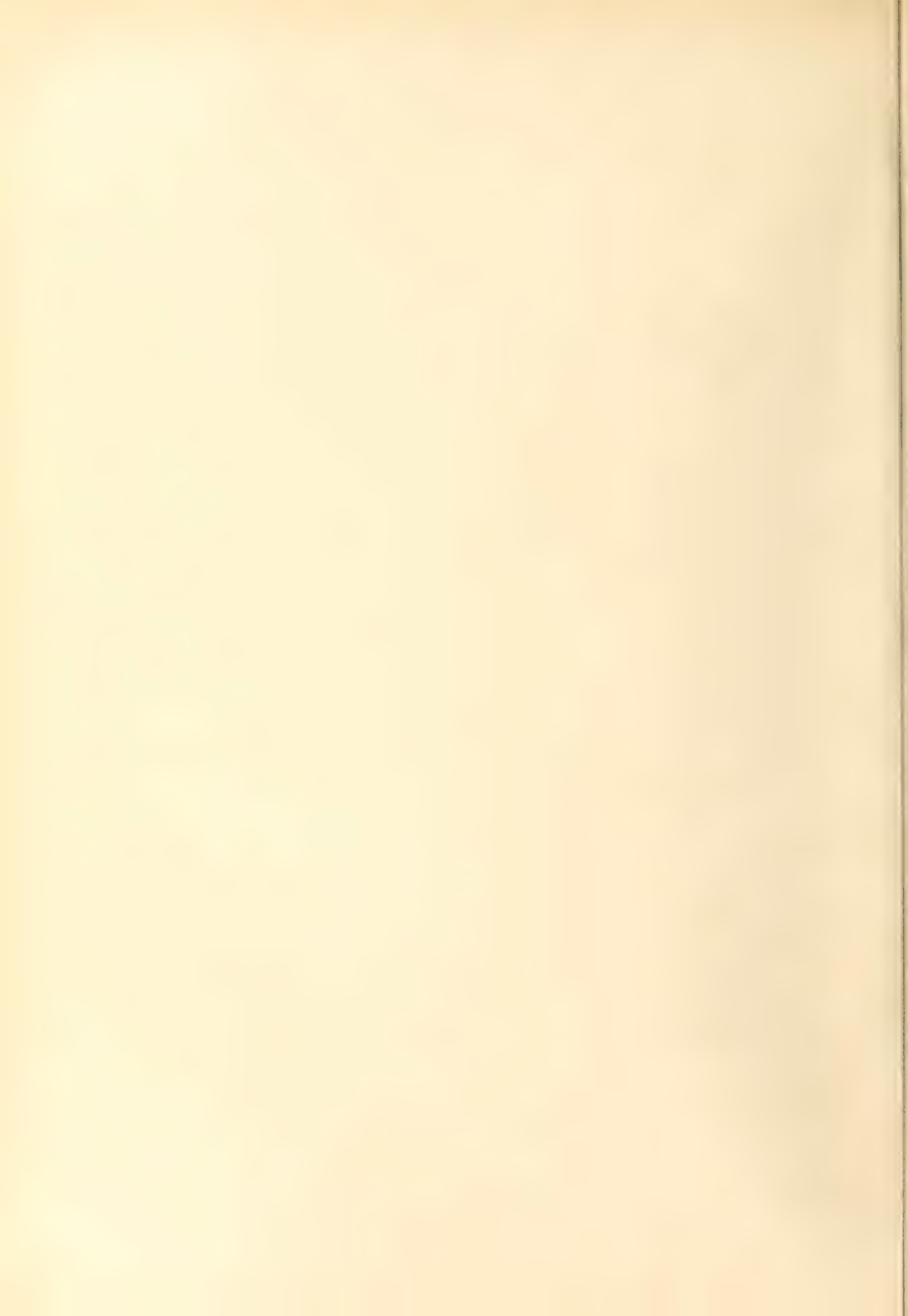
from the chamber beyond by a wooden partition now destroyed. The hall would be about 26 ft. by 23 ft., with the dais at the east and the screens at the west end. Portions of the screen in panelled oak still remain, between two later blocked-up doors, and the west wall beyond, which retains its original



CHURCH CONISTON : CONISTON HALL, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



COLTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



the principal room still remains on the outside, facing north, with the chimney above, but this end of the building, as well as nearly the whole of the south front, is now thickly overgrown with ivy.

The hall is said formerly to have contained wood carvings with the initials of William Fleming, and foundations of buildings have been found in a field immediately to the north of the west wing.

Another manor in Coniston was *TILBERTHWAITHE*, anciently belonging to the Pennington family,²⁷ but in 1730 in the possession of Abraham Rawlinson and others.²⁸

There may have been a chapel of *CHURCH* ease in this remote corner of the parish before the Reformation, but nothing definite is known till 1586, when it is said to have been 'consecrated'²⁹ or licensed for service. How it was then served is unknown. In 1650 it had 'no maintenance but what the inhabitants raised of themselves for the salary of Sir Richard Roule their reader.'³⁰ In 1717 the contributions of the people amounted to £1 19s. 10d., and £2 or a little more came from a capital stock, in the hands of six sidesmen. The chapel was then 'served by a careful and diligent minister,' who taught children in the chapel.³¹ The net value is now £220.³² In 1707 the chapel was decently furnished, having a communion cup of silver.³³ The present church, now called St. Andrew's, was built in 1819 and has been enlarged; it consists of a chancel, nave and west tower. The interior was improved in 1867, and there was a restoration in 1891. The churchyard is first mentioned as a burying ground in 1594. Until 1841 it was very small; it was then enlarged, and again in 1845, 1865 and 1878. It is notable as the burial-place of John Ruskin, 1900. There is a brass from the old building to Alice Fleming of Coniston Hall (d. 1680), with a long inscription. An old oak chest is also preserved. The patronage was formerly in the hands of the Braddylls of Conishead, but about 1860 was acquired by the Rev. A. Peache, and is now exercised by his trustees.

²⁷ William de Lancaster III is stated to have granted Tilberthwaite to the ancestor of Sir Alan Pennington, the lord in 1409; it was to be held by knight's service and a rent of 2½d.; *Furness Couch*, ii, 351. See also Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 41, and the account of Pennington.

²⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 303, m. 185. The deforciant was Abraham Rawlinson, Elizabeth his wife, James Braithwaite the elder, Margaret his wife, Thomas Kellett, Emma his wife, John Philipson and Elizabeth his wife. According to the pedigree Abraham Rawlinson (son of Thomas Rawlinson of Graythwaite) married Elizabeth daughter of William Beck of Low Wray in Claife.

²⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 539.

³⁰ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 141.

³¹ Gastrell, loc. cit.

³² *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.* For the plate see Ferguson, *Old Ch. Plate in Dioc. of Carlisle*, 270.

³³ Chapelwarden's replies to visitation inquiries. The Rogationtide perambulation was observed.

An account of the seating arrangements in 1684 has been preserved. The minister and the owners of Silverbank and Far End had seats in the quire. The pulpit was on the men's side of the church; W. G. Collingwood, *Book of Coniston*, 47-9.

³⁴ Vol. xxx (1907). Transcribed by Rev. Hector Maclean and Henry Brierley.

³⁵ This list is largely due to the late Rev. C. Chapman.

³⁶ A Robert Dowson, perhaps the same, was buried in 1643.

³⁷ He occurs in the registers from

The registers begin in 1599. They have been published down to 1700 by the Lancashire Parish Register Society.³⁴

The following have been curates and vicars³⁵ :—

oc. 1606	Robert Dowson ³⁶
1645-83	Richard Rawling ³⁷
1683	John Birkett ³⁸
1719	John Stoup ³⁹
1761-96	John Strickland
oc. 1805	William Tyson
oc. 1809	John Hodgson
c. 1809	Jonas Lindow
1826	William Travis Sandys, M.A. ⁴⁰ (Pemb. Coll., Camb.)
1835	H. Siree
1837	John William Harden, M.A. ⁴¹ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1839	Thomas Tolming, M.A. ⁴² (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1870	Charles Chapman, M.A. (Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.)
1906	Frederick T. Wilcox, M.A. (Dur.)

Quakers and Anabaptists are mentioned in the chapelwarden's presentments at the visitations in the first part of the 18th century, but it does not appear that they had any meeting-places within the township.

The Primitive Methodists had a chapel from 1859 till recently, when it was made into a Masonic Hall. The Wesleyan Methodists have had a church since 1875.

The Particular or Calvinistic Baptists built a chapel at Bowmanstead in 1837. The congregation was dissolved about 1894, and the building was then used by the Plymouth Brethren.⁴³ These in 1903 opened a chapel of their own, and Baptists have since reoccupied their old place of worship.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart was opened in 1872, the mission having been begun in 1866.⁴⁴

1646 till his burial in 1683. He was the 'reader' called 'Roule' in 1650.

³⁸ In deacon's orders only; there in 1716. His will was proved in 1717.

³⁹ 'Our curate is only a deacon, but procures a minister to administer the holy sacrament as usual'; chapelwarden's presentments. He was still curate in 1741.

⁴⁰ Afterwards rector of Burton Coggles.

⁴¹ Afterwards vicar of Conover.

⁴² Afterwards vicar of Egton.

⁴³ *End. Char. Rep.* 1901.

⁴⁴ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*. Its suggestion was due to Amélie, ex-queen of the French, who in 1859 spent the autumn at Coniston and afterwards gave a substantial sum to the erection of a church; Kelly, *Engl. Cath. Missions*, 141. Mr. Ruskin gave a window.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

HAWKSHEAD

HAWKSHEAD AND MONK CONISTON WITH SKELWITH

CLAIFE SATTERTHWAITE

The well-defined tract composing the present parishes of Hawkshead and Colton was formerly a chapelry under Dalton, not becoming an independent

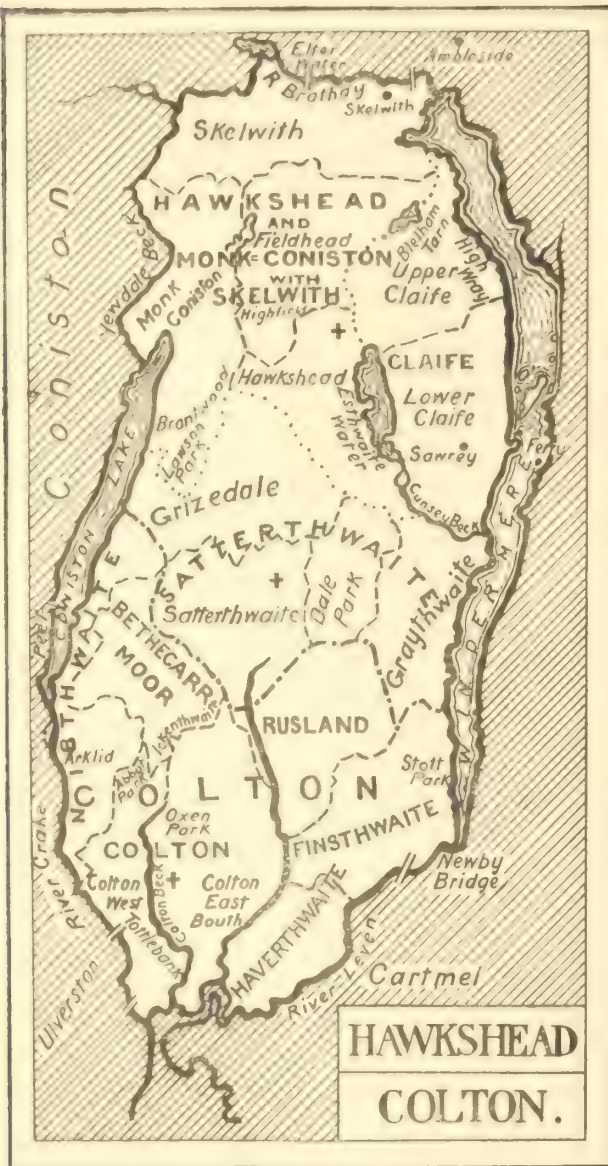
is well wooded; the higher Fells are covered with heather. Looking out of the parish the spectator has the beauties of Windermere to the east and the grandeur of the Westmorland mountains and Coniston Fells to the north and west. The parish has not yet been entered by the railway, and remains on the whole very secluded, though the summer excursionists are driven across the centre from Windermere Ferry to Coniston to see, in passing through, Hawkshead and the school where Wordsworth was educated (1778-86). Wordsworth has many references to this part of the Lake Country in his works, but we are warned that the impressions recorded in the *Prelude* have been transmuted by the poetic faculty.²

The area of Hawkshead is 22,330 acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 2,100. Many of the old industries have decayed or died out, but agriculture, particularly sheep farming, remains.³ The land is now employed as follows^{3a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Hawkshead .	104	3,011	651
Skelwith .	91½	1,519	1,073½
Claife .	159	2,181	1,028
Satterthwaite	138	2,268	4,211
	<u>492½</u>	<u>8,979</u>	<u>6,963½</u>

The story of the district, apart from the general story of Furness, has been uneventful. The monks administered it through a number of bailiwicks, which in later times were sometimes called manors. The parish has more recently been divided into four quarters, which were thus defined in 1717 :—(1) Claife; (2) Monk Coniston, Skelwith and Arnside; (3) Satterthwaite, Dale Park, Grizedale and Graythwaite; (4) Hawkshead, Hawkshead Field and Fieldhead.⁴ The affairs of the parish were managed by the sidesmen or Twenty-four.⁵ At present there are parish councils in each of the modern townships—Hawkshead (seven members), Skelwith (five), Claife (five) and Satterthwaite (five)—under the Act of 1894.

Two noteworthy friendly societies were established in the prosperous times at the end of the 18th century. The Amicable Society was formed in 1792 to provide assistance for its members in time of sickness or death. It was dissolved about 1890. The Female Union Society claims to be the oldest friendly society for women in England; it was



parish till 1578; a century later Colton was cut off from it, leaving the existing parish of Hawkshead.¹ The scenery is good, though the central vale in which is Esthwaite Water is pleasing rather than grand, for the parish occupies the hilly country between Windermere and Coniston Water. The ridges of the hills are mainly north and south, and the district

¹ The chief authority on the history of the place is Mr. H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, published in 1890.

² *Op. cit.* 416. Two or three of the poems were written while he was at school.

³ *Ibid.* 258. For the bloomeries, charcoal burning, &c., see Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*.

^{3a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 517.

⁵ Cowper, *op. cit.* 112.

formed in 1798, and the rules are dated 1808⁶; the membership is now declining steadily.

The ancient superstitions of the district included the practice of burying a calf at the threshold of the cow-byre in case a cow had given birth to more than one dead calf; also the need-fire through which cattle were driven to counteract bewitchment.⁷

The noteworthy men of Hawkshead begin with Edwin Sandys, born in the parish, probably at Esthwaite Hall, in 1516.⁸ He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1538-9.⁹ He became an extreme Protestant, joining in the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne in 1553. Though he lost the mastership of St. Catharine's Hall and was imprisoned in the Tower for a while, he was pardoned and set free. He judged it best, however, to fly to the Protestant cities of the Continent, living at Strasburg and Zurich until the accession of Elizabeth. He was then marked out for promotion at home, being appointed to the see of Worcester in 1559, London 1570 and York 1575, showing himself always a bitter persecutor of Roman Catholics.¹⁰ He has been accused of enriching himself and his relatives at the expense of his sees.¹¹ His best side is shown in the foundation and endowment of the grammar school in his native place. He died in 1588 and was buried at Southwell.¹²

George Walker, a kinsman, was born at Hawkshead in 1581, educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and attained some distinction as a Puritan divine, having a church in London. He allowed £20 a year to the minister at Hawkshead and provided a house for him. He died in 1651.¹³

Sir William Rawlinson of Graythwaite, born in 1640, became a distinguished Chancery lawyer and a serjeant-at-law; he died in 1703.¹⁴ Daniel Rawlinson of Grizedale, 1614-79, became a wine merchant in London, and was a benefactor of his native place.¹⁵ His son Sir Thomas Rawlinson was born in London in 1647; he became lord mayor and died in 1708.¹⁶ His son Richard, 1690-1758, a famous collector, left his MSS. to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the University; he was a nonjuring bishop.¹⁷

Isaac Swainson, M.D., 1746-1812, was son of John Swainson of High House. Going to London in youth he became a patent medicine proprietor and physician, but is best known as a botanist.¹⁸

The most famous resident is John Ruskin, born in London in 1819. His history does not belong to the district,¹⁹ though he had known it from childhood, but in 1871 he purchased Brantwood on

the eastern side of Coniston Water and there spent his last years. He died 20 January 1900, and was buried at Coniston.²⁰ The same house had previously been occupied by Gerald Massey, the poet; William James Linton, the wood engraver; and Mrs. Eliza Lynn Linton, the novelist. Elizabeth Smith, a young and talented linguist, celebrated by De Quincey, died of consumption in 1806 at Tent Cottage, near the Lake.²¹

Thomas Alcock Beck, 1795-1846, was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but settled at Esthwaite Lodge, where he wrote his *Annales Furnesienses*.²²

Dr. J. W. Whittaker, vicar of Blackburn, once lived at Belmont, to the north of Hawkshead, a house built by Vicar Braithwaite.²³

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*²⁴ *CHURCH* stands on the summit of a rounded hillock behind the market-place on the south-west side of the town and consists of a chancel and nave with north and south aisles forming on plan a parallelogram 82 ft. long by 51 ft. wide, with south porch 9 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. and west tower 11 ft. square, all these measurements being internal. There is also a vestry on the north side of the tower. From the churchyard on the north and east sides there are magnificent views of the Lake mountains.

The building is very plain in character and of little architectural interest, and no part of it is earlier than the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. It is built throughout of rubble masonry of local Silurian stone, and was originally covered externally with rough-cast in the manner usual in the district. The plainness of the detail outside and within makes it difficult to arrive at any very definite conclusions as to the date of the building, the round piers and heavy segmental arches of the arcade, sometimes spoken of as Norman, being probably of late date, an example of local building perhaps of the early 16th century. The north aisle, however, appears to have been built, or rebuilt, by Archbishop Sandys in 1578, that date with his initials being over the north-east entrance. The date 1633 on the exterior of the south clearstory also indicates some reconstruction at that time. In 1763 the 'common forms or seats' were 'old, decayed, and in a ruinous condition,' and it was resolved to replace them, but the work was not carried out till 1794. A resolution to build a vestry 'on the north side of the steeple' was also carried in 1763, but the vestry was not erected till 1793. The alterations then effected subsisted till the year 1875-6,²⁵ when the whole edifice was restored, the external plaster removed, new roofs erected and the nave reslated.

⁶ The rules are printed *ibid.* 529-47.

⁷ *Ibid.* 304-22; other examples are given. Several ghost stories also are related, 325-34.

⁸ Other authorities give 1519.

⁹ *Grace Bk. T* (Camb. Univ. Press), 334-5. His tutor John Bland, fellow of St. John's 1532, vicar of Ospringe 1537-48, and afterwards rector of Adisham, was burnt for heresy in 1555; Foxe, *Acts and Monum.* (ed. Cattle), vii, 287-306.

¹⁰ He also persecuted the Puritans, though in sympathy with them.

¹¹ Birt, *Elizabethan Settlement*, 361; F. O. White, *Eliz. Bishops*, 97-108. His epitaph says: 'Ecclesiae patrimonium intactum defendit.'

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* ii, 24; Baker, *Hist. of St. John's Coll.* (ed. Mayor), i, 245; ii, 663.

The archbishop had two sons who attained distinction, Sir Edwin and George; the former as traveller and politician, the latter as traveller and translator of Ovid, &c.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Cowper, *op. cit.* 387.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 49; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; Cowper, *op. cit.* 388. Richard's elder brother Thomas (1681-1725) was also a great collector of books and MSS.

¹⁸ Cowper, *op. cit.* 406, with portrait.

¹⁹ A Richard Ruskin of Furness is

named in 1554; Farrer, *Clitheroe Ct. R.* 179.

²⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹ Cowper, *op. cit.* 404.

²² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²³ Cowper, *op. cit.* 22.

²⁴ About 1450 Prior Wessington of Durham mentions the invocation as 'St. Cuthbert'; cited by James Raine *St. Cuthbert* (1828), 144.

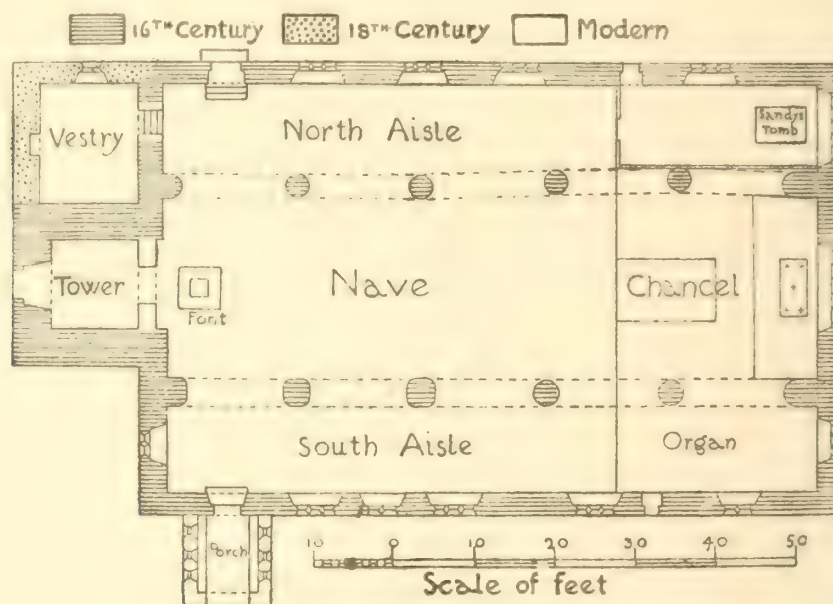
²⁵ Glynne, who visited the church in 1833, describes the interior as 'rather neat, the pews regular and an organ at the west end'; *Churches of Lancs.* 7. The restoration was carried out by J. Cory, architect. Mr. Cory wrote an account of the church in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* iv, 28.

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The chancel and nave are under one roof and without internal distinction, and are divided from the aisles by an arcade of five arches extending to within about 2 ft. from the east end. The chancel extends westward 25 ft. 9 in., comprising the first bay and part of the second, but this arrangement dates only from the time of the restoration. The chancel is 22 ft. 3 in. wide, and is lit at the east end by a modern five-light pointed window with perpendicular tracery.⁷⁶ All the fittings are modern, and there are no remains of any ancient ritual arrangements.

The nave is 56 ft. 4 in. long and of the same width as the chancel. The arcades are rather unusual in character, consisting of massive segmental arches 12 ft. 6 in. high to the crown, springing from circular piers 3 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. 3 in. in height. The piers and arches, together with the whole of the interior walling, are plastered, but at the time of the restoration (1875), on one of the piers being stripped, it was found to be built of thin quarried

bays, covered with modern blue slates and with overhanging eaves, and the aisles have similar lean-to roofs. The north aisle is lit by four square-headed windows of three lights and by a five-light window at the east end, all of late detail, showing traces of the Renaissance, with rounded jambs and mullions and external labels terminating in a kind of drop ornament. The east end was reserved as a private chapel for the use of the Sandys family, and is inclosed by a modern wooden screen in a line with the chancel steps and immediately to the west of the north-east doorway. The door, which is 25 ft. from the east end of the building, is 2 ft. 8 in. wide with moulded jambs and a semi-octangular head, above which is a stone panel with the arms and initials of Archbishop Sandys (E.S.) and the date 1578. The chapel contains a large table tomb erected by the archbishop to the memory of his father and mother, William Sandys of Graythwaite and Margaret Dixon. The figures are of stone and rather rough in work-



PLAN OF HAWKSHEAD CHURCH

local stones, and the half pier at the west end of the south arcade was found to be not bonded into the wall. The piers are without bases or capitals, the arches above, which are of a single square order and of the same thickness as the piers, sitting rather awkwardly upon them. On the south side the two westernmost piers and the west respond are roughly square on plan with rounded angles, but all the others are circular. The curious coloured ornament on the arches, walls and piers is in great part old, having been discovered at the time of the restoration and touched up.⁷⁷ The clearstory is probably an addition in Elizabethan times, and may have been erected at the same time as the north aisle. It consists of four square-headed windows of three lights on each side, rather widely spaced, those on the north side being of wood with external wooden lintels. The date 1633 on the south side may refer to the replacing of wooden windows by stone ones at that time. The roof is a plain open timber one of nine

manship. The man is in armour, with his head on a cushion and his feet on a lion, and the lady's feet rest upon a lap-dog.⁷⁸ On the head and sides of the tomb are the arms of Sandys with the initials E.S., with a shield on either side, and around the tomb is the following inscription:—

South side:

CŪDIT^R · HOC TVMVLO · GVLIELM^S · SAND^S · ET · VXOR
CVI · MARGARETAE · NOMEN · ET · OMEN · ERAT
ARMIGER · ILLE · FVIT · PCHAR^S · REGIB^S · OLIM
ILLA · SED · EXEMPLAR · RELIGIŌIS · ERAT.

East side:

CONIVGII · FVERANT · AEQVALI · SORTE · BFATI ·
FOELICES · OPIBVS · STEMMATE · PROLE · FIDE.

North side:

PIGNORA · DIVII · FVERAT · HAEC · MAGNA · FAVORIS
HARC · TAMĒ · EDWINI · CŪCTA · RETV̄DIT · HONOS
QVI · DOCTO^R · RECTO^R · SCHOLAE · CFS^{OR} · Q^O · P^S · SVL
TER · FVERAT · MERITO · PHOEB^S · IN · ORBE · SACRO.

⁷⁶ The original window, also of five lights, had a square head.

⁷⁷ Cowper, op. cit. 34.

⁷⁸ The figures are described at length

by Cowper, op. cit. 167. There is an illustration on p. 168.

West side :

QVOS • AMOR • ET • PIETAS • LECTO • CŌIŪXIT • EODĒ
HOS • SVB • SPE • VITAE • CŌTINET • ISTE • LAPIS.²⁹

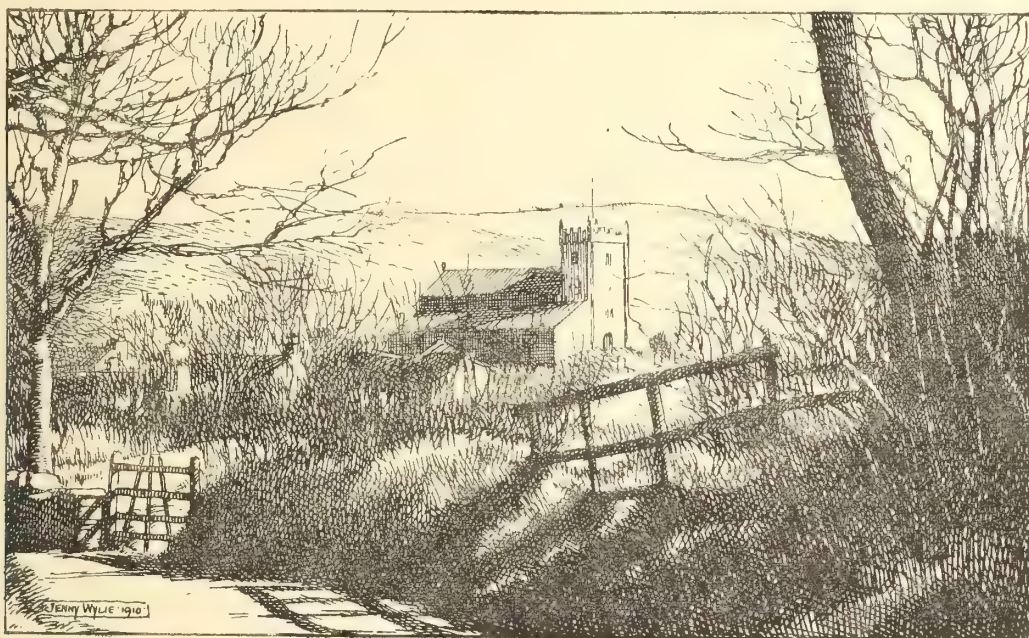
The north doorway at the west end of the north aisle has moulded jambs similar to those of the windows, but a modern elliptical arched head with impost, keystone and projecting voussoirs.

The south aisle has five square-headed windows, two of which of three lights each are modern. Of the others the westernmost is of red sandstone, and has three trefoiled lights with external label and hollow-chamfered mullions and jambs. Next to it is a two-light window of grey stone without label, with square-chamfered jambs and mullion, and the easternmost window is an original one of two lights of red sandstone with hollow-chamfered jambs and mullion and external label. At the east end of the aisle is a square-headed three-light window of grey stone with hollow-chamfered jambs and mullions, but no label, and at the west there is a window of

The west tower is very plain in character, without buttresses or vice, the only means of access to the upper stage being by a ladder on the south side. The west doorway is pointed, of a single chamfered order and without label, but only the jambs are old. Above is a plain square-headed two-light window, and the belfry windows appear to have been also of two lights, but the mullion has been cut away and the opening filled with wide wood louvres. The embattled parapet and angle pinnacles have been rebuilt, and there is a clock dial on the north and south sides.³⁰ The tower arch is modern, of a single chamfered order dying into the wall at the springing.

All the fittings, including the font and pulpit, are modern.

On the south side of the chancel is a brass to Robert Benson and Sarah his wife, who died in 1750 and 1769, at the respective ages of ninety and ninety-seven : 'They had 4 sons and 6 daughters who lived to be men and women, of whom 7 attended



HAWKSHEAD CHURCH

two lights. The priest's doorway is of red sandstone with hollow-chamfered jambs and pointed head, but is now built up. The east end of the aisle is occupied by the organ, which was removed to this position from the west end in 1875, and is inclosed by an oak screen erected at that date. The organ was rebuilt and enlarged in 1895.

The porch has a pointed outer arch with plain stone gable above and slated roof with overhanging eaves. There are three slit windows in each wall and wood seats on each side. The inner doorway has a segmental head, and there are two steps up into the church.

their mother to the grave, whose ages made together 450 years.' At the west end of the nave on either side of the tower arch are mural tablets of good Renaissance design to Daniel Rawlinson, merchant (d. 1627), and to his son Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London 1716, which were brought here from St. Dionis Backchurch, London, after its demolition in 1878. Under the tower is a 17th-century chest, 6 ft. 8 in. long, with three locks.

There is a ring of six bells by James Harrison of Barrow, Lincolnshire, 1765.³¹

The plate consists of a chalice of 1720-1, with the maker's mark T. F. in a lobed escutcheon, and

²⁹ An English version of the inscription by Dr. J. E. Sandys, public orator at Cambridge University, is given in Cowper, op. cit. 168.

³⁰ The clock was erected in 1875 with a dial on the north side only. That on the south side was given by Colonel T. M. Sandys, M.P., in 1901.

³¹ The bells are all inscribed with portions of a rhyme, irregularly distributed, and also with the names of founders and donors and dates.

(Treble) :

'Awake, arise, the day's restored,
Awake, arise, to praise the Lord,
Regard, look to, the peal I lead. 1765.'

(2) 'We to the first must take good heed.'

(3) 'The third place I take in the swing.
James Harrison, of Barrow in Lincolnshire, Bell Founder, 1765.' (4) 'Pray mind the third when we do ring.' (5) 'In the fifth place I give my sound. John Benson Esq. of Beetham, Westmoreland. Recast in 1810. Glory to God in the

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inscribed 'Hawkshead Church'; a chalice of 1759-60 similarly inscribed, and with the maker's mark W. or W. C.; and a paten of 1736, with the maker's mark R. B., inscribed on the foot 'Given for use of the Parish Church of Hawkshead in Lancaster, 1736.'³² There are also two pewter flagons and a pewter almsdish.

The registers begin in 1568. The earliest volume (1568 to 1704) has been printed.³³

On the north-east side of the churchyard is a stone pedestal sundial, the plate of which is dated 1693.

The chapel at Hawkshead was *ADVOUWSON* included in the agreement between the monks of Furness and the canons of Conishead about 1200, by which it was secured to the monks.³⁴ It had perhaps been considered in earlier times either an independent church or a chapel to Ulverston, and the rector of Ulverston renounced all claim to it, though he seems to have been in actual possession and was continued there by the monks.³⁵ Under Furness Abbey Hawkshead became a chapel to their church at Dalton,³⁶ and so continued until 1578, when Archbishop Sandys is said to have assigned a separate parish to it.³⁷ The rectory was then in the queen's hands, as part of the possessions of the suppressed abbey, and £10 a year was allowed to the incumbent. In 1575 it was recommended that this should be increased to £30.³⁸ The rectory was sold by James I in 1615,³⁹ and was soon afterwards acquired by the Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth.⁴⁰ In 1650 it was stated that the minister had certain tithes allowed, but his chief maintenance appears to have been £20 given by Mr. Walker.⁴¹ The incumbent's income was £42 in 1717, the impropiator giving £20 of it.⁴² At present the net value is stated to be £375.⁴³ The patronage remained with the Crown in right of the duchy until 1872, when on exchange it was transferred to the Bishop of Carlisle.⁴⁴

The following have been incumbents:—

1578	Peter Magson ⁴⁵
1616	Francis Magson ⁴⁶
oc. 1646	William Kempe ⁴⁷
—	John Booth
1653	Charles Crow ⁴⁸
1657	Christopher Edmondson ⁴⁹
1675	Henry Nicholson ⁵⁰
1680	Thomas Bell, M.A. ⁵¹
1713	Richard Swainson ⁵²
1720	William Bordley ⁵³
1742	John Harrison
1762	Reginald Braithwaite
1810	John Rees
1812	George Park ⁵⁴
1829	Patrick Comerford Law, B.A. ⁵⁵
1830	Thomas Lovick Cooper, M.A. ⁵⁶ (Magdalene Coll., Camb.)
1834	George Park ⁵⁷
1865	Richard Greenall, M.A. ⁵⁸ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1875	John Allen, B.A. (Lond.)
1892	Edward William Oak, B.A. ⁵⁹ (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
1909	Thomas Henry Irving, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

All that is known of the provision for the parishioners made by Furness Abbey in return for the tithes is that at the Dissolution in 1537 a stipend of £6 13s. 4d. was paid to the curate of Hawkshead, John Taylor.⁶⁰ Nothing is said of the other chapels—Colton, Satterthwaite and perhaps Graythwaite. To serve all would require three or four priests, and the visitation list of 1548 records the names of five then at Hawkshead, headed by John Kirkby, curate; there were three in 1554 with another whose name was erased, and in 1562 Nicholas Dickeson was

highest.' (6) 'I close the peal, ring the bells round. Memento mori Myles Sandys Esq. Graythwaite Hall, 1765'; *North Lonsd. Mag.* (1867), 281. See also Cowper, op. cit. 441.

³² *Old Ch. Plate of the Dioc. of Carlisle*, 202, 252, 256, where it is fully described.

³³ *The Oldest Reg. Bk. of the Par. of Hawkshead in Lancs.* 1897, ed. H. S. Cowper, who has also made a complete transcript of the second volume. A number of extracts from the churchwardens' accounts are printed in Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 418-62.

³⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 362; *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 438 (dated 1208).

³⁵ *Ibid.* iii, 650.

³⁶ The chapel was (about 1208) assigned to the maintenance of wax lights during private masses by the monks of Furness; *ibid.* 647.

³⁷ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), p. xxxvi (quoting *Antiq. of Worc. Cath.* 163); Cowper, op. cit. 4. The position of the church remained uncertain, for the minister was afterwards styled 'curate of the rectory, parish church or chapel of Hawkshead'; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 517.

³⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 237; see also Cowper, op. cit. 549.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 115; Pat. 13 Jas. I, pt. i, 17.

⁴⁰ In 1649 Richard Kirkby was obliged, as part of his composition with the Commonwealth authorities, to assign £75 a year from the tithes to the support of

the minister of Hawkshead; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 129, &c. Richard Kirkby was plaintiff in suits arising out of the rectory in 1654; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 29. The rectory was owned by Roger Kirkby in 1689; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 223, m. 41.

⁴¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 139. The Kirkby settlement just mentioned was to some extent retrospective.

⁴² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 517.

⁴³ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁴⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 1872. See also Pennington and Dalton.

⁴⁵ See the list in H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 548. Peter Magson was the first master of the grammar school, 1585-1616. The 'incumbent or stipendiary preacher' was one Magson in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. He was 'late curate' when his will was proved in 1616.

⁴⁶ He seems to be the 'Mr. Mason' licensed in 1616; Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 518. He was master of the school 1616-47. His will was proved in 1650.

⁴⁷ He was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646, and was the minister in 1650; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 138. He afterwards claimed an allowance of the increment promised; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140. In 1657 he seems to have been still claiming; *ibid.* ii, 188.

⁴⁸ In 1658 an order was made to pay to Mr. Charles Crow (or Crew), late minister of Hawkshead, the arrears due under an arrangement with the impropiator; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 234, 311. Crow had been in charge from 3 June 1653 to 7 Sept. 1656.

⁴⁹ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 182; admitted to the vicarage upon the presentation of Thomas Waring of London, merchant, the patron. Edmondson was still curate at the visitation of 1674. His will was proved at Richmond in 1675.

⁵⁰ Visit. List of 1677.

⁵¹ He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. According to the visitation list of 1691 he was ordained priest as early as 1668. His will was proved in 1713.

⁵² Vicar of Urawick 1696-1714. His will was proved at Richmond in 1719.

⁵³ His will was proved in 1741.

⁵⁴ Founder of the Park bread charity.

⁵⁵ Incumbent of Samlesbury 1829, rector of North Repps 1830.

⁵⁶ Rector of Ingoldthorpe 1825, rector of Mablethorpe and rector of Empingham 1831.

⁵⁷ Nephew of the preceding George Park.

⁵⁸ Vicar of Stockton Heath 1875-81.

⁵⁹ Rector of Glenalla, Donegal, 1872, first vicar of St. Luke's, Barrow, 1878.

⁶⁰ Rentals and Surv. portf. 9, no. 73.

curate.⁶¹ It is related that in 1538 one John Heashagh of Hawkshead broke the image of St. George there, saying, 'Let me see now how thou canst fight again,' as he broke the sword of the image upon it.⁶² What happened after the changes under Elizabeth is unknown. The duchy provided the curate at Hawkshead as shown above; the other chapels probably were for a time served, if served at all, by 'readers,' till some improvement, as is believed, was made at Colton by Archbishop Sandys in 1578.

From a report made to the Bishop of Chester in 1693 it appears that the church buildings were in good condition and decently furnished. In 1726 the plate consisted of two flagons and two chalices, there being no paten. It was stated in 1702 that the incumbent celebrated the Lord's Supper four times a year. Part of the income was £6 a year given by Daniel Rawlinson for reading prayers on Monday (market day). No collections were made except when briefs were read. In a terrier of the vicarage lands compiled about 1736 it is stated that 'land here is computed by ploughing or mowing days and not measured'; the estate was held of the Duke of Montagu by 4s. 8d. rent, with a small addition for greenhews, &c. About the same time a person taught writing and accounts in the church for about four weeks in the year 'without its being esteemed a profanation.' Quakers were the only Nonconformists mentioned.⁶³

The grammar school was founded by Archbishop Sandys in 1585.⁶⁴ There is a library attached, founded by Daniel Rawlinson in 1669.⁶⁵ The school has recently been closed; the endowments are to be spent in Sandys scholarships and exhibitions tenable at a secondary school, university, &c.

Official inquiries were made into *CHARITIES* the charities of the parish in 1820 and 1900; the report of the latter, including a reprint of the older one, was issued in 1901, and from it the following details have been drawn. There was also an inquiry in 1862. The principal charity is that of the grammar school; the school at Sawrey and the Baptist chapel at Hawkshead Hill also have endowments. For the poor there are sums of over £20 distributed in money or kind, and £59 is received from various township and other properties applicable to public or charitable uses in various ways.

The gift of the Rev. Thomas Sandys made to the school in 1717 was partly for boarding and lodging poor children who were pupils there. The trustees bought a house at Gallowbarrow in 1730 with the intention, it would appear, of carrying out his design.⁶⁶ This is probably 'the Hospital' mentioned in the churchwardens' presentments in 1738.

For the poor of the parish the Rev. William Wilson (1819) gave £150; the interest was to be given to industrious persons most regular in their attendance at church. The income is given in sums of 2s. to 5s.—for Hawkshead £3 19s. 3d., and for Brathay 8s. 9d. The town hall yields £9 3s. a year, out of which a lord's rent of 6d. is paid, and the rest is given to repairing a road or other public use.

George Rigg, the parish clerk, in 1706 left £126 for the poor of Hawkshead bailiwick, the interest to be given to the poor on 2 February annually. Other benefactions were added, making a total of £202 10s., and all were administered together as the Various Charities or Easter Tuesday Charity. The capital, reduced by expenses to £123 16s. 7d., is now invested in consols, and the interest is spent under a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1897; the vicar of Hawkshead receives 12s. 9d., and £2 15s. 3d. is applied to the general benefit of the poor in medical relief, coals and other ways. Under an inclosure award of 1862 land was awarded for allotments for the labouring poor; it was unsuitably placed for the purpose, and is let for 18s. a year, the income being allowed to accumulate, so that 31s. is now available.

Miles Sawrey in 1713 left £50 for a distribution to the poor of Monk Coniston with Skelwith on Christmas Eve; the money was spent on a small estate at Oxenfell. It is subject to a quit-rent of 1s. to the lord of the manor. The rent is £12 10s. a year, but has for some years been applied to repairs and to repaying £100 taken from the capital of the Various Charities for maintenance. The above-mentioned scheme of 1897 governs the application. John Jackson's charity, founded in 1798 for a half-yearly gift to poor widows and others, now yields 27s. 4d., and is applied under the 1897 scheme to the general benefit of the poor. The Rev. George Park in 1829 left £100 for a bread distribution on the first Sunday of each month to poor persons, preference being given to those who 'regularly attended divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England and who otherwise in their pious lives and conversation did honour unto that Church.' The income, £3 5s. 4d. a year, is expended on bread given on the second Sunday of each month at the parish church. The recipients are chosen from Hawkshead proper, Monk Coniston, Claife and Satterthwaite.

Mackreth's charity is £1 a year, derived from Ingfield in Clappersgate, half of which is given to a poor person in Brathay (or Skelwith) parish; the other half goes to Loughrigg in Westmorland. Jeffrey Francis Prendergast in 1879 left a sum producing £12 7s. 4d. a year, which is expended in various ways for the benefit of the poor. The testator desired that his burial-place should be kept

⁶¹ These details are from the visitation lists at Chester Dioc. Reg. Dickeson appeared in 1562, but did not subscribe; one other name appears in the list, but is crossed out.

Hawkshead Chapel (i.e. the tithes) was granted to Thomas Hungate of the Household in 1537-8; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 588.

⁶² *Pal. of Lanc. Assize R.* 30 *Hen. VIII*.

⁶³ Churchwardens' presentments in reply to visitation inquiries.

⁶⁴ *End. Char. Rep.*; *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 117. The school charter and Archbishop Sandys' statutes are printed in H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, 463, 470.

The archbishop gave the following reasons for his desire to found the school: The parish was large and 'raw in religion'; it was his native place and had no school within twenty miles; the impropiator allowed £10 to the curate, and Sandys himself had hitherto kept a preacher there, who taught the children,

paying him £20 a year; and a number of children had thus been brought together; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 166.

⁶⁵ Cowper, *op. cit.* 502; Christie, *Old Lancs. Libraries* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 24. There are now about 2,500 volumes.

⁶⁶ Cowper, *op. cit.* 36; *End. Char. Rep.* The boys were known as the Blue Coat Boys. The charity ceased by the scheme of 1891, the money being used for scholarships called by Sandys' name.

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in order, and this is done, though the provision was void in law.

For the poor of Claife James Braithwaite in 1694 left £20, and Leonard Cowperthwaite in 1715 left another £20, of which £10 is supposed to have been included in the general Hawkshead charity. The remaining £30 is now invested in consols and produces 17s. 4d. a year, administered under the scheme of 1897. In 1799 allotments of a watering-place on Esthwaite Water and of landing-places on Windermere were made. The former (partly inclosed) yields 20s. a year, paid to the parish council. John Christian Curwen in 1799 owed the proprietors and landowners in Claife £663 6s. 8d. for lands



PASSAGE NEAR FLAG STREET, HAWKSHEAD

called the Heald, &c. ; interest is still paid at 4½ per cent., and passes into the overseers' general account.

For Satterthwaite James Taylor left £30, but about 1800 part was lost by bankruptcy, and the rest was distributed to the poor, and so the charity came to an end.

HAWKSHEAD AND MONK CONISTON WITH SKELWITH

Houkesete, c. 1200 ; Hawshead, 1336.
Kunyingston, 1336.

¹ H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 16.

² Thus composed : Hawkshead, 638 ; Skelwith, 294 ; and Monk Coniston, 194.

³ Probably the site of gallows ; Cowper, *op. cit.* 36.

⁴ *Ibid.* 23, 24, 42.

This composite township, with a total area of 10,429 acres, has four divisions—Hawkshead, Fieldhead, Monk Coniston and Skelwith. Hawkshead, 1,972½ acres, lies on the west side of Esthwaite Water ; the greater part of it is the hill country called Hawkshead Moor, but there is some more level ground beside the lake and also in the vale at the north end of the lake. In this sheltered vale, on rising ground, the little town of Hawkshead is built, the church being a prominent feature. The old schoolhouse adjoins it, but is lower down. Fieldhead, 2,519½ acres, is to the north of Hawkshead ; it contains the vale extending north from Esthwaite Water, with the hills on each side, in one place rising to 1,056 ft. above the sea, and another valley to the east, in which is Blelham Tarn, discharging into Windermere. Monk Coniston, 3,109 acres, lies to the west, being bounded by Yewdale Beck and Coniston Water, into which it flows. It has two hill ranges, one at the head and the other by the side of Coniston Water, rising to 800 ft. and 922 ft. respectively. The scenery in this part is fine ; Tarn Hows, on the border of Monk Coniston and Fieldhead, is formed artificially from several small tarns, and adds much to the beauty of the district.¹ Skelwith, 2,828 acres, occupies the north end of the township, the hills there descending to the River Brathay, which flows east to Windermere. On this river is the waterfall called Skelwith Force. The population in 1901 numbered 1,126.²

The roads are mainly determined by the physical features. One road from the ferry at Windermere enters the township at the south end of Esthwaite and goes along the west side to Hawkshead town, receiving one road from over the hills to the west and another from Windermere on the east. After passing through the town it goes by Gallowbarrow³ and divides at Hawkshead Hall ; one branch goes north by Birkwray and Outgate to Skelwith and Ambleside, while the other turns west, passing the old Baptist chapel and going over the hill to Waterhead and Coniston. This branch has offshoots north past Borwick Lodge to Skelwith, and south along the eastern shore of Coniston Water, past Brantwood, towards Ulverston. There is no railway line, but the roads are busy in the summer time with the coaches and cars carrying visitors through this part of the Lake district.

The main, almost the only, industry is agriculture, but there are slate quarries on the western boundary. The wool market at Hawkshead is extinct ; a bobbin factory at Thursgill stopped owing to the bursting of a dam and was not restarted ; and nothing remains of a charcoal iron forge beside Blelham Tarn.⁴

A heel-marked stone in Yewdale Beck had a story of witchcraft attached to it, the depression being known as 'the devil's foot-mark.'⁵

A mock manor court was formerly held at Outgate.⁶

In the town of Hawkshead is an institute, with library and reading-room.

⁵ J. Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, i, 114.

⁶ Cowper, *op. cit.* 323.

The soil is light over stony subsoil. The land is mostly in grass.

In 1894 Monk Coniston was cut off from this township and added to Church Coniston, Skelwith being also cut off and constituted an independent township. The remainder is the present Hawkshead township.⁷

After the partition made about 1160 *MANOR* between the monks of Furness and William de Lancaster, by which the former received the Hawkshead and Colton part of the Fells,⁸ they established a manor-house at *HAWKS-HEAD* and from it ruled the district.⁹ After the Suppression this manor was retained by the Crown until 1666, when it was granted, like the liberty of Furness, to the Duke of Albemarle,¹⁰ and has since descended in the same way. The grant included the rents from tenements held by the ancient custom called 'tenant right,' from Blelham tarn fishery, Elterwater Park, and the bailiwicks of Brathay, Skelwith, Arnside, Oxenfell, Waterhead and (Monk) Coniston, with other profits.

According to the Survey of 1649 only one court was then held in the Fells, viz. a court leet at Hawkshead in October; the manor was reputed to be a member of the manor of Furness, and the bailiwick of Hawkshead, held by William Sawrey, extended over Hill Hawkshead, Robert and Water Park.¹¹ A pleading of 1584 gives information as to some of the customs of the manor; it followed the suppression of the smithies and related to fresh inclosures by Christopher Sandys and others. It was stated that tenements in the lordship had always had land called 'inground,' inclosed and kept in severalty with hedge and ditch; also barren heath and rocky stone ground called 'pasture ground,' much still uninclosed, for the cattle of customary tenants. This pasture land was bounded as to how much belonged to each township or hamlet, and it was known how much wood and underwood growing there each tenant ought to have for feeding cattle, and also by bounds how much of the woodland and pasture belonged to each tenant.¹²

The customs of the Fells, as settled in 1586,¹³ remain almost intact, and courts are regularly held.¹⁴ The common field extended south from the town along the bank of Esthwaite Water.¹⁵

An inquiry into waste of the king's woods in Hawkshead and High Furness was made in 1662.¹⁶

The occupiers of the land were formerly of the statesman or yeoman class, customary freeholders of the manor.¹⁷ 'Gavelkind' tenure is mentioned at Waterhead in 1566,¹⁸ but this is probably a misdescription. Among the more noteworthy families arising after the suppression of the abbey was that of Sandys of Esthwaite,¹⁹ still represented at Graythwaite. They are stated to have originated near St. Bees in Cumberland. The first of them in Hawkshead of whom anything definite is known was William Sandys, receiver-general of the liberties of Furness,²⁰ who died about

1558; he and Margaret his wife have a tomb in the church with their effigies upon it, as described above.²¹ Esthwaite Hall, now an uninteresting looking farmhouse, has been partly demolished and its original plan is untraceable.²²

HAWKSHEAD HALL, the old manor-house of the Furness monks, was sold to Edward Ditchfield and others in 1628.²³ It had from 1582 been held on lease by a family named Nicholson, who probably purchased from the patentees.²⁴ Nathaniel Nicholson was in 1631 called upon to pay £10 for having refused knighthood.²⁵ In the Civil War he took the side of the Parliament.²⁶ In 1687 there was a dispute as to suit to Hawkshead Mill between John Copley and Beatrice his wife on one side and Edward Braithwaite on the other. The plaintiffs stated that Nathaniel Nicholson had left a son Daniel, whose heirs were his daughters Beatrice above-named and Judith



SANDYS. *Argent a fesse dancetty between three crosslets fitchy gules.*

⁷ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 32059. The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives the following as the areas of the new townships: Hawkshead, 4,713 acres, including 288 of inland water; Skelwith, 2,834 and 23.

⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 310; Hawkshead is not named.

⁹ The 'manor' is named in the ministers' accounts after the Suppression; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96. It was in 1539 granted to Giles Kendall and Elizabeth his wife; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 607. Probably the manor-house was meant. Other names seem to be Hawkshead lordship and Furness Fells manor; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 52, 457.

¹⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 290; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiv, 200. The manor is named in 1699 in a fine relating to the Clitheroe and Furness lordships; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 243, m. 110. The grant of 1666 is printed by Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, 171.

¹¹ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 180-1.

¹² Printed by Brydson, op. cit. 161-7.

¹³ See the account of Furness.

¹⁴ Information of Mr. S. Hart Jackson, steward of the manor. As an example it may be stated that on the sale of the Esthwaite Lodge estate (522 acres) in

1904 it was stated that the property was customary freehold of the manor of Hawkshead and as such was subject to customary and other rents of £5 6s. 9d. payable to the Duke of Buccleuch at Martinmas. It was also subject to tithe-rent charge and Easter dues payable to Mr. T. Myles Sandys, lay impropriator.

¹⁵ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 88.

¹⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. no.* 1212.

¹⁷ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 202, &c.

¹⁸ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 327.

¹⁹ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 37. The Esthwaite Hall estate was, according to the pedigree in West, held by William Sandys, father of the archbishop, and then by his son William of Conishead; the younger William's male issue failing, it went in 1587 to a brother Anthony, who died soon afterwards, leaving a son and heir Edwin (d. 1625) -s. Samuel, d. 1651 s. Edwin, d. 1672 -bro. Thomas, d. 1680 -s. Thomas, who married Anne the daughter (and eventual heir) of Myles Sandys of Graythwaite, their son Myles becoming heir to the whole fortune of his grandfather and removing to Graythwaite; *Furness* (ed. 1774), 277; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 353.

²⁰ He is said to have been the grandson of the first of the family to settle in Furness; West, op. cit.

²¹ The Abbot of Furness in 1523 complained that a William Sandys of Hawkshead, husbandman, had been fishing in Cunsey Brook; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon.* file 15 Hen. VIII. To William Sandys and John Sawrey were in 1537-8 granted three iron smithies in the Fells, and the former also obtained farms called Waterside Park and Lawson Park and a fishery at Hawkshead from the possessions of Furness Abbey; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 587. The smithies were in 1549 disputed by William Rawlinson and Katherine his wife; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 244. There was a dispute as to Esthwaite in 1583 between Anthony Sandys and Jane Sandys; *ibid.* iii, 150. The fishery in Esthwaite demised to Edwin Sandys was in 1631 sold to William Collins and others; *Pat. 7 Chas. I*, pt. xv.

Samuel Sandys of Hawkshead Hall died 6 Feb. 1683-4; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 46.

In the recorded pedigree the father of the archbishop, &c., is called George Sandys, citizen of London.

²² Cowper, op. cit. 164.

²³ *Pat. 4 Chas. I*, pt. xxxiii.

²⁴ For pedigree and wills see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 9-49.

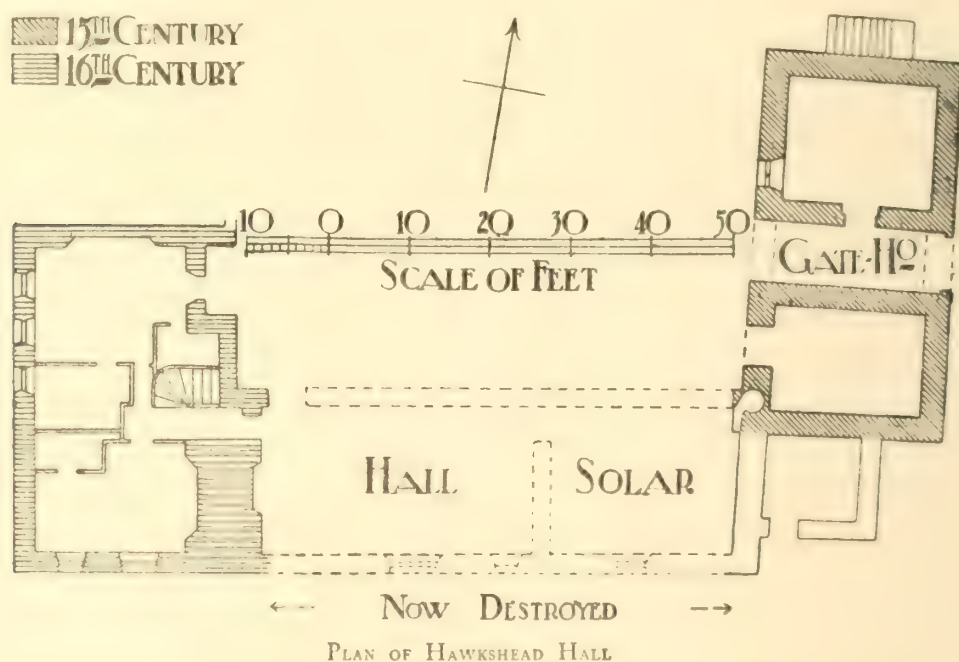
²⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220. ²⁶ Cowper, op. cit. 385.

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wife of George Carus.²⁷ Judith sold her right to her sister, whose grandson, the Rev. John Copley, sold the estate in 1756 to Samuel Irton; his son sold it in 1792 to William Fell of Ulverston, and his son in 1860 sold it to the late James Swainson Cowper-Essex, whose trustees are now in possession.²⁸

The hall,²⁹ which is now a farm-house, stands about half a mile to the north of the village near the junction of the main roads from Ambleside and Conistone close to a stream called the Hall Beck, which flows past the house on its west and south sides. On the north the site is sheltered by higher ground, now a rookery. The building seems to have been originally quadrangular, though the north side may have been open or inclosed by a wall, but only two detached portions—the east wing or gate-house and part of the west wing—now remain. The three sides of the quadrangle were standing down to about the year 1870, when, or shortly after, the south wing, which contained the hall and parlour, was destroyed.

originally coeval with the gate-house, though reconstructed by the Nicholsons. Sufficient evidence, however, no longer remains for any positive statement regarding it, as long before its destruction it had become, together with the portion of the west wing now remaining, almost entirely modernized. It is described as having been a 'perfectly plain' rough-cast building of two stories, with square late windows and externally of no architectural interest. The hall, which occupied its full width, was at the west end and measured internally about 34 ft. by 19 ft. with a large solar, or parlour, at the east end. The kitchen and offices were in the west wing, the kitchen separated from the hall by a wall 9 ft. thick containing the hall and kitchen fireplaces back to back. This wall, which still remains as the outside wall of the farm-house, is probably of 16th-century date, the original arrangement of the hall, which would be modified at that time, having most likely been that of a screen passage at the west end with the dais at



The house was, with the exception of the gate-house, probably built by the Nicholsons, though there is evidence that they incorporated some older work in the new building. The gate-house is of 15th-century date, but it contains a fireplace in the upper floor with dog-tooth ornament round the edge of the opening, which has given rise to much speculation as to whether the structure may not be a rebuilding of the 13th-century manor-house erected by the monks of Furness. Whether the fireplace is in its original position, however, it is impossible to say, but the probability seems to be that it is a fragment of an earlier building used up at a much later date.

The destroyed south wing was 59 ft. 4 in. in length by 23 ft. 6 in. in width, and was probably

the east. The west wing, or the portion of it now remaining, is about 43 ft. in length by 30 ft. in width, but was probably originally continued further north. It has two rooms on the ground floor and there is a massive oak staircase to the upper floor, but externally it is modernized and of little interest except for its cylindrical chimneys. The masonry is of the roughest rubble formed of boulders and cobbles with sandstone dressings.

At its north-east corner the destroyed south wing fitted with its north-east angle against the south-west angle of the gate-house, but the two buildings were not bonded together, and all through the gate-house there is a want of bond in the walls, so that it is difficult to state positively whether the gate-house was built on to the original south wing or *vice versa*.

²⁷ *Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 70.

²⁸ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 23-4.

²⁹ The building is described in some detail by Mr. H. S.

Cowper in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 24-49, and in *Hawkshead*, 158-62. Both these accounts have been used in the description in the text.

The gate-house itself is an interesting rectangular two-story structure measuring externally 47 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, with a stepped gable at each end north and south, the east or principal front standing back about 35 yds. from the road. The walls are of rubble masonry with red sandstone dressings, but the roof is covered with modern slates and the building has been otherwise restored. The gateway is 8 ft. wide and not quite centrally placed,³⁰ with a four-centred straight-sided arch on the east side 9 ft. in height, of dressed sandstone with a sculptured key-stone,³¹ over which is a lion's head, and over this again a trefoil-headed niche which until 1834 contained a seated figure of the Virgin. On each side of the passage is a room entered from the courtyard,³² both now used as stables, that on the south, which is the smaller and has an original slit window 5 in. wide facing east, being probably the porter's lodge. The gate-house may have been built for holding the manor court and is sometimes called the court-house. The court was held in the upper story, which consists of a single room 40 ft. long by 19 ft. 9 in. wide, access to which is gained by an external staircase at the north end. It was originally lighted on each side by two square-headed windows each of two trefoiled lights and a larger pointed one at the south end of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in the head.³³ This window with those on the east side remain, but the two facing the courtyard have been built up and a modern window inserted immediately above the arch, which on this side has a plain segmental head. One of the windows on the east side has, however, been entirely renewed in red sandstone and the other has been repaired. The doorway at the north end of the court-room is a modern one 5 ft. in width, and the roof is an open one of four bays with plain collared principals plastered between the spars. In the middle of the east wall is the fireplace³⁴ with dog-tooth ornament already mentioned, but there is no sign of a chimney on the outside, the modern roof being carried over the walls with overhanging eaves. There is some evidence that at the south end of the court room, which is now used as a hayloft, there was a dais, and that in the angle where the buildings joined a spiral staircase was constructed. Part of the east wall of the destroyed south wing still stands and the angle between it and the gate-house is now occupied by a modern one-story building with lean-to roof erected against the south wall of the latter.

MONK CONISTON HALL was in the 18th century owned by a family named Ford. William Ford had two daughters—(1) Catherine, who inherited Monk Coniston and married George Knott, and their representatives sold to James Garth Marshall, sometime M.P. for Leeds; (2) Agnes, who had Ford Lodge in Grizedale, and married Henry Ainslie, M.D.³⁵ Lawson Park, a herdwick in Monk Coniston,

was sold by the Crown in 1625.³⁶ Brathay was called a manor in 1564.³⁷ Near Hawkshead Hall is High House, formerly the homestead of the Swainsons, but rebuilt by the grandfather of its present owner, Mr. Henry Swainson Cowper, whose history of the parish is frequently cited in the present account.³⁸

In 1606 a charter was obtained for a market every Monday and fairs on St. Matthew's Day and the Ascension.³⁹ After the change of style the former was kept on 2 October; the latter was also altered, being held on the Monday before the feast. Two others grew up by custom, on Easter Monday and



PILLARED HOUSE, HAWKSHEAD

Whit Monday. These were all well frequented in the first half of last century, but the market has long been discontinued, and the fairs have ceased to be of any importance.⁴⁰ The town hall or market hall was built in 1790 on the site of the older Market Shambles or Butcher-house,⁴¹ and has been enlarged.

The parish church has been described above. In Skelwith is Brathay Church, Holy Trinity, built in 1836⁴²; the patronage is vested in trustees.

³⁰ It is 2 ft. 6 in. to the south of the centre line of the front.

³¹ The keystone being utterly decayed has been replaced by an exact reproduction, the old stone being built into an adjacent cottage; Cowper, op. cit. 159, note.

³² The doorway to the room on the north of the passage is now built up and made into a window and a new entrance made from the passage-way.

³³ It is illustrated in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 26. ³⁴ Ibid. 27.

³⁵ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. pp. xvi, 17; *Lonsd. Mag.* iii, 161. The Monk Coniston estate has recently been offered for sale. For pedigree of Marshall see Burke, *Landed Gentry* (Patterdale Hall).

³⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 297; Pat. 1 Chas. I, pt. ii—sold to Robert Dixon and others, Arthur Benson being occupant.

³⁷ *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 283.

³⁸ For pedigree see Burke, *Landed Gentry* (incorrect as to the last generation).

³⁹ Pat. 3 Jas. I, pt. xvi; granted to Adam Sandys and others.

⁴⁰ H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 272-4.

⁴¹ An account of the circumstances is printed in the *End. Char. Rep.* for Hawkshead 1901.

⁴² The parish extends into Westmorland.

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The Particular Baptists have long had a chapel at Hawkshead Hill⁴⁵; it was probably formed out of an existing cottage. The cause was founded at Torver in 1678, but Hawkshead seems to have become the chief meeting-place soon afterwards, its endowment dating from 1707. It is mentioned by Bishop Gastrell in 1717. The cause became extinct in 1833, but has been revived, so that there are now a few members. The burial-ground is still used.⁴⁶

There is a Nonconformist chapel in the town.

The Society of Friends almost at its commencement found members at Hawkshead, for in 1659 Agnes Rigg was buried at Colthouse in Claife in the new Quaker ground.⁴⁵ In 1689 three meeting-houses were registered in the parish, viz. that at Colthouse, another at Stang End, and a third at Spooner Close.⁴⁶ The first is the only one now in use.

CLAIFE

Clayf, 1292; Clayfe, 1315. Sourer, 1336.

This township, having an area of 4,579 acres,¹ may be described as a cluster of hills rising at points to 800 ft. above sea level; they descend very steeply on the east side to Windermere, their tree-clad sides forming one of the beauties of the lake as seen from Bowness, and somewhat less steeply to Esthwaite Water on the west.² At the north end is Blelham Tarn, discharging into Windermere, and the southern end is bounded by Cunsey Beck, the outlet of Esthwaite Water. The chief villages are those of Near Sawrey and Far Sawrey at the south end in a little valley or pass extending from Esthwaite Water to Windermere; at the north end are the hamlets of Wray, Lonethwaite and Colthouse. Wray Castle is a stately modern residence on the shore of Windermere.³ There are the customary divisions of Upper Claife, 2,077½ acres, and Lower Claife, 2,501½ acres, north and south respectively. There was a population of 563 in 1901.

The principal road, almost the only one, is that which leads from the ferry on Windermere by way of Far and Near Sawrey⁴ to Esthwaite Water; one branch here goes round the south end and west side of the lake, the other goes along the east side of it, keeping within Claife. At the head of the lake it passes Colthouse and turns west to Hawkshead, but a branch continues northward to Wray and then to Ambleside. From Far Sawrey a road goes south to

Cunsey, near the banks of Windermere. The Lake steamers call at the ferry.

The legend of the 'Crier of Claife' is connected with a spot on Latterbarrow, at the north end of Claife Heights. The ferryman heard a loud call for a boat on a stormy night, and returned alone, dumb with fright. The cry was heard later, but no one would attend to it; and at last by exorcism the spirit was 'laid' in Claife.⁵

The soil is light and gravelly, with subsoil of rock and gravel. About half of the land is in grass, and much of the rest is woodland.

There is no manor of Claife,⁶ and though Sawrey has given a surname to a family, the branches of which occur at other places in Furness, the records are almost silent as to this part of the parish.

The principal ferry across Windermere was that from Claife; it was long held by the Braithwaite family, who paid a rent to the lord of the Richmond fee as owning the waters.⁷

An Act for the inclosure of the commons was passed in 1794,⁸ and the award was made five years later.⁹

For the Church of England St. Peter's, Sawrey, was built in 1872¹⁰; the Bishop of Carlisle collates. At Low Wray St. Margaret's was built in 1845; the patronage is vested in the executors of David Ainsworth.

It has been stated already that the Society of Friends acquired a burial-ground at Colthouse in 1658, and a licence for meetings was granted in 1689. The meeting-house there, built between 1688 and 1720, is still used. There used to be a school connected with it, and there are various charitable funds.¹¹

A school was founded at Sawrey in 1775.

SATTERTHWAITE

Satterthwaite, 1336. Grizedale, 1336. Graythwayt, 1336.

Satterthwaite extends from Coniston Water to Windermere and is almost entirely copses. It occupies three hilly ridges attaining heights of 782 ft. to over 900 ft. above sea level, divided by valleys down which run southward Grizedale Beck and Dale Park Beck, eventually joining in Rusland Beck. The total area is 7,322 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 411. There are four

⁴⁵ In 1664 a 'conventicle' was reported at Giles Walker's house; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 33. This may have been for the Quakers.

⁴⁶ *Hist. Northern Baptist Churches*, 100, 301; *End. Char. Rep.* 1901. The endowment consisted of a farm called Sawrey Ground; this was sold in 1899 and the proceeds invested in consols.

⁴⁵ Cowper, *op. cit.* 14.

⁴⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. Stang End is in the extreme north-west corner of the township. There is here a place called the 'Sepulchre,' the local name for a Quaker burial-ground; Cowper, *op. cit.* 12.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 4,458 acres, including 24 of inland water.

² At the north end of this lake is a pool called Priest Pot, probably a fish-pond for the monks at Hawkshead Hall.

³ It was built about 1840 by Dr. James

Dawson of Liverpool, and has changed owners more than once. Mr. David Ainsworth bought it in 1898; he was M.P. for West Cumberland 1880-5 and 1892-5, and died 21 Feb. 1906.

⁴ The Far and Near refer to the distance from Hawkshead; Extra and Infra are also used.

⁵ J. Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, i, 95.

⁶ It was called a 'lordship' in 1564 in a dispute as to common of pasture in Brathay; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 287.

⁷ Abstracts of deeds concerning it from 1575 to 1800 are printed in Cowper's *Hawkshead*, 524-9. There were three customary ferries, but that in the middle was the chief; it paid 6s. 8d. lord's rent in 1575, and the ferryman had the sole right to carry passengers and goods there, though fishermen and others with boats

might use the landing-place. Thomas Braithwaite in 1699 attempted to raise the customary 1d. toll for passengers; this was defeated, but on the Hawkshead fair days he was allowed to charge double. See also the *End. Char. Rep.* 1901.

⁸ 34 Geo. III. ⁹ Cowper, *op. cit.* 208.

¹⁰ A district chapelry was assigned in 1873; *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Jan. Services were previously held in the school.

¹¹ Deeds are cited in H. S. Cowper, *op. cit.* 118; also *Quaker Char. Rep.* 1905. Bishop Gastrell in 1717 notes only one Dissenting meeting-place, which would be that of the Baptists; and one of the deeds referred to, dated 1729, speaks of the meeting-house as lately built and walled round. There was an endowment of £10 to provide hay for the horses of worshippers coming from a distance.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 7,319 acres, including 98 of inland water.

customary divisions of the township. Satterthwaite proper, 2,051 acres, occupies the south-west corner, the hamlet so named standing on Grizedale Beck. Dale Park, 1,113 acres, is central; and Graythwaite, 1,648 acres, lies to the east, on the border of Windermere. Grizedale, 2,510 acres, lies in the north-west corner, its principal hamlet being a mile and a half north of Satterthwaite, and it is bounded on the west by Coniston Water.

Two principal roads go north through the township; one on the west by Force Mills, Satterthwaite, and Grizedale, to cross the hills and so reach Hawkshead, and the other on the east through Graythwaite to Esthwaite Water, having a branch to Windermere. Between these roads a minor road leads through the valley of Dale Park to Esthwaite Water.

Cunsey Beck, flowing from Esthwaite Water to Windermere, divides Graythwaite from Claife; on it is the old bobbin mill, now an electric works. Near it is the forge. There are sites of old bloomeries.² Force Mills, above named, are bobbin factories, the coppice wood supplying material; ironworks were started there before 1680.³

The soil is light and gravelly, with rock and gravel subsoil. The agricultural land is mostly in grass.

Of *SATTERTHWAITE* proper *MANORS* there is nothing to be said, though it afforded a surname to a widely spread family or families. A 'manor' of Satterthwaite, with lands in Grizedale and Dale Park, was included in the sale of Colton by the Crown in 1614.⁴ Old Grizedale Hall was the residence of a Rawlinson family, noticed above among the worthies and benefactors of the parish.⁵ A new building has recently been erected on the site, which commands a fine view of the Grizedale valley. The New Hall was last century the seat of the Ainslies, one of whom, William Ainslie, at one time represented the North Lonsdale division of the county in Parliament.⁶ This is now owned by Mr. Harold Brocklebank. Dale Park is supposed to have been inclosed for deer by Abbot Banke of Furness about 1516.⁷

At *GRAYTHWAITE* since 1530 there have been seated two families of note. That of Sandys, of the Upper Hall, has already come into view at Esthwaite.⁸ William Sandys,⁹ father of the arch-

bishop, had a younger son Christopher, who was established at Graythwaite about 1555 and at his death in 1590 was followed by his son Adam Sandys,¹⁰ to whom with others the Hawkshead market charter was granted in 1606. By Adam's will, dated in 1608, the Graythwaite estate was to go to his son William for life and then to William's son Myles. In 1615 the Crown sold the manor or bailiwick of Graythwaite to William Whitmore and others, with all appurtenances including rents from green wood (greenhew), viz. from each house having a fire 4d.¹¹ From these grantees it was probably purchased by William Sandys, who about 1620 was succeeded by his son Myles, a settlement being made by him in 1621.

Myles was convicted of felony in 1628 or 1629 and his estates were forfeited, for the time at least; they included the capital messuage called Graythwaite, another messuage called Cunsey, and various lands, held of the king as of his manor of Enfield in socage.¹² Christopher Sandys, probably the brother of Myles, obtained a grant of Graythwaite from the Crown in 1629, and no doubt restored it to the head of this family.¹³ Myles died about 1650, and his son Samuel recorded a pedigree in 1665, being then thirty-one years of age.¹⁴ His son Myles, high sheriff in 1708,¹⁵ had several children, but only two daughters grew up and in 1713 he settled Graythwaite upon his daughter Anne, who had married Thomas Sandys of Esthwaite, so that the estate might descend in the same name. This Myles had a brother William, who seems to have joined the Jacobite rising in 1715; at least, he was imprisoned in Chester Castle.¹⁶ Thomas Sandys had a son and successor Myles, high sheriff in 1725,¹⁷ and from him the estate has descended¹⁸ to the present owner Col. Thomas Myles Sandys, who was M.P. for the Bootle division of Lancashire 1885-1910.

Graythwaite Hall, which stands in a low situation, is said to be the second house on the site, and may be originally of late 16th or early 17th-century date, the plan of the older part of the present house following the usual type of central hall and end wings. The hall, however, has been cut down in size, and the building was refronted and otherwise altered about 1889, at which time also the stables were rebuilt and new outbuildings and lodges erected.¹⁹ The hall contains some 17th-century panelling said to have come from Titeup Hall, near Dalton-in-

² Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 286-7; the Cunsey bloomery is supposed to be pre-Reformation.

³ Ibid. 286.

⁴ A. P. Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, 70.

⁵ Cowper, op. cit. 49. A Robert Rawlinson was plaintiff about 1530 and in 1602 Robert son and heir of Thomas Rawlinson was plaintiff respecting a messuage, &c., in Grizedale town field; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 213; iii, 476, 484. The house was bought by the Rev. Thomas Bowman, master of the grammar school 1786-1829, from Irton and held by his son Thomas Bowman in 1850; Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 523.

⁶ Cowper, loc. cit. The Ainslies had the estate by inheritance from the Fords of Monk Coniston.

⁷ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. Dale Park is named in 1569; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 384, 403.

⁸ This account of the family is derived principally from West's *Furness* (ed. 1774), 274. Graythwaite occurs in a claim by the Abbot of Furness in 1532; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 143.

⁹ William Sandys by his will gave Graythwaite Field head to a grandson Roger (son of George); West, op. cit.

¹⁰ Adam Sandys had a dispute with John Sawrey in 1597 touching a right of way at Graythwaite; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 385.

¹¹ Pat. 13 Jas. I, pt. i. An earlier grant of the manor of Graythwaite and the manor of Sawrey Extra (in Claife) had been made in 1609; Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xii.

¹² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvi, no. 24. Myles Sandys also held a messuage, water corn mill and kiln in Hawkshead and Cunsey and a moiety of the rectory of Hawkshead (for seventeen years), but the tenure is not stated.

¹³ Pat. 5 Chas. I, pt. xxi.

¹⁴ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 254; Myles the eldest son of Samuel was six years old. Samuel died in 1700; he probably started the forge at Cunsey, which was at work in 1675; H. S. Cowper, op. cit. 286.

¹⁵ P.R.O. List, 74.

¹⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 352-3.

¹⁷ P.R.O. List, 74.

¹⁸ The following is an outline of the descent: Miles Sandys, d. 1766 -s. Myles -neph. Myles (son of Thomas), d. 1839 -s. Myles, d. 1863 -bro. John Dalrymple, d. 1871 -neph. Thomas Myles (son of Thomas), b. 1837. See Foster, *Lancs. Ped.*; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁹ The plan and arrangement of the hall were not altered; the only addition to the building was two small rooms at the back. The architect was Mr. R. Knill Freeman.

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Furness, and in the dining-room is a series of family portraits. On the front elevation is a carved stone, removed from another part of the house and put in its present position in 1889, on which are the arms of Sandys with a crescent for difference and the initials *E* and *S* (which may be those of Christopher, Edwin and Cicely Sandys),²⁰ and the date 1178, the meaning of which has never been explained.²¹

The Low Hall at Graythwaite was owned by one of the Sawrey families in the 16th century,²² and by marriage descended to the Rawlinsons. Thomas Rawlinson died in 1623 holding two messuages, &c., at Graythwaite and Cunsey and another in Rusland; his heir was his son William, aged twenty-two in 1630.²³ Captain William Rawlinson, son of Thomas, was a zealous adherent of the Parliament in the Civil War, raising a troop of seventy horse in 1643, and serving with them till 1648. He fought at Marston Moor and Ribble Bridge and in Furness.²⁴ In more peaceful times he opened up the Force Forge, and so led to a revival of the iron industry.²⁵ He died in 1680.²⁶ His second son Sir William, 1640-1703, has been noticed among the worthies of the parish. The eldest son Thomas was a Quaker. Graythwaite Low Hall remains in the possession of his descendants,²⁷ but most of the land has been purchased by Colonel Sandys. The house lies facing directly to the road from Hawkshead to Lakeside, and is a typical rough-cast house of the 16th or 17th century, which, though very much modernized and perfectly plain in appearance, retains something of its ancient character. The building is T-shaped, the cross piece, which is at the east end, being of three stories, and the stem, which now contains the kitchen



RAWLINSON. *Sable three swords palewise the centre one point downwards, the others point upwards, proper hilted or, a chief indented of the last.*

and offices, only two stories in height. The front faces east, and has a spacious but low hall with narrow stairway and wide open hearth, in which there is a good cast-iron grate and fire-back, the latter dated 1714.²⁸ The windows are all barred sashes, the house having probably been remodelled in the 18th century. 'Although a perfectly plain almost factory-like block in appearance [the building] is yet very charming from its old-fashioned garden, its ivied walls, and its large barns built close to the house.'²⁹

Of the ancient chapel at Satterthwaite little can be said. In 1733 it was supposed to be still unconsecrated, though prayers and sermons were 'frequently used' there.³⁰⁻³¹ There was also a chapel at Graythwaite, but this had been disused long before 1722.³² That at Satterthwaite was used in 1650, when Robert Johnson was the minister.³³ In 1717 Gastrell records that it had an endowment of £2 a year paid by the inhabitants, who nominated the curate, and that Lawson Park, worth £4 a year, had been given for the maintenance of 'a preaching minister.'³⁴ A district chapelry was assigned in 1881.³⁵ The net value is now given as £190 a year, and the vicar of Hawkshead presents.³⁶

The following have been curates or incumbents:—

- ? 1677 James Stubbs³⁷
- 1704 Edward Braithwaite³⁸
- oc. 1715-21 William Cragg³⁹
- 1751 Thomas Forrest⁴⁰
- 1766 John Jackson
- 1781 Edward Ellerton⁴¹
- 1789 Thomas Clarke
- 1816 Richard Parker
- 1829 William Travis Sandys, M.A.⁴² (Pembroke Coll., Camb.)
- 1830 Richard Martin, B.A.
- 1833 Haygarth Baines, M.A. (Queens' Coll., Camb.)
- 1881 Thomas Edge-Wright⁴³
- 1885 William Purchas Dawe

²⁰ Christopher Sandys and his brother Edwin, then archbishop, probably rebuilt the hall at the same time (1578) that the archbishop built the north aisle of the church at Hawkshead; Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 163.

²¹ Mr. Cowper says that the second figure has not been mutilated and that it is not an Elizabethan 5. Several explanations of the date have been attempted (*ibid.* 162).

Mr. Cowper draws attention to the similarity of this stone to the carving over the north-east door of Hawkshead Church, which has the arms and initials of Archbishop Sandys and the date 1578, and asks is it possible that the Graythwaite panel is a spoiled stone meant for the church? *ibid.* 164 note.

²² West gives the pedigree thus: Miles Sawrey (temp. Hen. VIII) -s. Miles -s. John -da. who married Thomas Rawlinson, her cousin; *Furness* (ed. 1774), 285.

William Sandys and John Sawrey had in 1537 a lease of three forges in the Fells, but these were abolished in 1564; Cowper, *op. cit.* 283-4. A later John Sawrey was plaintiff concerning Gray-

thwaite in 1576 and as to Force Mills in 1597; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 48, 384.

²³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 40; his will dated 16 April 1622 is given. He is supposed to have been of the Tottlebank family.

²⁴ Cowper, *op. cit.* 392-6.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 286.

²⁶ 'Old Mr. William Rawlinson' of Graythwaite died 7 Sept. 1680; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 395.

²⁷ There are pedigrees in Foster's *Lancs. Pedigrees* and Burke's *Landed Gentry*. From these the descent may be given thus: Thomas Rawlinson, d. 1689 -s. William, d. 1734 -s. Thomas, conformed to the Established Church, d. 1739 -bro. Job, d. 1760 -s. William, d. 1808 -s. John Job, d. 1864 -3rd s. Robert -s. John Baldwin, b. 1867.

²⁸ Illustrated in Cowper, *op. cit.* 178.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 163, from which the above description is taken. There are illustrations of the house opposite pp. 164 and 182. A modern house, known as Graythwaite New Hall, was built by Mr. John Job Rawlinson, about 1820, to the south-east of the old hall, commanding a view over Windermere Lake; *ibid.* 51.

³⁰⁻³¹ Churchwardens' presentments. In 1767 they stated that there was a communion table but no font; the curate administered the Lord's Supper thrice a year, at Easter, Trinity and Christmas, but there was no paten, chalice or flagon belonging to the chapel.

³² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 522; 'one Robert Satterthwaite, when a boy, says he had been several times at worship there.' The small building still existed, but was used for a malt-kiln and turf-room by the Quaker who owned it. Probably this was a Rawlinson.

³³ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 140. He was 'a painful man in his ministry,' and received £7 from the people.

³⁴ Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 523.

³⁵ *Lond. Gas.* 26 July 1881.

³⁶ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

³⁷ A deacon; *Visit. List* of 1691.

³⁸ Gastrell, *loc. cit.* ³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ This and the following names are from J. Richardson's *Furness Past and Present*, i, 108.

⁴¹ Incumbent of Colton 1789.

⁴² Vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, 1833.

⁴³ Now vicar of Pennington.

COLTON¹

Coleton, 1202. Coulton was the usual spelling until about 1850. Colton, Finsthwaite, Haverthwaite, Rolesland (Rusland), Bouth and Neburthwayt (Nibthwaite), 1336.

This parish occupies the lower part of Furness Fells, lying between the southern ends of Windermere and Coniston Water, and their outlets the Leven and Crake. The scenery is fine, diversified with hills and valleys and richly wooded, especially along the Leven. The hills are divided into two main clusters by the Rusland Beck, which flows south to join the Leven near Haverthwaite; the western side has the highest point, over 1,000 ft. above the sea, Green Hows and Yewbarrow on the east attaining 745 ft. and 795 ft. respectively. The area of the whole is 14,322 acres,^{1a} including 70 of tidal water in the Leven estuary. There was a population of 1,648 in 1901.

There are seven customary divisions or hamlets—Colton East, Colton West, Nibthwaite, Bethacar Moor, Rusland, Finsthwaite and Haverthwaite.² The two Coltons form the south-west part of the parish, with the Colton Beck flowing south between them. The parish church is about the centre, near the left-hand bank of the stream. Colton East has 2,938½ acres and Colton West 1,709. There are various hamlets: Bouth to the east, which is the chief one, Tottlebank to the south, Oxen Park and Abbot Park to the north. In the north-east is Whitestock Hall, the residence of the painter Romney's descendants till a few years ago. Nibthwaite extends north along the Crake and Coniston Lake; it has many small detached parts, with a total area of 2,551 acres. The village of High Nibthwaite stands at the foot of Coniston Lake, Low Nibthwaite about a mile to the south, with Arklid between the two. The common land of Bethacar Moor, 1,392 acres, occupies the higher ground to the north of Colton proper; Ickenthaite stands on the border between them. Rusland, 2,218½ acres, occupies the comparatively level ground on the eastern side of Rusland Beck, with hills on the east and north. The village of Rusland is central, and has Crosslands and Thwaite Head to the north; it is a favourite resort of anglers. Finsthwaite lies to the east of Rusland, and extends to Windermere and the Leven. It is very well wooded, and has an area of 2,257½ acres. The village of Finsthwaite lies in a valley about a mile west of Windermere, and has Stott Park to the north-east. Newby Bridge, on the Leven, about a mile from the foot of the lake, is better known, because roads go out from it in various directions through Furness and Cartmel. Haverthwaite, 1,255½ acres, lies to the south, between the Leven and Rusland Beck, and a large part of its surface is open, level country; the north-east part,

however, is a tree-clad hill, rising to 600 ft. above the level of the sea. The village of Haverthwaite lies near the Leven, at the southern end of the hill; Abbots Reading stands at the foot of the hill's western slope.

The roads naturally follow the valleys.³ One leads east from Ulverston, through Haverthwaite, and then along the Leven to Newby Bridge and Windermere, and so north beside the lake. There are two other bridges over the Leven—at Low Wood, near Haverthwaite, and at Backbarrow. Another nearly parallel road, to the north-west, passes through Finsthwaite, and from it a road branches off north to Rusland. The road from Ulverston has another branch crossing the Crake at Penny Bridge; it divides, one part going north-east to Bouth, and another north to Colton and Hawkshead. From Penny Bridge also a road goes north beside the Crake, through Nibthwaite to Coniston Water. The Crake may be crossed at Spark Bridge, Lowick and Arklid. The single-line branch of the Furness railway from Ulverston to Windermere runs along the bank of the Leven, with stations at Haverthwaite and Newby Bridge and a terminus at Lake Side⁴; from this point the railway company's steamers convey passengers up the lake to Bowness and Ambleside.

The parish is of recent origin, having remained as a chapelry of Hawkshead until 1676. It is governed by a parish council of nine members. Its history is of interest as connected with the local iron industry, which has now almost ceased⁵; Backbarrow forge in Haverthwaite, founded in 1710, still continues to be used.⁶ There are some minor trades, as the making of bobbins, hoops and gunpowder.⁷ The furnace at Nibthwaite worked from 1736 to 1850; it was then turned into a bobbin-mill, but, ceasing to be profitable, has been allowed to decay.⁸ The agricultural land is occupied chiefly by pasture and woodland, as will be seen by the following figures^{8a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Colton East . .	193	1,709	865
Colton West . .	91½	1,033	506½
Nibthwaite . .	152	1,386	855
Haverthwaite	213	2,081½	2,578
Finsthwaite .			
Rusland . .			
	649½	6,209½	4,804½

The soil is loamy, and oats are grown.

Nibthwaite was a century ago a little port, where the slate and copper brought in boats down Coniston

¹ For parish map see Hawkshead, *ante*.

^{1a} The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 14,329 acres, including 398 of inland water. There are also 47 acres of tidal water and 36 of foreshore.

² The more usual division is into four 'quarters,' improperly termed townships, viz. Colton East, Colton West, Nibthwaite and Finsthwaite, &c.

³ The old coach road from Ulverston

to Kendal, turnpiked in 1761, led by Penny Bridge through Bouth to Newby Bridge; it was the only road fit for vehicles in the parish, the traffic being carried on chiefly by pack-horses. A more direct road was made in 1820 by Greenodd to Backbarrow; Cowper, *Hawkshead*, 239.

⁴ The old name was Landing.

⁵ Charcoal burning is an ancient occu-

pation in Colton; in 1394 pardon was granted for causing the death of a 'collier,' killed in self-defence; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 532. ⁶ Cowper, *op. cit.* 286. ⁷ The powder factory was established in 1862; *ibid.* 58.

⁸ A. P. Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, 99-107; plans and depositions are given.

^{8a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

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Water were landed.⁹ Peel Island, in Coniston Water, was anciently a stronghold.¹⁰

There is a puzzling entry in the Finsthwaite register, recording the burial of Clementina Johannes Sobiesky Douglass of Waterside, spinster, on 16 May 1771. She was known locally as 'the Princess,' and as she was named after the Old Pretender's wife, Maria Clementina Sobieski, it was supposed she had some connexion with the exiled royal family.¹¹

Below Colton Church is an ancient well of dressed freestone.¹²

On the hill at Finsthwaite is a tower erected to commemorate naval victories.¹³ In the village is the Jubilee Institute, given in 1888.

Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, was born at Longmire in 1745 and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow; M.A. 1770. He died in 1817, leaving his fortune to the college; part was to be used to found exhibitions, to be given by preference to natives of Hawkshead and Colton.¹⁴

estate. In 1537 the rents of Colton were £7 8s. 3d.; Nibthwaite Town, 75s. 7d.; 'Bethacre,' 60s. 10d.; Parkmoor, 32s. 7d.; Nibthwaite Grange, Bridgefield and Hellpark, £6 2s. 7d.; Sales, Crake and Tottlebank, 58s. 10d.; also Oxen Park, Banrigghead, Abbot Park, 'Icornthwaite,' &c. The monks had also divided their pasture lands into various herdwick and sheepcotes, including Brotherilketh, worth £10 a year; Watside or Waterside Park, 46s. 8d.; and Parkmoor the same.¹⁵

In 1613 James I granted to William and George Whitmore the manor or bailiwick of Nibthwaite, with lands; the manor or bailiwick of Colton, with mansion-house and demesne land; lands in Sales, Crake, Bouth, Haybridge, Kirkthwaite, Oxenpark, Banrigghead, Abbot Park and Ickenthwaite; all perquisites of the court and manor of Colton, except 56s. 8d. bloomsmithy rent payable to the bailiff of Hawkshead; the manor and fishery of Haverthwaite, and lands in Finsthwaite, Stott Park and Rusland.¹⁷ The Whitmores at once proceeded to sell in parcels,¹⁸



RUSLAND HALL, COLTON

There was never, properly speaking, *MANOR* any manor of *COLTON*, which was a part of the manor of Hawkshead, but the several bailiwicks into which the monks of Furness divided the Fells were often called manors.¹⁵ After the suppression of the abbey several surveys were made showing the value of the different parts of the

and so Colton has come into the hands of a large number of proprietors.

Colton Hall, or the Old Hall at Bouth, at one time held by a branch of the Sandys family,¹⁹ is a totally uninteresting three-story structure, now modernized and used as cottages.²⁰ Rusland Hall belonged to the Rawlinsons of Graythwaite.²¹ It

⁹ Brydson, op. cit. 142; Cowper, op. cit. 297.

¹⁰ Cowper, op. cit. 140, with plan.

¹¹ Ibid. 230.

¹² Ibid. 57.

¹³ Ibid. 61; it was built by James King of Finsthwaite House, a benefactor of the parish, in 1799.

¹⁴ *Diet. Nat. Biog.*; Torry, *Founders and Benefactors of St. John's Coll.* 85.

¹⁵ Colton is called a 'grange' in the account of the temporalities of the abbey printed in *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 269. For court rolls of Colton see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 12.

¹⁶ The survey is printed (in part) in Brydson's *Two Lakeland Townships*, 59. A survey of the herdwick of Parkmoor and Waterside Park made in 1570 is printed *ibid.* 62-3. Another of 1610 is given *ibid.* 66.

¹⁷ Pat. 11 Jas. I, pt. vii; printed by Brydson, op. cit. 69. The grantees were to pay the accustomed bloomsmithy rents to the bailiff of Hawkshead; these rents had been divided among the several portions of the manor, for the 'manor or bailiwick' of Nibthwaite was to pay 45s. 6d. There is a notice of the grant and its conditions in the survey of 1649; *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), 172.

¹⁸ Examples are given in Brydson, op. cit. 72.

¹⁹ Cowper, op. cit. 58. Captain Adam Sandys of Old Hall or Bouth Hall, as appears below, left an endowment for the church and school. His niece and heir married Thomas Chapman; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), 508.

²⁰ Cowper, op. cit. 164.

²¹ See the account of Graythwaite. From the Rawlinson family 'in or about 1760 it was purchased by the Walkers, from whom it descended to the present [1899] family of Archibald'; Cowper, op. cit. 60. For pedigree see Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

is a plain stone building, three stories in height, of late 17th or early 18th-century date, with tall sash windows and a central doorway. In modern times two wings have been added, one on either side of the original house, and the road, which formerly was in front, now runs behind it.²² Greenhead, near Colton Church, is supposed to have been the original seat of the Rawlinsons; they have been noticed at Cark Hall in Cartmel.²³ Tottlebank also belonged to Rawlinsons.²⁴ At Abbot Reading a Walker family is named in 1597.²⁵ In Nibthwaite the ancient family was Redhead.²⁶ At Waterside Park is the residence of Mr. Arthur Paul Brydson, whose account of Nibthwaite and Blawith is quoted in the notes.²⁷ The Machells of Newby Bridge were a branch of a family seated at Hollow Oak in Colton, now of Penny Bridge in Egton.²⁸

The church of the *HOLY TRINITY CHURCH* stands on the hillside above the village on the east and is a plain rough-cast building, in plan a rectangle 72 ft. long by 23 ft. 3 in. wide internally, with north transept 18 ft. by 16 ft. 9 in., south porch, and west tower with vestry on the north side. The building may have been erected about 1530 on the site of an older building,²⁹⁻³⁰ while the tower may have been added at the beginning of the 17th century,³¹ but is of the same plain character as the rest of the building, having nothing in its appearance suggesting a later date. There were repairs in 1710-12; in 1721 the north transept was built, not without much opposition,³² and in 1762 the vestry was added to the north of the tower. In 1840 the church was reseated, and in 1890 a thorough restoration took place, when the floor was levelled, a west gallery removed, the north wall of the transept rebuilt and a new window inserted in its east wall, the tower arch and gallery stairs in the tower built up and removed, and a new door made in the tower on the south side. The roof was renewed, but all the old windows were left in their original positions except one of the upper windows to the gallery on the south side which was built up, but in some cases stone was substituted for wood and new traceried windows inserted in the chancel and transept. A portion of the north wall of the chancel next to the transept, 8 ft. in length, was at the same time taken down and rebuilt 2 ft. northwards to allow of more space for the organ.

The walls are of rubble covered with rough-cast outside and plastered within, the south wall battering

considerably inside, and the roofs, which have overhanging eaves, are covered with modern blue slates. The windows are all square-headed without hood moulds and of two and three lights, with rounded and trefoiled heads. The priest's doorway on the south side is now built up, and there is a door on the north side at the west end of the nave. The chancel is 19 ft. in length, occupying the whole of the space east of the transept, but with the exception of the turned oak Jacobean altar rails and an oak chair all the fittings are modern. The new east window is square-headed and of four trefoiled lights with tracery over, and there is an original single-light trefoiled window on the north side and a two-light restored window of similar type on the south side. The nave has four windows on the south side, the westernmost one placed high up; and on the north are four windows with segmental-headed lights, two above the others, the westernmost upper window having been originally to light the gallery. The transept has a three-light window in each of its three walls, those on the north and east being modern.³³ The church retains its old plaster ceiling.

The tower is 15 ft. square externally and 39 ft. in height to the top of the embattled parapet on the west side. The slope of the churchyard from east to west is considerable, the fall of the ground being about 8 ft. 6 in. in the length of the building. The tower is quite plain, without a vice, and with square-headed louvred openings to the belfry stage. On the west side is a window of two round-headed lights, a small square opening to the bottom story, and on the south side a modern square-headed doorway. Originally the tower was open to the church by a small pointed arch 3 ft. 9 in. wide in the south end of the east wall, to the north of which was a staircase to the west gallery. The arch is still visible from the ringing chamber, but the west wall of the nave is now built up and plastered.

In dismantling the church in 1889 the bowl of the ancient font was discovered upside down, used as the base of an 18th-century font then in use bearing the initials of the four churchwardens of 1717-18.³⁴ The old font, which is octagonal in plan and of red sandstone, apparently of early 16th-century date, was rechiselled and is now restored to use.

Two oak panels, dated 1688 and 1712, from the former Old Hall pew have been preserved in the woodwork of a pew on the same site, and the rest of the oak is now in the vestry in the form of wainscot.³⁵

²² Cowper, op. cit. 60-1. An old picture preserved at Rusland shows the house as it was with the road in front, from which it was separated by a low fence wall with tall gate piers. The picture is reproduced in *Hawkshead*, 255.

²³ See the account of Holker.

²⁴ William Rawlinson of Greenhead, temp. Hen. VIII, is said to have had two sons, John and William, between whom he divided his estate, William receiving Tottlebank; West, op. cit. From a pleading of 1564 it appears that William Rawlinson mortgaged Tottlebank; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 295. Other Rawlinsons occur at Longmire in Colton; *ibid.* iii, 341, 405. The Baptist meeting was established in 1669 at the house of William Rawlinson of Tottlebank;

Cowper, op. cit. 122. In 1672 licence for a Congregationalist meeting in the house of William Rawlinson in Furness Fells was granted; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 578.

²⁵ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 390, &c. In the same calendar are notices of other parts of the township, e.g. Bethacar, ii, 180; Sales and Arklid (Arkeredyne), iii, 9, 25; Ravensty, iii, 137, 139; Rusland, iii, 368.

For the present family of Dickson of Abbot Reading see Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

²⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 383; Brydson, op. cit. 74, 168 (pleading of 1601).

²⁷ A list of owners and occupiers in 1907-8 in Nibthwaite is given op. cit. 192-3.

²⁸ Bardsley, *Chron. of Ulverston*, 121.

There was another branch of the family at Bridgefield in Nibthwaite; *ibid.* 121.

²⁹⁻³⁰ When the church was dismantled in 1890 the vicar noticed 'what appeared to be the foundation of a substantial wall running parallel to the present east wall, but a little west of the pulpit'; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 433-6.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² The objectors pulled it down by moonlight as soon as it was ready for the roof. It is still locally known as 'the new building.'

³³ There was a door in the old north wall of the transept, but it was omitted in the rebuilding of 1890.

³⁴ *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 433-6.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

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The royal arms of George III are over the vestry door.

The tower contains a single bell of great interest, probably of early 14th-century date, bearing the inscription '+ Campana Beati Johannes Appli' in Lombardic letters preceded by a cross patonce.³⁶

The silver communion plate consists of a chalice and cover paten of 1571; a paten of 1851-2, given by the Rev. S. T. Clarke, vicar, inscribed 'Humbly offered on the feast of the Holy Trinity 1852 for the service of the Altar in the Parish Church of Colton, Lancashire'; and a flagon of 1907-8 given by Mrs. Christopherson. There are also a plated communion set (chalice, paten and flagon), 1879, and a pewter flagon without marks.

The registers begin in July 1623, but are defective between 1623 and 1626, and again between 1643 and 1673. They have been printed.³⁷

The churchyard was extended on the west side in 1886, and in pulling down the wall part of the pedestal of a sundial dated 1764³⁸ was discovered built into the masonry. The lower half of the sundial was afterwards found at the bottom of the tower and the base in a ditch near the present vicarage. The parts are now united and placed in the churchyard to the south-west of the porch. Outside the wall on the west side is a mounting block erected in 1767 and recently repaired.

Nothing is known of the origin *ADFOUWSON* of the chapel at Colton. It is mentioned in a complaint against the Abbot of Furness in 1530,³⁹ and was probably maintained by the contributions of the people. After the Reformation it was restored and made parochial, under Hawkshead, by Archbishop Sandys⁴⁰; but still there was no maintenance for a minister except what the people chose to give, an allowance which amounted to £13 6s. 4d. yearly in 1650.⁴¹ A curate, however, was stationed there early in the 17th century. The district, as already stated, was made a distinct parish in 1676. The inhabitants having purchased the tithes nominated the minister,⁴² and the patronage is

still vested in the landowners. The net value of the incumbency is now given as £242.⁴³

The following have been in charge :—

1623	William Greenup
oc. 1629-62	Brian Willan ⁴⁴
1678	Thomas Myers, B.A. ⁴⁵
1694	Henry Batty ⁴⁶
? 1697	Thomas Taylor
1726	Robert Bateman
1762	Edward Jackson
1789	Edward Ellerton
1823	Jonathan Townley ⁴⁷
1834	Rowland Robinson
1848	Samuel Thomas Clarke, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1866	Robert Slater Hart
1884	Arthur Anderson Williams, M.A. ⁴⁸ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1894	Thomas Kirkham, B.A. ⁴⁹ (T.C.D.)
1899	Thomas Procter Hartley, M.A. ⁵⁰ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

The following churches have also been provided :— St. Peter's, Finsthwaite, 1724, rebuilt 1874⁵¹; St. Paul's, Rusland, 1745, rebuilt 1868⁵²; and St. Anne's, Haverthwaite, 1825.⁵³

The Particular Baptist congregation at Tottlebank was founded in 1669 in a time of persecution. Independents also were received.⁵⁴ David Crossley, a Baptist minister of some note, was stationed there 1695-1713 (about).⁵⁵ A chapel was probably built after the Revolution; it is mentioned in 1717,⁵⁶ and an endowment was settled on it in 1722.⁵⁷

The Society of Friends have had a meeting-house at Rock How or Abbot Oak since 1725. The land was purchased in 1723, and was formerly subject to 3½d. bloomsmithy rent.⁵⁸

Adam Sandys, of Old Hall in Booth, in 1662 left an estate at Cowridding in trust for 'a preaching schoolmaster . . . that is sound in doctrine, in life and conversation,' who was 'to teach scholars within Colton and to officiate at the parochial chapel.' In

³⁶ It is described in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), ii, 282-6, where a photograph of the inscription is given.

³⁷ *The Reg. of Colton Par. Ch.* ed. by the Rev. Arthur Anderson Williams and John Pennington Burns, 1891. Transcriptions of the epitaphs in the churchyard are also given in the same volume, 265-82.

³⁸ There are also two initial letters, only one of which (c) can now be read. In the same year, 1764, a charnel-house, since removed, was built on the north-east side of the church.

³⁹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 195.

⁴⁰ This is the tradition recorded by Bishop Gastrell in 1717; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 508. It was said that the pre-Reformation building was 'a mean unconsecrated chapel.' Another story assigns the rebuilding to William Rawlinson of Greenhead; *ibid.* There is notice of an inquiry having been held in Colton Church in 1590; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6. Colton is not named in the list of 1610.

⁴¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 140. The value had

increased to £18 16s. 8d. by 1717, but some of it was 'ill paid.'

⁴² Gastrell, *loc. cit.* He adds that in 1724 eleven of the inhabitants called themselves improprators and patrons.

⁴³ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁴⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 124. He was a member of the Classis in 1646, and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648. Willan is mentioned as curate in 1650 and 1657 and (apparently as still living) in the will of Adam Sandys, May 1662.

⁴⁵ *Visit. List of 1691.* He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁴⁶ Curate of Over Kellet in 1682.

⁴⁷ A Jonathan Townley became vicar of Steeple Bumpstead in 1834.

⁴⁸ Edited the published registers; wrote an account of the church, its endowments and clergy, in the *Rural Deanery of Cartmel* (1892). Vicar of Osmotherley, Yorks., 1898.

⁴⁹ Vicar of Manningham 1881; came to Colton by exchange with Mr. Williams.

⁵⁰ Mr. Hartley has afforded the editors assistance in compiling the list of incumbents.

⁵¹ The vicar of Colton and the owners of certain houses are patrons.

⁵² The vicar of Colton is patron. A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1844; *Land. Gaz.* 23 July.

⁵³ The Bishop of Carlisle and the vicar of Colton are patrons alternately. A district chapelry was assigned at the same time as to Rusland; the bounds were extended into Cartmel in 1858; *Land. Gaz.* 5 Mar.

⁵⁴ *Hist. Northern Bapt. Churches*, 94. It is supposed that the preaching of Gabriel Camelford, the ejected curate of Staveley in Cartmel (1662), had much to do with its foundation, and he acted as its first pastor.

There is a full account, with list of ministers, in *Furness Past and Present*, i, 140-3.

A detailed account of this and the other Baptist centres in Furness has been provided by (Mss) F. N. Richardson in *Old Bapt. Meeting-houses in Furness*.

⁵⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁶ Gastrell, *loc. cit.*

⁵⁷ *End. Char. Rep.* 1900. Tottlebank is regularly named in Rippon's *Bapt. Reg.* In 1798 there were thirty members, with a permanent minister, who preached in the neighbouring villages; *ibid.* iii, 21.

⁵⁸ Cowper, *op. cit.* 123; *Quaker Char. Rep.* 1905.

1703 Bartholomew Pennington left £50 for a school-master, but 'if the school should be taught by any minister of God's Word, living or residing at Cowfidding,' the interest for the time should go to the testator's sisters or their heirs. These bequests led to disputes during the tenure of Edward Ellerton. A schoolhouse was built in 1745.⁵⁹ A school was built at Finsthwaite in 1724, the curate of the chapel being at first the master.⁶⁰

Official inquiries were made into CHARITIES the charities of the parish in 1820 and 1899; the following details are taken from the report issued in 1900, containing a reprint of the older report.⁶¹ In addition to £70 for education and £94 for ecclesiastical purposes there are existing benefactions producing £14 3s. 10d. a year for the poor, which is all given in money. To Nibthwaite belongs £6 6s. a year, the interest on money derived from the sale of common land on Bethcar Moor about 1828; it is applied towards the reduction of the highway rate.

Thomas Strickland in 1727 left £60 for the poor; the capital is now invested in consols, producing £1 15s. 8d. a year, and is divided equally among

sixteen poor persons. William Penny of Penny Bridge in 1677 left £20 for the poor of Colton West; this appears to have been joined with other funds for the purchase of land, and £1 5s. 6d. is now paid yearly to the poor of Colton West in respect of it. Mrs. Ellen Robinson in 1855 left £100 for the poor of Colton, but only £28 was realized; this was invested in consols, and produces 16s. 4d. a year, given at Christmas time in sums of 2s. 6d. each.

For Finsthwaite a number of small legacies amounting to £111, with £49 given by James King, were used to purchase land called Far Meadow at Wood Broughton. Having regard to the original trusts, it was agreed that one-third of the rent should be applied to purchase English books for poor children attending the school and the rest in gifts to the poor. The rent is £6, and accordingly £4 is given to the poor. Gilfred Lewthwaite of Stott Park in 1879 left £200 for gifts to the poor at Christmas time; the interest received is £6 6s. 4d., and is distributed by the vicar and churchwardens in gifts of 3s. 6d. to 5s.

A small sum charged on Arklid in 1720 for the poor of Nibthwaite has been lost.

KIRKBY IRELETH

KIRKBY IRELETH
BROUGHTON

DUNNERDALE WITH
SEATHWAITE

ANGERTON MOSS (EXTRA-PAROCHIAL)

The parish of Kirkby Ireleth, together with the small extra-parochial district of Angerton Moss, occupies the western half of Furness for a distance of 14 miles from the northern boundary of the county to the border of Dalton. The northern half is mountainous and solitary, the fells in places rising to over 2,500 ft. above the level of the sea; the southern half, though hilly on the east, has some plain country along the margin of the Duddon and its estuary and the Lickle and Steers Pool, which flow into it. There was a population of 2,857 in 1901. The area of the parish is 27,257½ acres, including 1,211½ acres of tidal water, and these figures become 29,452½ and 2,332 respectively by adding Angerton.¹

The Broughton and Kirkby families connect the parish with the general history of the country by their share in the Wars of the Roses and the Civil War. The local history, however, is without noteworthy events. The slate industry of Kirkby continues to flourish; the greater part of the agricultural land is devoted to pasture, the following being the details^{2a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Kirkby Ireleth . .	663	3,161½	380½
Broughton West .	645	3,797	283
Dunnerdale and Seathwaite . .	317½	2,191	211
	<u>1,625½</u>	<u>9,149½</u>	<u>874½</u>

Egeon Askew, a Puritan divine who became rector of Great Hampden, Bucks., in 1609, is supposed to have been a brother of Thomas Askew, vicar of Kirkby in 1606, and may have been a native of the parish, where the surname was long well known. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; M.A. 1600. There is a notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The church of ST. CUTHBERT³ CHURCH is situated at Beckside, half a mile from the coast, on the lower slope of the hill-side, about 125 ft. above the sea level. The building consists of a chancel 38 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 3 in., nave 51 ft. by 23 ft. 9 in., north aisle 51 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 3 in., south porch and west tower 14 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in., all these measurements being internal. It has been a good deal rebuilt and restored. Externally it has little architectural interest except for a 12th-century south doorway; internally a restored 12th-century window on the north side of the chancel and the remains of another on the south side, which has been built up, are the chief indications of the antiquity of the building, so little ancient work otherwise remaining that nothing can be said of the development of the plan. If the south doorway is in its original position, the 12th-century church would appear to have been of much the same extent as the present chancel and nave, but this is somewhat doubtful, as the doorway is said to have been taken from the west end of the chancel, and

⁵⁹ An account of the matter will be found in the *End. Char. Rep.* for Colton, 1900. The dispute was referred to the Court of Chancery and a scheme for administering the trust was made in 1825.

⁶⁰ Gastrell, *op. cit.* ii, 510.

⁶¹ See also *ibid.* ii, 509, and Cowper, *op. cit.* 561-2.

¹ *Census Rep.* 1901.

^{2a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² It is called St. Cuthbert's by Prior Wessington of Durham about 1450; cited

by J. Raine, *St. Cuthbert* (1828), 44. On the other hand Sir John de Kirkby the elder by his will of 1336 desired that his body should be buried in St. Mary's Church, Kirkby Ireleth; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 212.

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placed where it now stands on the south side, when the nave was erected.³ If this is correct, the chancel may represent the original 12th-century church, to which a nave was afterwards added. The chancel and nave are apparently substantially of 15th-century date, the north aisle having been added in the reign of Henry VIII, but the process of restoration has left

the red sandstone dressings to windows and doors are modern, but the quoins belong to the original masonry. A former tower is said to have fallen in 1657, but there is some doubt as to whether this was really a tower or merely a bell-turret at the west end of the nave. However that may be, a turret appears to have been afterwards built, and remained till 1829, when it fell in its turn and was replaced by the present tower. The chancel was restored in 1881 and the nave in 1884, and there was a further restoration of the building in 1903.

The chancel has a five-light elliptical-headed east window with internal segmental rear arch and modern tracery, mullions and sill. The original splayed jambs and head and external label remain, the label terminating in a head on the south side and a plain return on the north. On the south side of the chancel are two modern windows, probably restorations—the easternmost square-headed of three cinquefoiled lights and the other pointed of two lights. Between the windows is a square-headed modern priest's doorway, to the west of which are the remains of a semicircular-headed window, the internal opening of which has been about 8 ft. high by 4 ft. wide, now built up and encroached upon on its west side by the later two-light window. On the north side is a modern two-light square-headed window, and further west the 12th-century window-opening already referred to, entirely rebuilt on the outside, but retaining its original wide opening within, the light, which is 3 ft. 6 in. high by 12 in. wide, splaying out to 8 ft. by 5 ft. Between the windows is a blocked-up square-headed doorway, and to the west of the 12th-century window there has been a plain squint from the north aisle, now blocked up on the north side, but partly open on the chancel side, where it measures 3 ft. 3 in. in width. There is no chancel arch, but the division of chancel and nave is marked by an ornamental roof principal with arched braces below. The chancel roof is modern, of three bays, the walls plastered, and the floor, which is only one step above that of the nave, is flagged.

The nave windows are all modern, of two cinquefoiled lights with quatrefoil in the head and external labels, and the arcade is also modern and consists of three pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers and responds with moulded caps and bases. The west window of the north aisle is similar to those of the nave, but on the north side the windows are square-headed and retain their original segmental rear arches. Two of these windows, of three and two foliated lights respectively, are restorations; but the middle one is original, of two plain lights with chamfered jambs and head. At the west end of the north wall there is an original single-light trefoil-headed window of red sandstone, 5 ft. high by 18 in. wide, splaying internally to 2 ft. 10 in., with chamfered jambs and head, the latter in three stones. The nave roof is a modern one of open timber in three bays, and the aisle is under a separate gabled modern roof of similar type. All the interior walls are plastered.

The 12th-century south doorway is 3 ft. 10 in. wide by 9 ft. high, the semicircular arch being of three orders springing from angle shafts with scalloped⁴



little of the original work except in the masonry of the walls. The chancel is built of local blue slate stone in thin courses, and the nave and aisle of rough rubble and boulders, originally rough-cast, with red sandstone quoins and dressings, and the roofs are covered with modern blue slates and have overhanging eaves. All

³ *North Lonsd. Mag.* (1867), i, 105, in a note by Mr. E. Coward of High Ghyll House, dated September 1866.

⁴ Only one of the capitals is scalloped, the rest having simple carving.



KIRKBY IRELETH CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

and carved capitals. The inner order has a square chamfer, the middle one plain beak-heads, while the outer one is moulded. The inner shaft on the west side is circular, but the others are octagonal in section, though very much worn, and all the detail has suffered at some not very remote period from paint.

The porch is modern, with a plain pointed outer doorway and slated roof with overhanging eaves.

The tower is of two stages, very plain in character, without buttress or vice, access to the belfry stage being by a ladder. It is built of blue slate stone in thin courses, with long stones of the same as quoins, but with occasional red sandstone pieces towards the top; the dressings are all of red stone. The west door has been built up and made into a two-light pointed window, and the lower story is now used as a vestry. The old west window has also been built up and a narrow single light inserted in its place. The top of the tower was entirely rebuilt in 1903, and terminates in an embattled parapet and low pointed slated roof. The belfry windows are of two trefoiled lights under a pointed head with tracery and hood moulds. There is no tower arch, a new doorway giving entrance from the nave to the vestry.

The font may be of 15th-century date and is of red sandstone, octagonal in plan and in two pieces. The upper part, which is 2 ft. in diameter, is quite plain, but on the base facing east is a small shield on which is a cross. The pulpit and fittings are all modern, the seating of the nave dating from 1884. The organ is at the east end of the north aisle.

At the east end of the nave near the pulpit is a sepulchral slab with raised cross, sword, and shield with the arms of Kirkby.

In the chancel are two 18th-century brass chandeliers, and there are fragments of ancient stained glass in two of the windows, north and south.

On the south side of the churchyard is a mounting block, on which is a modern sundial shaft.

There is a ring of six bells, four by William Dobson of Downham, Norfolk, 1831, and two by Taylor of Loughborough, 1908.⁵

The plate consists of a small 17th-century silver chalice without stem, made at Hull, inscribed 'The giuffte of Elianor Crowle to the Parishe church of Kirkbye Aireleth'⁶; a small silver plate without marks, with a cylindrical handle soldered on like a collecting dish, inscribed 'The gift of Coll. Richard

Kirkby to ye Parish Church of Kirkby in Furnace, Lancashire, 1698,' and round the rim on the lower side 'Taken from the French who had Plunder'd Cartagena in New Spain'; a chalice and cover paten of 1737, inscribed 'The gift of Mr. Roger Askew Citizen & Painter Stainer of London for the use of the Communion Table of the Parish Church of Kirkby Ireleth. Anno 1737,' and with the maker's mark 'S B'; a chalice, paten and flagon 'Presented by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch K.G. 29 June 1865'; and another modern chalice without date or inscription.⁷

The registers⁸ begin in 1681.

From the name of the place it is probable that there was a church here in the 11th century,^{9a} but apart from the witness of the building the earliest positive mention of it is in a release of any claim to the advowson made by William son of Roger to the monks of Furness about 1190⁹; it was stipulated that Roger, the rector¹⁰ then in possession, should retain the church as long as he lived. Alexander de Kirkby gave a further quitclaim in 1227,¹¹ but in the following year Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, intervened, and while allowing the monks the churches of Dalton and Urswick he reserved that of Kirkby with its chapels and appurtenances to his own disposal,¹² on what ground does not appear. In 1230 the archbishop gave it to York Minster,¹³ and it has since belonged to the Dean and Chapter of York,¹⁴ the present patrons of the vicarage. The rectory is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

A vicarage was ordained, but the particulars have not been preserved; apparently there was a vicarage-house and a small piece of glebe provided, with a revenue from part of the tithes and oblations. The vicarage was taxed at £6 13s. 4d. in 1291, but after the destructive raid of the Scots in 1322 was excused entirely.¹⁵ The value of the ninth of sheaves, &c., in 1341 was 100s.; the parish was not then divided into townships.¹⁶ In 1527 the value of the rectory was estimated at £28, and that of the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.¹⁷ The gross income in 1535 was estimated at less than this, viz. £5 16s., derived from the house, garden and glebe, 8s.; the offerings on the three principal days, £1; the minor tithes and Easter roll, £4 8s.¹⁸ The rectory was valued

⁵ The inscriptions are: 1, 2, 3, '1831'; 4. 'As is thy Day so shall thy strength be. Taylor & Co. 1908'; 5. 'Cast by William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, 1831'; 6. 'God Save the Church: our King and Realm: and send us Peace in Christ Amen. Taylor & Co. 1908.' This last seems to imply a recasting of one of Dobson's bells. Five were cast in 1831, one of two old bells cast in 1681 being sent to Downham in part payment. The other remained in the churchyard till 1844, when it was disposed of by a local blacksmith to some gypsies or potters (see 'Church Bells in the Archdeaconry of Furness' in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), ii, 292; where also a long account of the older bells in Kirkby is given, pp. 286 ff.). This bell, which seems to have been a recasting in the 17th century of an older one, is said to have had the inscription 'Hoc Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.' An ignorant copy

of the old lettering was exhibited at Ulverston in 1851, and gave rise to some discussion. See *North Lonsd. Mag.* (1867), i, 70.

⁶ Elianor Crowle was born at Kirkby. Her husband John Crowle was a 'member of a family who were to Hull in the 16th and 17th centuries what the De la Poles were in the 14th and 15th'; *Old Ch. Plate in the Dioc. of Carlisle* (1882).

⁷ Ibid. Suppl.

⁸ In 1836 the registers seem to have been in existence as far back as 1607; Baines, *Lancs.* iv, 693.

^{9a} Kirkby was used as a surname about 1150, so that as a place-name it must be much earlier.

⁹ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 318.

¹⁰ From a pleading of 1225 it appears that Roger had been presented by the abbot in the time of Henry II; Curia Regis R. 89, m. 8. Roger was still rector in 1208; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 363, 366. Nicholas, parson of Kirkby,

also occurs; Beck, *Annales Furnes.* p. lxxii.

¹¹ *Furness Couch.* loc. cit.; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 53. In return 'the abbot received Alexander into every benefit thereafter to be made in the church of Furness for ever.'

¹² *Furness Couch.* iii, 653.

¹³ *Archbp. Gray's Reg.* (Surt. Soc.), 48.

¹⁴ For a dispute between the freeholders and the lessees of the rectory in 1692-3 see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 81.

¹⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 297, 322. The church belonged to the general estate of York Minster.

¹⁶ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 36.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bde. 5, no. 15. The vicar's name was not known.

¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 272. The vicar out of this income had to pay synodals and procurations amounting to 9s. 4d.

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at £60 a year in 1650, out of which 13s. 4d. was given to the poor, and the vicarage was worth £12, the vicar taking the churchyard as part of his payment.¹⁹ Very little improvement was recorded in 1717, though £3 a year had been given by John Kirkby in 1680; the certified value of the vicarage was £13 10s. The vicar and part of the parish were subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York. By an award of 1565 the people of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite paid 3s. 4d. every three years, instead of 11s. 4d. known as Bread

Silver, for bread and wine for the sacrament; they and the people of Broughton were to pay half-charges for all reparations of the mother church; but flagging was excepted, and they were also excused from contributing to the parish clerk.²⁰ The present net value is stated as £280.²¹

The peculiar jurisdiction above mentioned at one time extended over Kirkby Ireleth proper, Heathwaite, Woodland and Seathwaite. In virtue of it the vicar held a court there.²² It was abolished by Order in Council in 1846.²³

The following is a list of the vicars²⁴ :—

Instituted	Name	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1277-95	William (de Kercroft) ²⁵	—
c. 1320	Richard Waberfield ²⁶	—
oc. 1332	John Tristram ²⁷	—
oc. 1357	Henry Wainscarth ²⁸	—
15 Dec. 1376	John de Bretby	d. H. Wainscarth
20 Sept. 1377	Robert de Waghen	—
	William de Gilling	—
31 July 1389	John Adamson	res. W. de Gilling
14 Apr. 1390	William de Burton ²⁹	d. J. Adamson
22 Dec. 1428	Robert Keswick	d. W. de Burton
1 June 1434	John Fuyston	depr. R. Keswick
24 July 1446	William Langton	res. J. Fuyston
4 Sept. 1453	John Lese	res. W. Langton
6 Mar. 1463-4	Walter Thornton	res. J. Lese
23 Aug. 1466	William Gedney	d. W. Thornton
7 Mar. 1497-8	Robert Askew	res. W. Gedney
6 June 1506	George Lucas	d. R. Askew
5 Mar. 1517-18	William Staveley	d. G. Lucas
27 Apr. 1522	Robert Bossall	d. W. Staveley
8 Sept. 1533	Christopher Bolton ³¹	res. R. Bossall
oc. 1548	Thomas Askew ³²	—
4 Mar. 1559-60	Richard Greenwood ³³	—
4 Aug. 1579	Richard Dodgson ³⁴	d. last incumbent
28 Feb. 1606-7	Thomas Askew, M.A. ³⁵	res. R. Dodgson
5 Feb. 1661-2	Richard Broadley	d. last incumbent
20 Sept. 1671	John Parker ³⁶	—
9 Dec. 1676	Robert Thompson	d. J. Parker
1 Dec. 1680	James Muncaster ³⁷	res. R. Thompson

¹⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 135. There were 2 acres of glebe-land; the vicar's tithes were those of hay, hemp, flax, pig, goose and bee.

In 1646 the dean and chapter's rent of £30 was ordered to be paid to the minister of Kirkby Ireleth, and this was continued until 1650; afterwards it was granted to the church of Manchester; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 16; ii, 1, 51, 289.

²⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 524-5. The Easter dues were valued at £5, the tithe hay, &c., at £2, and the surplice fees at £1.

Owing to the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, the institutions were not recorded at Chester.

²¹ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

²² Only Kirkby proper remained subject in 1836, when courts were held annually; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 693.

²³ *Lond. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 1846. See *N. and Q.* (Ser. 9), vii, 421.

²⁴ The list is taken from Torre's books as printed in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 409, with additions. The presentations were made by the Dean and Chapter of York or their farmers, except

during the Commonwealth and in 1671, when the king presented.

²⁵ William vicar of Kirkby attested a local deed in 1277; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 8, no. 252. In 1295 he was defendant to a claim for land in Kirkby Ireleth by Robert de Iminghow, who did not prosecute it; Assize R. 1306, m. 17 d. This William was probably the William de Kercroft of another deed (Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211b, 212), but there may, of course, have been more than one of the name.

²⁶ Richard Waberfield, perpetual vicar of Kirkby Ireleth, granted to Sir John de Kirkby and Margery his wife all the land he had received from Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212. The deed is not dated.

²⁷ The Lonsdale jurors reported that he had been wounded by one John Wildgoose at Kirkby; Assize R. 428, m. 2 d.

²⁸ He was a feoffee of Richard de Kirkby in 1357; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 8, no. 224. He occurs similarly in 1363; *ibid.* ii, fol. 212.

²⁹ He was a feoffee of Sir Richard Kirkby in 1416; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212.

³⁰ He acted as a Kirkby feoffee in

1496-7; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 8, no. 257.

³¹ He was vicar in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 272.

³² He occurs in the visit. lists of 1548 and 1554.

³³ Inst. Bks. P.R.O. in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 96. Greenwood's name occurs in the visit. list of 1562.

³⁴ Inst. Bks. P.R.O. He was reported to be 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7. This list was compiled about 1610, but some entries are earlier.

³⁵ Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1602; Foster, *Alumni*. He was presented in 1623 for not always wearing the surplice when baptizing. Askew died in 1650; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 2. A Mr. Bennet—perhaps Philip Bennet of Ulverston—seems to have been acting as minister in 1649, when the augmentation of £30 was offered if he would subscribe the Engagement; *ibid.* i, 83. The name of the minister from this time to 1660 does not occur.

³⁶ Presented by Charles II. The Inst. Bks. P.R.O. give the date as 30 Aug. 1671.

³⁷ He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

LONSDALE HUNDRED

KIRKBY
IRELETH

Instituted	Name	Cause of Vacancy
9 Dec. 1727	Thomas Holme	_____
15 Aug. 1738	Stephen Sutton	_____
1773	Thomas Pearson ³⁸	_____
Mar. 1832	Charles Ryves Graham	d. T. Pearson
1879	Charles Henry Lowry, M.A. ³⁹	_____
July 1895	Charles Frederick Husband ⁴⁰	res. C. H. Lowry
22 Aug. 1906	Arnold Partridge, M.A. ⁴¹	d. C. F. Husband

Before the Reformation the due service of the parish church, its chantry and the chapels of Woodland, Broughton and Seathwaite would require a staff of five priests. Seven names appear in the visitation list in 1548, but that of the old chantry priest is not among them.⁴² Only three appear in that of 1554, but in 1562 four names are recorded.⁴³ What happened later is unknown, but in 1610 the parish church and the chapel at Broughton alone are named⁴⁴; the others were perhaps served by 'readers.' This was the case in 1650, when Woodland and Seathwaite had 'no maintenance, but only what the people there inhabiting please to contribute to a reader.'⁴⁵ Seathwaite afterwards had a resident curate, and then Woodland.

The origin of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen in the parish church is somewhat uncertain. Henry Kirkby, who died in 1524, is said to have given Hallsteads and other lands in Kirkby and Ulverston to found a perpetual chantry, and William Fleming was appointed the chaplain.⁴⁶ In 1531 he was dispossessed by Richard Kirkby and others, and in 1547 the existing chantry was stated to have been founded by Anne Kirkby and her ancestors. Richard Kirkby had taken all the revenues since 1536; they amounted to £6 15s. a year. Robert Burrow was the incumbent, but did not celebrate, on account of Richard Kirkby's interference. It appears that the Crown confiscated the endowments, and in 1553 a pension of £6 was paid to Burrow.⁴⁷ The chantry lands were sold to Thomas Stanley in 1548,⁴⁸ and thirty years afterwards were dispersed.⁴⁹

There was no endowed school, but Samuel Wilson in 1769 left £30 towards the stipend of a school-master.⁵⁰

Official inquiries into the parish CHARITIES charities were made in 1820 and 1901; the report of the latter, published in 1903 and containing a reprint of the earlier one, affords the following particulars. For education and church purposes there are available £63 8s. 7d. and £26 8s. 8d. respectively; for the poor in general about £121, practically the whole of it being given in money. There are no endowments for the parish as a whole.

For Kirkby Ireleth John Kirkby in 1680 left £100 partly for the minister and partly for the poor; to this various other sums given at different times by several benefactors were added, and the total of £220 was invested in the purchase of Hallsteads. This was in 1820 let at a low rent to a tenant who undertook to provide for the parish paupers at £3 a head, or at £5 a head if there should be more than six; but this system was altered soon afterwards. The rent of the farm is now £90 a year, and the purchase-money of a piece of the land sold brings in £1 3s. 8d. a year; after expenses are paid, three-elevenths of the income are paid to the vicar, and the rest is given to the poor in sums of 2s. to 12s. Samuel Wilson in 1769 left £20 for the poor of Nether and Middle Quarters, and Thomas Holme in 1774 left £50 for an annual bread distribution in May. These sums, with some addition, were used to buy a field called Toddas, now bringing in a rent of £6. Four-fifths of the income is applied to the poor, doles of 3s. and 3s. 6d. being given in May each year, mostly to widows. A scheme made in 1898 allows clothes, fuel, &c., to be given. John Postlethwaite of Ulverston in 1844 bequeathed £300 for a sum to be divided on Christmas Day between deserving widows who attended church regularly; the income is £13 6s. 4d., and is given in sums of 10s. 6d. to 15s. each. John Dodgson of Beanthwaite in 1824 left £300, half for education and half for four poor persons; the gross income is now £11 0s. 11d., and half is divided among four aged persons, usually widows. Margaret Postlethwaite of Woodland in 1841 bequeathed £200 for the poor of Woodland and Heathwaite divisions. The gross income is £6 15s. 5d., which is distributed about Christmas time in sums of 6s. to 25s.

In Broughton there is a fund of £200; about half of this came from an agreement between the lord of the manor and the tenants in 1731 as to the wood growing upon their estates, by which it was agreed that the tenants should purchase the wood upon their respective holdings, seven-twelfths of the money being given to trustees for the general benefit.⁵¹ The other half came from various benefactions, for the poor, for education, and for sermons. The

³⁸ He died 13 Jan. 1832.

³⁹ Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf., of which he was elected fellow; M.A. 1849.

⁴⁰ Vicar of Cudworth 1893.

⁴¹ Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A.

⁴² For the church goods in 1552 see *Chet. Misc.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 23.

⁴³ Visit. Lists at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁴⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

⁴⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 136.

⁴⁶ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 19. Anne the mother and Richard the brother and heir of Henry Kirkby were chiefly concerned, but the trustees for the performance of Henry's will were in possession of the lands.

Richard Kirkby alleged undue influence on the part of Fleming, whom he further charged with living 'far out of all good order' and under ecclesiastical censure. The foundation of the chantry is duly recorded in the inq. p.m. and the lands named, Jenningsfield, Crookedacre, Woodland, water mill, &c., appear to be the same as those afterwards belonging to the chantry; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 58.

⁴⁷ Raines, *Chuntries* (Chet. Soc.), 229-32; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 88; ii, 313.

⁴⁸ Pat. 2 Edw. VI, pt. ii. Thomas Stanley was afterwards engaged in disputes with Henry Kirkby as to parts of the

estate; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 280; ii, 205.

⁴⁹ In 1578 Sir Edward Herbert and Mary his wife sold messuages, &c., in Kirkby, Woodland, Broughton and Torver to Roger Kirkby and twenty others, giving warranty against the heirs of Thomas Stanley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 40, m. 116, 122.

⁵⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* 1903.

⁵¹ A similar agreement as to the wood in Dunnerdale and Seathwaite resulted in a considerable sum, the interest of which was applied to charitable purposes. About 1790 the holder of the capital failed and the £140 recovered was divided among themselves by the tenants of the manor.

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gross income is now £6 5s. It appears to have been the custom to give £1 1s. to the poor, and this is still their share; it is given in Easter week in sums of 2s. and 3s. Jane Taylor, widow, in 1825 bequeathed £300, two-thirds for a distribution to the poor on Christmas Eve and one-third for education; the income of the former part of the charity is now £5 12s. 6d., and is distributed in sums of 2s. to 8s. 6d. Agnes Dixon in 1826 conveyed to trustees a dwelling-house on the north side of the square in Broughton, to which an allotment on White Moss accrued in 1847; two-thirds of the income was to go to poor householders. The gross income is £19 14s., out of which a lord's rent of 6s. is paid. Doles of 7s. or 8s. are usually given.⁵² Jane Ramsay, widow, in 1888 gave £100 for keeping her husband's tomb at Broughton in due repair; the surplus income is to go to 'the principal Protestant clergyman' of Broughton Church for distribution among the poor at his discretion. This surplus amounts to about £3 10s. yearly, and is distributed by the vicar.

For Dunnerdale a sum of £20 left by Pritt, a cordwainer, was reduced to £15 by a bankruptcy, and has been lost entirely since 1883. A sum of 2s. 6d. from an estate called Green Bank,⁵³ of unknown origin, was by custom spent upon a Bible or Testament for a poor person in Dunnerdale, Seathwaite, and Aulthurstside in Broughton in rotation, but more recently it has been given in money. Thomas Tyson and others gave sums amounting to £30 for pious books for Seathwaite Chapel and for books for the poor of the chapelry; the present income, 17s., is used accordingly.

KIRKBY IRELETH

Gerleworde, Dom. Bk.

Kyrkeby, c. 1160.

Kirkeby Ireleth, c. 1200; Kyerkelith, 1201; Kyrkeby Yrlith, 1227. The local pronunciation is Kirby Ireleth.

As there is an Ireleth adjacent to this township at the north end of Dalton, the name may anciently have been applied to the district, the northern half being distinguished as Kirkby Ireleth on a division. The modern postal name is Kirkby-in-Furness. The whole township has an area of 9,702½ acres¹ and has five customary divisions: Low Quarter, beside the Duddon estuary, 2,571½ acres; Middle Quarter, to the north, 1,047 acres; Heathwaite, 1,393 acres; Woodland, which has a detached part at the extreme north end, 1,315 acres; and Kirkby Moor, a narrow strip along the hills which bound the township on the east, 3,376 acres. The parish church stands at Beckside in Low Quarter, close to the boundary of Middle Quarter. The population of the whole was 1,477 in 1901.

Beckside hamlet is nearly a mile from the shore, being hidden from it by a slight hill, at the western

foot of which is Sandside. Further south are the hamlets of Soutergate, Bank House and Gargreave. The surface on the east rises towards the hills. Middle Quarter is more hilly, but has level ground near Kirkby Pool, which bounds it on the west; about the centre is the hamlet called Chapels; Hallsteads is further north; and Grizebeck and Beanthwaite on the border of Heathwaite. This is a district of hills, divided by valleys opening from south-west to north-east; in its north-west corner is an open tract of moss-land. There are several extensive woods in this quarter. Woodland also is hilly, with some scattered woods, and has level and open land along Steers Pool, the boundary on the west. The chapel is about the centre, with Thernthwaite to the south, Raisthwaite and Green Moor to the east and north-east; the detached part to the north is a wood called Haverigg Holme. Kirkby Moor, as stated, is the fell country at the back of the township; the peaks and spurs, rising in places to over 1,000 ft., are divided by many valleys, and contain circles, cairns and other signs of the primitive inhabitants.

The principal road is that north from Dalton through Soutergate and Grizebeck to Broughton. It has a branch to the shore at Sandside and to Beckside eastward, ascending the hills to cross to Ulverston. From this road grand views are obtained over the Duddon valley in ascending, and over the Ulverston plain and Morecambe Bay in descending to the east. At Grizebeck it is continued north through Woodland, and has a branch east to Lowick and Spark Bridge. The Furness railway line runs north along the shore, and has a station at Sandside called Kirkby.

The principal industry is that of slate quarrying, the hard blue slate of the hills on the east side having long been in great demand. The soil is gravel with subsoil of stone and slate, and the agricultural land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council of ten members.

The cross which gave its name to Crosshouse, the old residence of the lords of the manor, is said to have been destroyed by Archbishop Sandys; there were traces of it till recently.²

In 1066 **KIRKBY IRELETH** seems to **MANOR** have been part of Earl Tostig's Hougum lordship.³ It was in the king's hands in 1086, and in 1127 was included in Stephen's grant of a moiety of Furness to found the abbey, so that the immediate lords were afterwards stated to hold of the abbots. The pedigree of the Kirkby family can be traced to Orm son of Ailward or Eiward, to whom, as formerly stated, Albert Grelley, lord of Manchester, granted a knight's fee in Wrightington, &c., in marriage with his daughter Emma.⁴ Roger son of Orm had a confirmation of Ashton and of Heaton, near Lancaster, from a later Albert Grelley, about 1160.⁵ As Roger de Kirkby he attested a somewhat earlier grant of land in Copeland to Furness

⁵² Considerably less than two-thirds of the income is usually given to the poor.

⁵³ This estate in 1901 belonged to the Ven. F. D. Pritt, archdeacon of the northern division of North Queensland.

¹ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 8,770 acres, including 15 of inland water; also 11 acres of tidal water and 194 of foreshore.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 19. About 1835 the remains of the cross upon a square base and steps stood about 50 yds. from the entrance to Kirkby Hall, being removed when the old oak carvings were taken to Holker Hall; *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 112.

³ Ireleth was assessed as two ploughlands and Borch as six. There is an

Ireleth in Dalton, which may be the one recorded, in which case it is probable that the whole of Kirkby Ireleth parish was included under 'Borch'; *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289b. Land called Boruoghe Heffe in Kirkby Ireleth is mentioned in a later note.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 55.

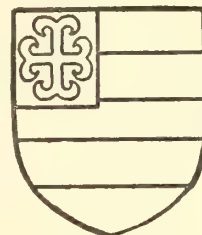
⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 403.

Abbey.⁶ William de Lancaster granted Dunnerdale and Seathwaite to Roger, and the gift was confirmed by William's son William to William son of Roger probably about 1175.⁷ The same William son of Roger released to the Abbot of Furness all claim to the advowson of the church at Kirkby.⁸ From this time the descent of the manor is clear.⁹

Roger de Kirkby, who was the son of William, was about 1200 accused of being concerned in the death of Matthew son of Simon, and offered the king 50 marks and two chasours to be allowed his liberty on giving pledges to stand his trial if summoned.¹⁰ He occurs again in 1212¹¹ and probably died about ten years later, his son Alexander being defendant in 1225.¹² In 1227 Alexander de Kirkby released to the Abbot of Furness his claim to the advowson of the church¹³ and also to 4 oxgangs of land in Kirkby.¹⁴ In 1252 he granted the monks a part of Stephengarths adjoining their grange of Dunnerholme.¹⁵ His younger son John was in possession in 1257¹⁶ and died about 1284,¹⁷ leaving a son Alexander,¹⁸ whose son and heir John de Kirkby was a minor in 1291,¹⁹ his wardship being claimed by the Abbot of Furness. The abbot alleged that the manor was held of him by homage and fealty, the service of 30s. a year, ploughing, reaping, entertaining the abbot's grith-serjeant, doing suit at the court of his barony of Furness at Dalton from three weeks to three weeks and rendering a relief, if of full age, of 100s.²⁰ The jury refused to acknowledge the right

of wardship, it being asserted that Kirkby, Pennington and Aldingham were exceptions in this respect, and John de Kirkby was placed in possession.²¹

In 1300 John son of Alexander de Kirkby gave his manors of Kirkby Ireleth and Dunnerdale to Robert de Lathom, probably as trustee²²; and later in the year they were restored to the same John and Margery his wife, with remainders to their issue and to the heirs of John.²³ Sir John de Kirkby acquired lands²⁴ and died about 1336,²⁵ his widow Margery appearing as defendant in that year.²⁶ His son, another Sir John, lived on till about 1382 and many of his deeds are on record.²⁷ One of the first, in 1337, was the procuring of a royal charter for free warren in his demesne lands of Kirkby and Dunnerdale and for the inclosure of 500 acres of land, wood and moor there in order to make parks.²⁸ In 1349 he did homage to the abbot, under protest that his act was not to prejudice the verdict his father had obtained in 1292.²⁹ He made a settlement of his manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale in 1363, with remainders to Richard son of John, Robert son of Richard and Thomas brother of Sir John.³⁰ He added to the family



KIRKBY of Kirkby.
Argent two bars gules,
on a canton of the last a
cross moline or.

⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178; the other witnesses include Eward de Copeland, Ailward de Broughton and Dolfin de Kirkby.

⁷ Farrer, op. cit. 442.

⁸ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 318.

⁹ The pedigree is shown in a pleading of 1276 respecting Ashton-under-Lyne thus: William (temp. Hen. II) —s. Roger —s. Alexander —s. Walter —bro. John de Kirkby, plaintiff; De Banco R. 15, m. 4.

¹⁰ Farrer, op. cit. 131, 140; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 98.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 69, at Reddish. He married (perhaps as second wife) a daughter of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, and in 1216 his eldest son by her, Richard (not named), was one of Gilbert's hostages; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* 571. Richard, who was confined in Nottingham Castle, was ordered to be released in 1222; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 497. This Richard was perhaps the ancestor of the earlier Kirkbys of Upper Rawcliffe.

¹² *Cur. Reg. R.* 89, m. 8; a dispute between the Abbot of Furness and Alexander de Kirkby (described as grandson of William son of Roger) respecting the advowson of Kirkby Ireleth. Alexander held Reddish about the same time; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 129.

¹³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 52.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 50; for this the abbot gave him 5 marks of silver.

¹⁵ *Furness Couch.* ii, 316. Brother Walter Stelle made a ditch round it from the corner of the old hedge as far as Merebeck. The benefactor was to be buried in the abbey.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 211, 212. In 1278 John claimed a tenement as in Kirkby Ireleth against Roger de Lancaster; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39. Sir John de Kirkby and Alexander his son attested a grant by Richard son of

Thomas Thirnwath to Gregory son of William de Kirkby; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 211.

About 1285 Alan de Kirkby son of Alexander released certain lands in Burton (? Broughton) to Roger son of Henry de Croft; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 565. Alan would be a brother of Sir John.

¹⁷ A claim for wood and moor in Kirkby was made by John de Kirkby against Roger de Lancaster in 1284; *Assize R.* 1265, m. 4 d.

¹⁸ By a deed dated in London May 1285 Alexander son and heir of Sir John de Kirkby undertook to satisfy the Abbot of Furness as to the relief and homage for his lands held of the abbey within a week from his return home; *Furness Couch.* ii, 315.

Sibyl wife of Sir Alexander de Kirkby, with his consent, gave land in Heathwaite to Roger son of William de Wyresdale; *Kuerden MSS.* loc. cit. She is called Isabel in the assignment of dower; *ibid.* 311.

¹⁹ *Assize R.* 407, m. 3; the abbot was holding the manor of Kirkby Ireleth, but claimed nothing except custody during the minority.

²⁰ *Furness Couch.* ii, 310-14, from *Assize R.* 408, m. 47, 47 d. The abbot said that the Kirkbys' sub-tenants held of them in the same manner, so that John de Kirkby, grandfather of the heir, had had the wardship of Richard son and heir of Thomas Dolfin; and Alexander, father of the heir, had had the wardship of Robert son and heir of Robert de Iminghow and likewise of Robert son and heir of Robert de Ripon.

²¹ He at once made a claim against the abbot for waste during the wardship; De Banco R. 100 m. 43 d.

²² *Final Conc.* i, 188.

²³ *Ibid.* 191.

²⁴ William son of Roger son of Gene

gave all his land in Kirkby to Sir John; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 211. The situation of the grantor's estate is not known; his father attested several charters.

William son of William de Blankow gave all his land in Braunhow to Sir John, who was to maintain him for life; *ibid.* fol. 211b. Bernard son of Roger Baret gave to Sir John de Kirkby all his land between Frith and Soutergate Bit in 1318-19; *ibid.* fol. 211. Alice widow of Lawrence de Sales gave him all her land in Kirkby in 1327; *ibid.* fol. 212.

Richard Waberfield, vicar of Kirkby Ireleth, gave to Sir John and Margery his wife all the lands he had had by gift of Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby; *ibid.* Galiena widow of Adam son of Ralph released to Sir John in 1333 all her claim to dower; *ibid.* fol. 211b. Sir John and Margery his wife had a grant from John son of Lawrence de Kirkby in 1324-5; *ibid.* 212; *Assize R.* 426, m. 1 d., 5. In the following year John son of Alexander de Kirkby made a grant to John son of Alan de Kirkby; *Kuerden*, loc. cit.

John Travers in 1330 claimed twenty-four years' arrears of the rent of £1 and a robe from John de Kirkby; De Banco R. 284, m. 340.

²⁵ A brief note of his will, dated 1336, is given by *Kuerden*, loc. cit.

²⁶ De Banco R. 306, m. 16.

²⁷ The writ of diem cl. extr. was issued early in 1383; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 356.

²⁸ *Chart. R.* 11 Edw. III, m. 34, no. 70. In 1339 he had an exemption from being placed on assizes; *Assize R.* 435, m. 23.

²⁹ *Furness Couch.* ii, 315.

³⁰ *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 212. John de Kirkby had made a feoffment of the manors in 1355, but the uses are not stated; *ibid.* fol. 212b. Robert was perhaps the brother (not son) of Richard, as in a

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possessions.³¹ A drawing of his seal has been preserved.³²

Sir Richard, his son and heir, is named as early as 1356³³ and held the manors till about 1425.³⁴ His eldest son Alexander, who married Isabel daughter of Sir Thomas Tunstall, died about 1402, leaving an infant daughter Isabel.³⁵ This led to a number of settlements for the benefit of Sir Richard's sons.³⁶ Isabel married Robert son and heir of Sir Robert Ogle,³⁷ a Yorkist, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ogle in 1461³⁸ and retained the manors till her death about 1474,³⁹ though she is said to have sold her right of inheritance in 1434-5 to Roger

Kirkby, Sir Richard's second son.⁴⁰ Roger was succeeded by a son and heir Richard,⁴¹ who left sons Henry and Richard.⁴² The father as a Lancastrian was convicted of treason in 1461,⁴³ but the attainder was afterwards (1485) reversed and his estates allowed to his son Henry.⁴⁴

Henry Kirkby fought at 'the Scottish Field,' i.e. Flodden, and was wounded.⁴⁵ He died in 1524 holding the manor of Kirkby in Furness with messuages called Crosshouse, &c., of Furness Abbey by knight's service; his heir was his brother Richard, aged forty.⁴⁶ This brother seems to have been a violent man and his attempt to gain possession of the

grant of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne in 1356; *ibid.* fol. 211.

One John de Kirkby Ireleth, in prison at Wallingford, was in 1378 pardoned various robberies, &c., charged against him; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 267.

³¹ In 1337 Alexander son of William son of Thomas de Heathwaite gave to Sir John de Kirkby all his land in Heathwaite, with the reversion of that held by Aline de Raufeld in dower after the death of Thomas his brother, and two years later he made a further grant; Kuerden MSS. iii, K. 6.

³² *Ibid.*; it shows two bars and a canton. The seal of his son Sir Richard in 1418 had a cross on the canton; *ibid.* K. 8.

³³ As in the grant of Ashton quoted above. In 1359 Richard son of Sir John de Kirkby released to trustees his right in the manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale; *ibid.* The father in 1372 granted to Richard his son and Isabel his wife lands in Kirkby Ireleth called Shireland, which had been his son John's; a rent of 10s. was to be paid and the remainder was to grantor's son Robert; *ibid.* ii, fol. 211b. The father was still living in 1379 when Agnes de Wennington, with the consent of her husband Henry de Cole, gave to Richard son and heir of her lord Sir John de Kirkby land called Cowloc in Woodland; *ibid.* fol. 211.

In 1385-6 Adam son and heir of Thomas del Wood granted to Sir Richard de Kirkby land between Thornthwaite and the bounds of Ruhridding and Raisthwaite; *ibid.* iii, K. 8.

³⁴ Writ of diem cl. extr.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 27.

³⁵ The descent is recited in a declaration dated 3 Hen. IV; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 222. In 1408 Sir Richard allowed to Isabel widow of Alexander son and heir of Sir Richard a rent of 20 marks; *ibid.* iii, K. 8.

³⁶ In 1407 the feoffees restored to Sir Richard de Kirkby and Isabel his wife the manor of Wrightington, with remainders to Roger son of Richard and Ellen his wife, to Richard brother of Roger and to Roland brother of Richard; *ibid.* ii, fol. 211b. The brother of Richard is elsewhere named as Robert (1407) or Ralph (1416); these may be errors of transcription or different sons of Sir Richard. In the following year Richard son of Sir Richard released to trustees his right in the manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale; *ibid.* fol. 222. Sir Richard gave Roland his son and Margaret his wife manors and lands in Dalton, Ulverston, Torver, Kelton, Senchouse and Bolton for life, with remainder to Richard brother of Roland; *ibid.*

The trustees, Sir William de Hoghton

and others, in 1408 settled various lands on Sir Richard and his wife for life, with remainders to the sons Roger, Richard and Roland, and daughters Alice, Margery, Elizabeth and Joan; *ibid.* iii, K. 8. In 1416 a settlement of the manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale on Sir Richard's heirs male was made; *ibid.* In 1418 lands in those places were settled on the sons and daughters; *ibid.* ii, fol. 211b. In 1418-20 the manor of Wrightington was given to Roger son of Sir Richard and male issue, with remainders to Roger's brothers and sisters; *ibid.*

In the time of Henry V there were a number of disputes between the Abbot of Furness and the Kirkby family, the abbot among other things demanding in 1421 food and drink for his bailiff one day a week at Sir Richard's house at Kirkby; Towneley MS. CC, no. 894-6.

³⁷ Sir Robert Ogle in 1423-4 acknowledged the receipt from Sir Richard Kirkby of 5 marks due from the lands of Isabel daughter of Alexander Kirkby, wife of Robert son of the said Sir Robert; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 222b, no. 223. In 1430-1 Sir Robert acknowledged a payment of £8 13s. 4d. from Isabel lady of Kirkby; *ibid.* fol. 222, no. 192.

³⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 116. Lord Ogle succeeded his father in 1437 and died in 1469.

³⁹ Sir Robert Ogle in 1454-5 made his cousin Sir Thomas Harrington his steward in his manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 222.

Dame Isabel Ogle in 1470 granted a lease of the manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale to John Hudleston of Millom at 100 marks a year; *ibid.* fol. 222b. In 1474 was issued a *Precipe* to Isabel widow of Sir Robert Ogle to hold to a covenant concerning the manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale made with John Widdrington and Isabel his wife (widow of Sir John Heron), John Heron and Robert Widdrington her sons; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prothon. file 14 Edw. IV. According to a similar *Precipe* in 1475 (*ibid.* Ric. III-Hen. VII), the manors were to be divided between the sons John Heron and Robert Widdrington. See also Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212b.

⁴⁰ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 240; the price named is 1,000 marks. The deeds, &c., cited in the last note do not agree with this statement, which may be due to a mistake in reading a deed in Kuerden, by which in 1434-5 Roger Kirkby became bound in 1,000 marks to Sir Robert to abide the award of Sir William Harrington of Hornby; Kuerden MSS. iii, K. 8. In 1435-6 Roger Kirkby enfeoffed Thomas Prior of Conishead of all his lands, &c., in Kirkby and Dunnerdale, except those held for life, with reversion

to Sir Robert Ogle and Elizabeth his wife (in her right); *ibid.* ii, fol. 222, no. 200.

In 1429-30 the trustees granted to Isabel widow of Sir Richard Kirkby various lands, including Raisthwaite, for her life, with remainders to Roger son of Sir Richard, John and Thomas sons of Richard, and Roland son of Robert, and in default of male issue to Sir Richard's daughters; *ibid.* iii, K. 8, no. 227.

Two years later Isabel widow of Sir Richard and Roger Kirkby gave a release of all actions to Margaret widow of Roger Elston; *ibid.*

In the account of Upper Rawcliffe something has been said as to the uncertainty of the pedigree at this point. It appears that Roger married Ellen daughter of Sir Robert Urswick, and that she was dead in 1421. Roger's wife Ellen has been named in a deed cited above, dated 1407. He afterwards married a Joan, who is named in 1435-6, when lands in Wrightington were assigned to them; *ibid.* ii, fol. 222. The Upper Rawcliffe estate descended to Ellen's heirs, but not Kirkby; so that the Richard named in the text was probably Joan's son. Roger was living in 1447; *ibid.* iii, K. 8. Joan afterwards married Gamel Pennington, and being by 1471 left a widow a second time released to Roland Thornburgh the Kirkby lands she had had as dower; *ibid.* ii, fol. 222b.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* iii, K. 6; a grant to feoffees of 'my manor of Colshalt' (? Crosshall), &c., and lands in Kirkby Ireleth, dated 1456-7.

⁴² *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 116. Their mother was Anne sister of Sir Roger Bellingham, who was living about 1520; *ibid.* ii, 24.

⁴³ *Parl. R.* v, 477; he is styled 'gentleman' only. His estates were in 1467 granted to Sir John Hudleston; *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 40.

⁴⁴ *Parl. R.* vi, 291; Henry's petition granted.

⁴⁵ *Duchy Plead.* ii, 22; he was never the same man after the battle, having received many great strokes upon his head.

⁴⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 58; he had made provision for his wife Anne, his bastard son John Kirkby and a chantry. The remainders were to his brother Richard, then to the heirs male of Roger Kirkby his grandfather and then to William Kirkby (of Rawcliffe). The following are the houses, &c., named: Crosshouse, Heminghouse, Burnhow, Knotend, Slinehouse with Langmye, Croglinhole, Wellhouse, Thoghes Close, Beanthwaite and Nether Beanthwaite, Capulside, Lorton, Ransgarth, Grizebeck

estates led to a brawl in Kirkby Church, which was stayed by the intervention of the parish priest with the Sacrament and of various honest persons; but the priest took off his vestments and refused to say mass.⁴⁷ Richard Kirkby did homage to the Abbot of Furness for the manor in 1533.⁴⁸ He died in 1547 holding the manor of Kirkby with messuages, lands, woods, mills, &c., there of the king as of the late monastery of Furness by the service of one knight's fee; he had lands also in Broughton, Dunnerdale and Wroughtington. His son and heir John was only three years old.⁴⁹ John Kirkby died in 1551 and the heir was found to be his kinsman Henry Kirkby, fifty years of age.⁵⁰ He had married Anne daughter of the last Richard Kirkby,⁵¹ and at his death in 1566 left a son Roger, aged thirty-six. The manor of Kirkby, with lands there and in Torver and Dunnerdale, was said to be held of the queen as of her manor of Furness by the tenth part of a knight's fee.⁵² A survey of the bounds was made about that time.⁵³

Roger made a settlement of his manors in 1582,⁵⁴ and was still living in 1613, when a pedigree was recorded.⁵⁵ His eldest son Richard having died in 1587, leaving a son Roger, aged five,⁵⁶ this Roger

succeeded his grandfather, and was about 1627 followed by his son, another Roger,⁵⁷ who died in 1643. This last Roger Kirkby was returned for Lancaster in the Short Parliament of 1640⁵⁸ and for the county in the Long Parliament later in the same year. As a Royalist he was disabled from sitting in August 1642⁵⁹ and soon afterwards removed from the list of justices.⁶⁰ In December he was acting as one of Lord Derby's council in Lancashire, being appointed one of the collectors of the subsidy in Lonsdale Hundred⁶¹ and having charge of Lancaster Castle.⁶² In the summer of 1643 he organized the Royalists of Cartmel and Furness, intending to relieve Thurland Castle,⁶³ but seems to have died before any fighting took place. His son Richard, about sixteen years of age, succeeded, and, taking arms against the Parliament, had his estates sequestered. He soon surrendered, taking the Negative Oath in November 1645 and the National Covenant the following August, when he made his petition. He was allowed to compound for a fine of £750, but had also to settle £75 a year on the minister of Hawkshead, he being the lay rector.⁶⁴ He survived the Restoration and it is said he was named as one of the proposed knights of the Royal Oak⁶⁵; he served as

Mill; some of them were in Torver or Dunnerdale. (There is now a Hinninghouse in Seathwaite.)

Henry Kirkby in 1506-7 granted to his brother Richard and Katherine his wife various tenements in Kirkby; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 221b. His settlement in 1519 is given *ibid.* iii, K. 7. Katherine was the daughter of John Fleming; *Duchy Plead.* i, 118.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 116-19. The manor court was held in the church on Saturday, 17 Dec. 1524, Richard seizing the court roll by force, and the brawl took place on the Sunday morning. Richard, as already stated, took the lands his brother had assigned for the chantry. Anne the widow of Henry gave a box of evidences to the Abbot of Furness for safe keeping.

Richard Kirkby as heir of his brother Henry and son of Richard Kirkby deceased claimed the manors of Kirkby Hall and Kirkby Ireleth and various lands in 1525. Henry had died without issue, but had made an agreement with John Fleming for the marriage of plaintiff with John's daughter Katherine. Anne Kirkby widow of Henry alleged that she had possession for her life; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Hen. VIII, xv, K. 1.

⁴⁸ *Furness Couch.* ii, 319; 'in the chamber of the abbot, with head uncovered, on bended knees, having his hands enclosed within the abbot's, he did homage and fealty to the said abbot, and took the oath,' in the presence of Thomas Seyton, steward of Muchland, and others, and promised 100s. as relief.

The free rent due to the abbey from Kirkby in 1535 was 23s. 4d.; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 269.

⁴⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 40; also iii, no. 1, an inquiry in consequence of a complaint by Henry Kirkby and Anne his wife (daughter of Richard) alleging that an incorrect return had been made. See also *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 189, m. 4.

An annuity of 20 marks out of the lands of John Kirkby, during minority, was in 1547 granted to Sir Thomas

Holcroft; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 555.

⁵⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 20; the pedigree is not here recited, but that recorded in 1613 asserts that the heir was son of Roger a younger son of Roger son of the Sir Richard who died about 1425; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 92. It calls Henry's wife Agnes, and omits a generation. Livery was granted to Henry Kirkby in 1552; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup.

⁵¹ In 1556 various messuages, &c., in Kirkby Ireleth and Wroughtington were settled on Henry Kirkby and Anne his wife with remainders to Thomas, a younger son, Roger the son and heir-apparent and to Anne and her issue; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 149. Thomas appears to have sold part to Roger in 1575; *ibid.* bde. 37, m. 36. Also in 1596; *ibid.* bde. 59, m. 38.

⁵² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 21. Anne his widow died about the same time. Her will (1566) mentions her son Roger and Roger's son and heir Richard; *Richmond Wills* (Surt. Soc.), 190.

⁵³ The bounds of the lands of Kirkby of Crosshouse, corresponding with the township of Kirkby, have been copied by Kuerden from an undated document (c. 1560). They began at the little cross at Carsgill between the queen's land on the south and Kirkby on the north, went up to the great cross on the Mean Moor and to the cross of Scalesgill. The later names are Huirdstone, Rawmoss and Tongueslack, Ribbingdale (next to the lord's house), Skawdergamble, Bracken hill, Kipleston (a fair mere), Swainsthalgh, Midmoss to Cocklache, Tewithoile, cross-marked stone in Pool Moss, west end of Carr Moss, hanging stone at the north end of Burney, over Whithigh near Blue Knot, Meresyke, Rogerswall at the Raise, gill head, a piece of old wall like a sheep bell between Rattonhow and Fisherhow, the green ash, Whitestones, down to Roundmoss, Threapist, Crosseller gate, Huntpotdubb and so down Steers Pool to the water of Duddon; Kuerden MSS. iii, K. 9.

⁵⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 44,

m. 190. He had various disputes about his mill, &c., in 1588; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 203.

⁵⁵ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 92. Roger Kirkby, described as 'old,' was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 230. For the family portraits (1603 on) see *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 97.

⁵⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 48. He held a messuage in Kirkby of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. In the same year Roger son and heir of Richard Kirkby deceased obtained a messuage in Soutergate from Thomas Kirkby; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 49, m. 24.

⁵⁷ There were settlements of the manors of Kirkby Ireleth and Ulverston, &c., in 1610 by Roger Kirkby the younger; in 1622 by Roger Kirkby, esq., and Roger his son and heir-apparent; and in 1636 by Roger Kirkby; *ibid.* bde. 78, no. 17; 101, no. 9; 129, no. 25. In 1631 Roger Kirkby compounded for not taking knighthood by a fine of £25; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 220.

⁵⁸ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 118.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 71-2.

⁶⁰ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 60; Oct. 1642.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 67.

⁶² He left it on the advance of Capt. Birch in Feb. 1642-3; *ibid.* 84.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 149.

⁶⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 43-6. His uncle John Kirkby also took the king's side, but surrendered in 1644 and took the National Covenant in 1645; *ibid.* 42.

Richard Kirkby and Isabel his wife in 1657 held the manors of Kirkby and Ulverston, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 161, m. 88. His brother John Kirkby, who is commemorated on a brass in Coniston Church, was a benefactor to the parish; he lived with his sister Alice (wife of William Fleming) at Coniston Hall, dying there in 1680; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xix, 121.

⁶⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 237.

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member for the borough of Lancaster from 1660 till 1681,⁶⁶ and recorded a pedigree in 1664.⁶⁷

Colonel Richard Kirkby died 9 September 1681,⁶⁸ and was succeeded by his son Roger, born about 1650. Roger Kirkby also succeeded his father in the representation of Lancaster, 1685 to 1702, being regarded as a Tory.⁶⁹ He made a feoffment of his manors in 1689,⁷⁰ and mortgaged Kirkby to a London banker, agent to Catherine Duchess of Buckingham, who acquired it on her agent's insolvency. She left it to her grandson Constantine Phipps,⁷¹ created Lord Mulgrave in 1767, and he in 1771 sold it to Lord John Cavendish, son of the third Duke of Devonshire. The heir male of Roger Kirkby, who owned Ashlack, was the nominal lord of the manor, but found it so encumbered that he could not clear it, and therefore passed away all right in it.⁷² After Lord John's death⁷³ in 1796 the manor became united with the Furness Abbey and Holker estates of the Cavendish family and has since descended in the same way. A chief rent is paid to the Earl of Dalkeith as lord of Furness.

A court baron is held for the manor. The customs of the manor⁷⁴ were thus described in 1774: Each tenant on admittance paid the lord twenty years' rent as a fine; a widow during widowhood was entitled to half her husband's tenement; the tenant forfeited all to the lord for treason or felony, while for wilful perjury he paid twenty years' rent and for petty larceny ten years' rent. No one could let his land for more than seven years without the lord's permission. Every entire tenement had formerly been obliged to keep a horse furnished for the king's service, and to give as a boon a day's ploughing and harrowing.⁷⁵

KIRKBY HALL,⁷⁶ originally known as the Crosshouse, stands about a mile to the north of Beckside village on an eminence gently sloping to the south, from which side it is approached through a modern avenue of beeches and sycamores leading to an open space in front of the house. The building, now a farm-house, is of two stories, with rough-cast walls, cylindrical chimneys and slated roofs, and externally is of little architectural interest, the windows being

all low mullioned openings without transoms, and the roof at the south, or principal, front having an unbroken ridge with overhanging eaves and a hip at the west end, which gives the house a rather undistinguished appearance. The plan, however, is interesting. The hall occupies the middle of the house with a parlour or withdrawing room at the west end, to the north of which is a smaller room, forming a north-west wing under a lower gabled roof. The east wing, which is set at an irregular angle to the front and goes back about 60 ft., contains the kitchen and other rooms on the ground floor and may be the oldest part of the house,⁷⁷ and attached to it at the north end is a small wing running eastward of two stories, which was at one time accessible both from the kitchen and from the room above. To the south-west of the front is a detached building measuring externally 32 ft. by 24 ft., now cut up for farm purposes and a good deal modernized, standing at a different angle, the original use of which can now scarcely be determined. The south front is 76 ft. in length, with low mullioned windows to both stories and a doorway with depressed four-centred red sandstone arch and splayed and moulded jambs. The door opens to the east end of the hall by a passage, at the north end of which is a circular oak staircase. The partition is modern, but apparently takes the place of an older screen. The hall measures about 25 ft. by 24 ft. up to the partition and is lit on the south side by two windows, one of three lights and the other a bay 8 ft. wide by 5 ft. 6 in. deep, of four lights and one on each return, in the south-west corner. There is also a single-light window, now blocked up, in the north-east corner, and on the north side a fireplace opening 9 ft. wide with segmental arch. From the hall a door opens in the south-west corner to the parlour or withdrawing room, now divided into two by a partition, but originally 24 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., lit at the south end by a window of four lights and by a widely splayed opening in the west wall to the north of the fireplace. From the north-west corner of the hall an oblique passage with hollow-chamfered doorway leads to a small room now used as a dairy, 13 ft. 6 in. by

⁶⁶ Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 120-1. George Fox had an interview with him in 1663; *Journ.* (ed. 1765), 351.

⁶⁷ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 169.

⁶⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 397; he was buried at Kirkby Church between three of his wives, and a fourth wife was at the funeral.

⁶⁹ Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 121-2; the exception was the Convention Parliament of 1689, when two Whigs were chosen, Roger Kirkby being elected in the same year on the death of one of them. Roger Kirkby was governor of Chester Castle in 1693.

⁷⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 223, m. 41. A free fishery in Steers Pool was included.

⁷¹ The duchess was a natural daughter of James II. By her first husband (Lord Anglesey) she had a daughter Catherine, whose son was the Constantine Phipps named in the text. By her second husband (John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham) she had a son John, who died unmarried and left all his estates to his mother. She died in 1743.

⁷² West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 246-7. The Kirkby descent is thus traced: Roger

Kirkby named in the text died in 1708, leaving a son Roger Baker, at whose death in 1717 the estate passed to a cousin William Kirkby of Adgarley (son of William). He died without issue in 1730, and his aunt Elizabeth Kirkby gave to her cousin William Kirkby of Ashlack, who was a son of William younger brother of the Richard who died in 1681. This cousin died in 1747 and was buried at Kirkby, leaving as heir his son William Comber Kirkby, who in 1774 was living at Ham in Surrey, having sold his interest in the manor.

⁷³ There is a notice of Lord John Cavendish, a politician and friend of Burke, in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁴ There were a number of disputes as to the fines and customs of the manor in the time of Elizabeth; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 163, 219, &c. In 1567 Edmund Stanley, Robert Kirkby and others complained of the demands of Roger Kirkby, who had succeeded his father Henry as lord of the manor. Plaintiffs had paid certain fines or gressoms on entering into their tenements, and Roger claimed fresh payments. They

were also bound to find horses for service in the queen's wars, &c., and in addition Roger demanded services of ploughing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxix, S 6. A settlement was afterwards made; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 258, 261, 288.

⁷⁵ West, op. cit. 167-8.

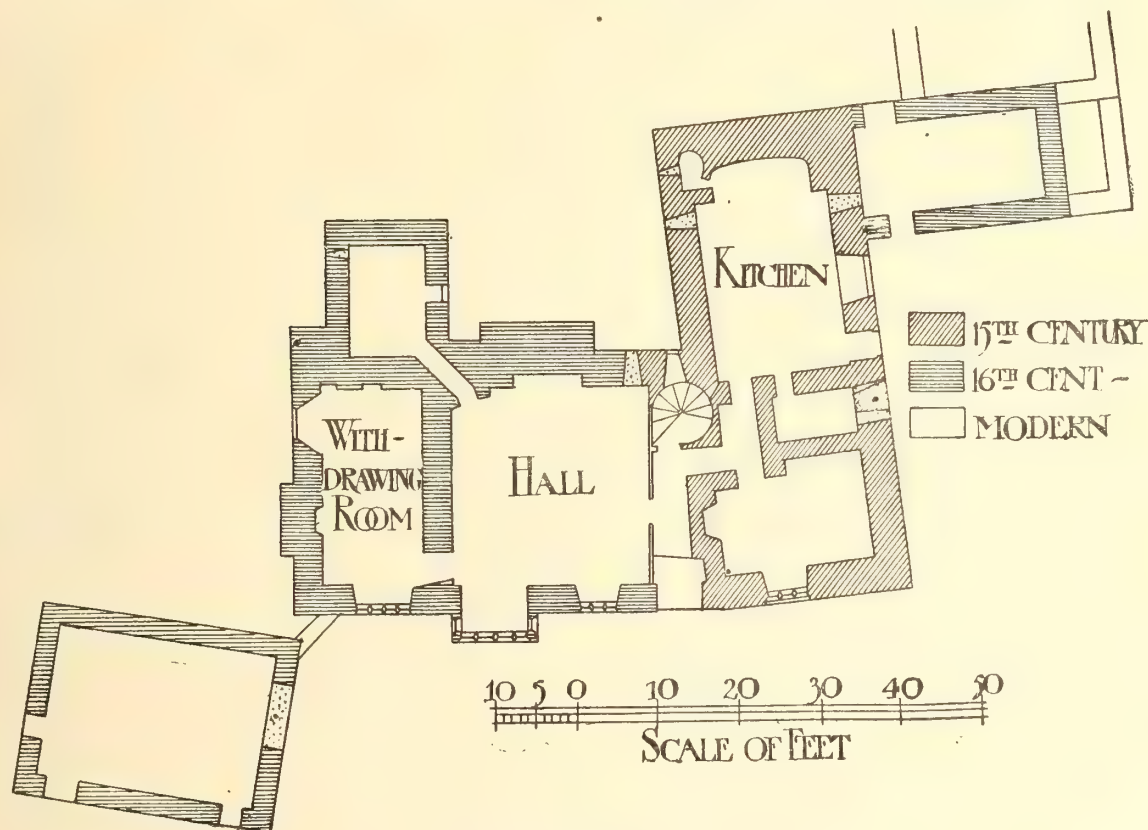
⁷⁶ Kirkby Hall is described at some length by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 271, and there is an illustrated article in *North Lonsd. Mag.* i, 39 (October 1894). Mr. Cowper's paper has been used in the following account.

⁷⁷ Mr. Cowper thinks the east wing may be the original house, almost complete, as it stood at the beginning of the 16th century. In this form, he suggests, it may have been erected by Roland of Crosshouse or by his brother Sir Roger, the hall and west wing being added two generations later by Henry Kirkby of Crosshouse and built at an irregular angle in order to front the high road and procure a better aspect; *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 271.

9 ft. 9 in., which has been lighted by at least two windows, one only of which, in the north-west corner, a narrow single light, now blocked up, retains its dressings. The east wing contains three rooms on the ground floor, the largest of which, on the north side, measuring 22 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in., is the kitchen. The fireplace opening at the north end is 11 ft. wide, but is now built up and a modern range inserted. In the west face of the chimney recess a small door opens into a closet 5 ft. by 3 ft. in the thickness of the wall, lit by a small window now blocked up, and there is a closet about 9 ft. long on the first floor immediately above. The kitchen is lit by a window on the east side, but there are also a narrow window at the north-west corner and a doorway immediately opposite, leading to the later north-east wing, both of which are built up. The south end of the

the end wings. The front room of the east wing contains a fireplace with depressed four-centred arch, over which is a plaster panel with floral ornamentation and originally a shield with the arms of Kirkby, the mantling and cap of maintenance of which alone remain. Behind this room and over the 'coal cellar' is a small chamber known as the Skull Room, in which some niches are pointed out in the wall in which human skulls, the legend of which is now forgotten, are said to have stood. Over the hall are two bedrooms and a passage, the bedrooms divided by a partition said to have been formerly covered by oak panelling.⁷⁹

The west wing had originally a gable to the front, facing down the avenue, the present hipped roof, the west slope of which is continued straight up till it joins the main roof above the hall, being quite modern.



PLAN OF KIRKBY HALL

east wing is occupied by an irregularly shaped room 18 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 6 in. lighted by a three-light window to the front, and between this and the kitchen is a small room, now used as a coal cellar, originally lit by two narrow windows on the east side, one high up in the wall and oblique.⁷⁸ The staircase is 8 ft. in diameter with solid treads round a plain wood newel and is lighted from the outside and by a narrow opening to the kitchen at the first half-turn.

The upper floors are at different levels, the hall being higher than the other ground floor rooms in

The upper floor was occupied by the chapel, a room 26 ft. by 14 ft., the flooring of which has been removed and to which access can now only be obtained by a trap-door in the ceiling of the passage or from the roof above the bedrooms. There was formerly a door to the west wing on the first floor in the corner of the room above the passage from the hall to the dairy, but this is now built up. The 'chapel' is divided into two bays by a king-post roof truss, and there is a three-light mullioned window at the south end and another at the north. It has two oak-framed doors, one of which on the east side led to the rooms

⁷⁸ Mr. Cowper suggests that the present kitchen was the original hall and the smaller room at the front the kitchen, the circular staircase being probably contained in a projecting bay or tower. The

only alteration necessary when the new house was built would thus be the cutting away of part of the west wall so as to get an entrance lobby, and the paring away of two sides of the staircase

turret so that it should not encroach on the hall.

⁷⁹ Some oak carvings from Kirkby Hall were taken to Holker Hall about 1843.

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above the hall and the other on the north to a room over the present dairy. The chapel, however, is chiefly remarkable for its mural decoration,⁸⁰ which consists of panels with birds, animals, texts and other inscriptions, all painted on plaster. The walls, which are 7 ft. high to the wall-plate, were probably at one time painted all over, but only fragments of the painting now remain, the east wall being the best preserved. It contains the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, with a decorated border dividing and inclosing two panels, the border apparently at one time having been continuous round the chapel. On the south side was the Creed, and there are remains of a text at the north end taken from

Cranmer's Great Bible of 1541. On the west side the painting has been obliterated.

In front of the house there is a small garden inclosed by a fence wall, upon which is a loose detached stone, two sides of which are carved with the arms of Kirkby and Lowther, the shields joined together at the angle by clasped hands, while on the third side are the initials of Roger and Agnes Kirkby with the date 1639, and on the fourth the initials of eleven of their children, five sons and six daughters. The stone, which may have formed part of a sundial, was found in the farmyard.

There were some minor families taking their name from Kirkby,⁸¹ while others were surnamed from Ashlack,⁸²



KIRKBY HALL: SOUTH FRONT

⁸⁰ The paintings are described and illustrated in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 287-90. See also *North Lond. Mag.* i, 39.

⁸¹ Dolphin and Ulf de Kirkby occur about 1160; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311. William son of Henry de Millom (?) gave Orm son of Dolphin de Kirkby all his forest between Ravensgarth and Hirtfell-moss; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211b. John son of Thomas de Bank granted land to Ralph son of Alan son of Orm de Kirkby, and the same Ralph son of Alan gave land in Millom to Adam his son by Christiana de Conyers; *ibid.* Christiana widow of Ralph son of Alan in 1277 claimed dower against John de Kirkby, Thomas Skilhar and Robert de Ripon; *De Banco R.* 21, m. 76. She appears to have married the last-named Robert in or before 1278; *ibid.* 27, m. 43 d. Adam son of Ralph was living in 1312-13; Kuerden, *loc. cit.* Galiena widow of Adam has been mentioned already.

Ralph de Kirkby gave to Adam de Kirkby his lord lands in Kirkby which had formerly belonged to Thomas son of

Dolphin; *ibid.* Ralph de Kirkby bound himself to warrant Sir John de Kirkby against Christiana de Towers in respect of land at Under Perlesyke in Kirkby; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 6. Ralph may have been the brother of Sir Richard son of Alan, to whom John son of Robert son of Fulk granted land in Kirkby Ireleth, which Sir Gilbert Fitz Reinfred had had of his father's gift; *ibid.*

A later Alan had a son John, to whom as his kinsman Sir John (son of Sir John) de Kirkby in 1339 gave rights in various lands in Kirkby, Scarthbank and Langrigg; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211b. Alan son of Alan de Kirkby in 1325-6 gave land in Grizebeck to his brother John; *ibid.* Joan daughter of John son of Alan de Kirkby surrendered her lands to John de Kirkby in 1361; *ibid.* iii, K 6.

⁸² Orm de Elslake gave to Alexander de Kirkby all his right in 3½ oxgangs of land in Kirkby which Serlo de Kirkby had held, but he reserved other lands, viz. Kirbolton and Elslake (Ashlack); *ibid.* ii, fol. 211. In 1292 John de Eskeslak claimed common of pasture in

Kirkby Ireleth against John de Lancaster and Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife, but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 63 d.

William de Eslac in 1317-18 released to Sir John de Kirkby all his right in William de Bronhou's former lands; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 6. A William de Bronhou had given his son land in Sour-scales; *ibid.* ii, fol. 211. See also *ibid.* iii, K 6-8.

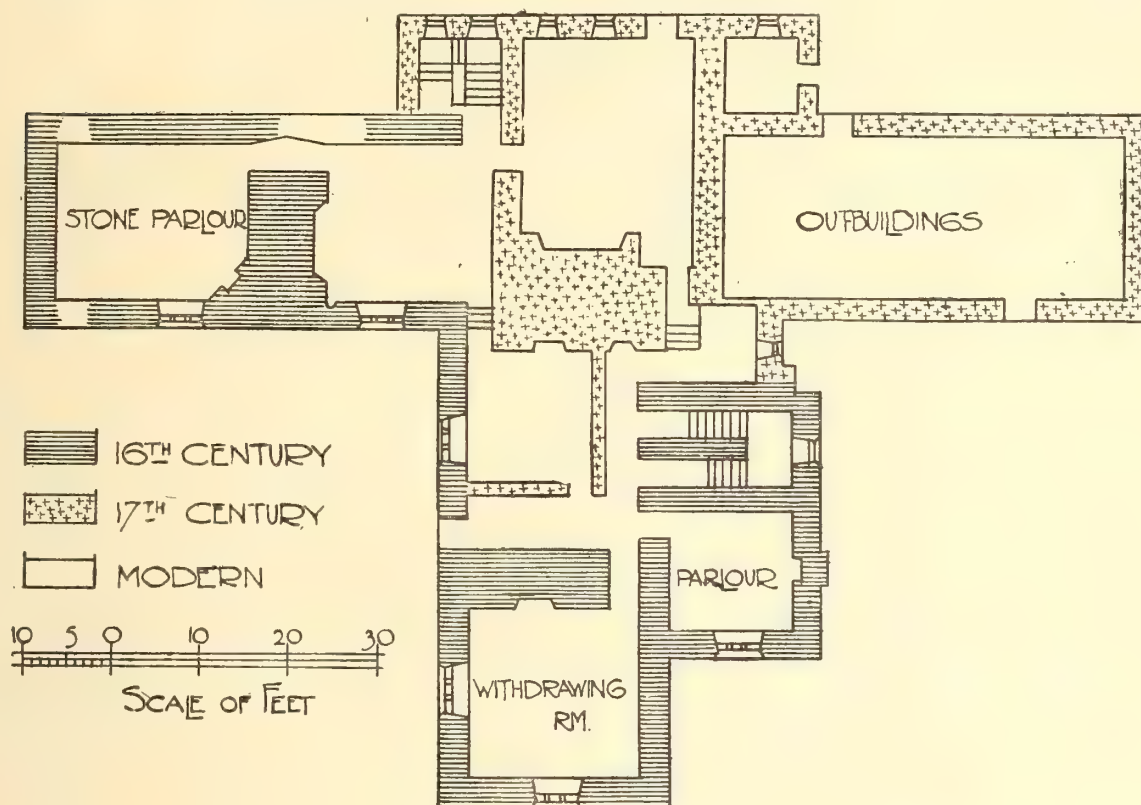
An 'Elslake,' perhaps this place, is named among the lands forfeited by Sir Thomas Broughton in 1487 and then granted to the Earl of Derby; *Pat.* 4 Hen. VII.

Afterwards, as will be seen from the text and notes, Ashlack became the seat of the heir male of the Kirkby family. Settlements were made in 1756 and 1778, and in 1828 it was sold to George Mason, in whose family it continued till 1887, when it was purchased by William Wakefield of Kendal. On his death in 1893 it descended to his son, Mr. Edward William Wakefield, the present owner; information of Mr. Wakefield.

Heathwaite,⁸³ Thornthwaite⁸⁴ and other estates⁸⁵ of which no continuous records exist.

ASHLACK HALL⁸⁶ stands about half a mile to the north-east of Grizebeck village on high ground in a sheltered hollow between the fells, which rise almost immediately behind the house on the north and west, the south side being open. The building, now a farm-house, is of two stories with rough-cast walls and slated roofs and is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, much modernized in the interior. It is cruciform in plan, but the east wing consists of stables and outbuildings, and the north limb, which is short and broad, is the result of alterations about

50 ft. 6 in. in length to the interior angle and the west wing 44 ft. All the windows in this portion facing west and south, as well as those at the end of the south wing, are the original low mullioned openings with external hood moulds, all of three lights, with the exception of a two-light window over the entrance, which is in the middle of the south wing, facing west. The door is square-headed with hood mould, and on a plaster panel above is the date 1667 with the initials of William Kirkby, but the date is probably later than this part of the building and was most likely put up at the time when the alterations and additions were made on the north. These



PLAN OF ASHLACK HALL

the time of Charles II. The original building was 7 shaped, the longer or south wing measuring

consist of a large kitchen 20 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 3 in., which, with an adjacent staircase on the north-west,

⁸³ Richard de Wakefield, chaplain, gave land in Heathwaite for a term of sixteen years to Thomas Sele; he had had it from William son of Roger de Kercroft; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 6. John son of Thomas de Heathwaite (?) granted to his lord John de Kirkby in 1329 land in Scarthbank called Presleggs; *ibid.* ii, fol. 211. Alexander son of William son of Thomas de Heathwaite in 1339 gave Sir John de Kirkby land in Heathwaite; *ibid.* fol. 212. He made a further grant in 1351; *ibid.*

⁸⁴ Matthew and John de Thornthwaite occur as witnesses to Kirkby charters of the 13th century preserved by Kuerden. The estate is afterwards found in the hands of a Champney family, and in 1361 Richard son of Robert Champney granted all his lands in Thornthwaite in Kirkby Ireleth to his son John; *ibid.* fol. 221. In 1437-8 John son of William Champney gave his lands to his uncle; *ibid.* fol. 222.

John Champney in 1452-3 gave lands in Kirkby to Roland Kirkby; *ibid.* iii, K 8.

To Katherine widow of a later Roland Kirkby John Hudleston in 1524-5 granted the wardship of her son Henry; *ibid.* ii, fol. 222.

⁸⁵ Edith daughter of Gilbert le Rous of Raisthwaite released to William de Pool, who was to marry her, a fourth part of Raisthwaite; and Maud daughter of Geoffrey de Raisthwaite gave land in the same place to Benedict son of Alan de Pool; *ibid.* iii, K 8. Thomas and Edmund Pool had land in Kirkby in 1549, Edmund Dawson accusing them of trespass on Boruogh Heffe; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 236.

Robert son and heir of Robert de Iminghou gave to Sir Richard son and heir of Sir John de Hudleston the land of Scalfits in Kirkby Ireleth, and Richard granted it in the same year (1311-12) to

his brother Adam; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 6. Ten years later Adam son of John de Hudleston gave to Sir John de Kirkby a messuage at Michaelflat; *ibid.* ii, fol. 212b. A place called Skelflat is named about 1550; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 299; ii, 270; iii, 256.

William de Patrickdale was non-suited in 1292 in a claim against Alexander son of Alexander de Bolton respecting a tenement in Kirkby Ireleth; Assize R. 408, m. 46 d. Richard son of William de Patrickdale (deceased) of Furness in 1302 gave land in Kirkby to his brother William; Kuerden MSS. iii, K 8. William de Bolton and Emma his wife claimed dower in 1314 against Adam son of John de Hudleston and Joan his wife; De Banco R. 204, m. 199.

⁸⁶ The description of Ashlack Hall is largely based on that by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 281-5.

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forms the north limb of the cross, and an east wing about 46 ft. in length, now used for farm purposes. The north limb projects only about 11 ft. in face of the main building, but has a frontage of 46 ft. The gables are all quite plain and covered with rough-cast and without barge-boards, and the chimneys are of the cylindrical type common in the district. The house is architecturally without much interest. Originally the hall appears to have been at the north end of the south wing, measuring about 25 ft. by 20 ft., lighted by a single window on the west and with stairs leading from it on the east side between two walls. In the south-east corner of the hall are doors leading to two smaller rooms, one probably the withdrawing room, 18 ft. square, divided from it by a wall 6 ft. thick, and the other nearer the stairs, a parlour 13 ft. square, below which are cellars lit by original two-light windows. In the west wing are two rooms divided by a wall 8 ft. thick, one of which was probably the kitchen. The outer one, which is 21 ft. by 17 ft., is known as the Stone Parlour and is now a dairy. The hall is now cut up with modern walls and is reduced in size by the new additions, which encroach on it at the north end, the new kitchen chimney forming a mass of masonry 13 ft. thick in the centre of the house. The additions are loftier than the older parts of the building and the walls are of less thickness. The north wing is lit by tall wooden mullioned and transomed windows and there are remains of blocked windows on the north side of the west wing. The old entrance retains its oak nail-studded door and there is some 18th-century panelling in a large room over the kitchen, now divided by partitions.

Richard Dodgson and John Whinfield of Kirkby and George Ashburner of Woodland were freeholders in 1600.⁸⁷

As above shown, Furness Abbey had land in Kirkby. In 1300 the abbot complained of the cutting down of his trees.⁸⁸ In 1535 a rent of 5s. 6d. was drawn from Soutergate.⁸⁹

The parish church at Beckside has been described above. The chapel at *WOODLAND* is of pre-Reformation date, but its origin is unknown.⁹⁰ It was served by a 'reader' in 1650; as it had no endowment, the inhabitants contributed a small sum yearly.⁹¹ It had about £7 a year in 1717.⁹² The minister of Broughton in 1734 obtained the Bishop of Chester's licence for the chapel of Woodland, and going to it on the Sunday was opposed by Mr. Holme, vicar of Kirkby Ireleth, by virtue of the Dean of York's licence. Mr. Holme would not allow the doors to be opened and took the key away with him. At noon, however, the doors were opened—how is

not stated—and the minister of Broughton went in, read the prayers and preached a sermon.⁹³ It may perhaps be inferred that there was no regular service at Woodland just then. The old chapel, rebuilt in 1689 and 1822, was replaced by the present church of St. John the Evangelist in 1864.⁹⁴ The benefice is styled a rectory⁹⁵ and the patronage is vested in five trustees, of whom the Bishop of Carlisle is one. The net annual value is stated to be £185.⁹⁶ At Grizebeck is the church of the Good Shepherd, opened in 1898, which serves as a chapel of ease. The following have been incumbents:—

—	John Kendall
1821	William Sandwith
1851	Edwin Gilpin
1860	Richard Palgrave Manclarke, M.A. ⁹⁷ (Wadham Coll., Oxf.)
1868	Edwin Charles Shawfield ⁹⁸
1893	Henry Arthur Ditchett ⁹⁹
1894	James Park, B.A. ¹⁰⁰ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Marsh-side. A Baptist chapel near St. Mary's Well in Middle Quarter was opened about 1826. A new chapel was built at Wall-end in 1876, but this is now occupied by 'Christian Brethren,' who purchased the old chapel and then moved to the new one.¹⁰¹

BROUGHTON

Borch, Dom. Bk.; Broctun, c. 1140; Barton, c. 1160; Brocton, 1196.

To distinguish this township from others of the like name it is usually called Broughton-in-Furness, or sometimes West Broughton. It has an area of 7,297½ acres,¹ extending north-east along a hilly ridge between the level open valleys of Steers Pool and the Lickle, streams flowing into the Duddon. The height of the ridge gradually increases, till at Lag Bank over 1,250 ft. above the sea is attained, and a little further north, on the border of Seathwaite and Torver, about 1,800 ft. There are numerous bits of woodland, but of no great area on the whole. The population numbered 1,117 in 1901.

The chief place is the little town of Broughton, situated on the southern slope of the ridge named, from 50 to 100 ft. above the sea and looking south-west over Duddon Sands. To the north of the main road through it is the square, with an obelisk in the centre²; from the upper side ascends the drive to Broughton Tower, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor. About a mile south of the town is Eccle Riggs, the seat of Viscount Cross. There are a few small outlying hamlets, as Duddon Bridge³ to the west,

⁸⁷ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 231.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 550.

⁸⁹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 269.

⁹⁰ It is marked on the map of 1577, but appears to have been unserved in 1547.

⁹¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 136. It does not appear that anything was done to provide a 'godly minister' for the chapel as the parishioners desired.

⁹² *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 531; there is no mention of services or of a school, but it was outside the bishop's jurisdiction.

⁹³ Chapelwardens' replies to visitation inquiries.

⁹⁴ For bell see *Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc. (new ser.)*, ii, 301.

⁹⁵ A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1876; *Lond. Gas.* 4 July.

⁹⁶ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.*

⁹⁷ Afterwards rector of Anmer.

⁹⁸ His name was previously Shuffelbotham. He became vicar of South Scarle in 1893.

⁹⁹ Rector of Stockerston 1893.

¹⁰⁰ The list of incumbents is due to Mr. Park.

¹⁰¹ F. N. Richardson, *Old Bapt. Meeting-houses in Furness*, 15. It was used as

a poor-house before the Baptists had it, and is now turned into a cottage.

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 6,943 acres, including 21 of inland water; there are also 37 acres of tidal water and 67 of foreshore.

² This was erected in 1810, the Jubilee of George III.

³ At Duddon Bridge are the ruins of an old smithy on the Lancashire side; on the Cumberland side stand the decaying works of Duddon Forge, which once (1736-1867) held an important place in the iron industry of the district; A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 215-16, 224.

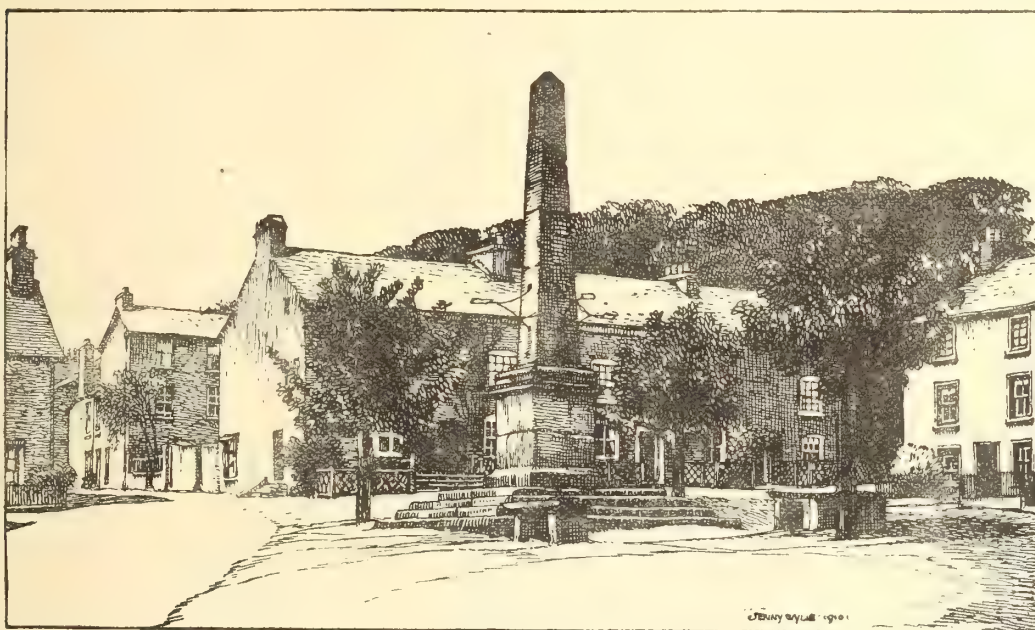
Greenslack and Greedy Gate by the sands to the south, Aulthurstside, Rosthwaite and Borderriggs to the east. Bleansley and Broughton Mills are on the Lickle; Hawthwaite, Wallenrigg and Appletreeworth are to the north-east of the town. In the vale to the south-east is White Moss.

The principal road is that from Dalton and Barrow into Cumberland, crossing the township from south-east to north-west, passing through the town and going over High Cross Brow to descend into the Duddon Valley, crossing the bridges over the Lickle and Duddon and then turning south to Millom. This road is crossed by two which begin at the Duddon shore and ascend the valleys at each side of the ridge, the more southerly going by Torver to Coniston and the more northerly by Broughton Mills into the hills of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite. The main line of the Furness railway enters the township at the southern corner and runs towards the shore for a mile and a half to Foxfield; here it turns west to cross the Duddon estuary.

&c. The quantity of arable land is but small in proportion to the wastes and commons in this manor; yet the examples of improvements given in the environs of Broughton are more attended to than in Low Furness, where the materials of cultivation are much easier come at. The town is situated on ground sloping to the south; the plan of it is a regular square; the houses are all built of stone, neat, commodious, and covered with slate, which makes a good appearance. Broughton Tower stands on the summit of the hill, above the town, and has a commanding view of the estuary of Duddon.⁴

'Broughton at one time consisted of a series of hamlets, viz. Keppleway, Church Town, Sykehouse, &c. Church Town comprised the street now known as Old Street or Church Street, together with the Kirkhouse, now known as the "Old King's Head." These were all situate in the Rectory lands, a portion of the original endowment of the church.'⁵

The little town was of some importance in the coaching days, and still has its weekly market on Wednesday and three fairs. There was also a shipping place on the Duddon for the mineral products of the district.



THE SQUARE, BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS

From the same point a single-line branch goes north-east to Coniston. There are three stations: Foxfield Junction, Broughton, and Woodland. The line was opened as far as Broughton in 1848.

Fr. West's description of the town in 1774 is of interest:—

This place is so much improved by the late lord and the inhabitants that it has the appearance of a new town. It has a weekly market on Friday and a fair for all sorts of merchandise on the 1st day of August. The principal commodities are woollen yarn spun by the country people and brought to the market, always open to receive any quantity. The annual return on this article is upwards of £4,000 per annum. Blue slate is another important article, of which 2,000 ton is exported per annum. Sheep, short wool, and black cattle of the long-horned kind are the produce of this district. The country is mountainous and contains in its bowels minerals, slate, copper,

The August fair mentioned is of some standing, but its origin is unknown. Probably it arose after the fall of the abbey and before the Civil War, i.e. 1540–1640. The proclamation is annually made by the steward of the lord of the manor, ordering all to keep the peace, to bear no 'bill, battleaxe or other prohibited weapons,' to buy and sell in the open market and not in 'corners, back sides, or hidden places,' and to use lawful measures.⁶

Making brush stocks and wooden hoops has long been the chief trade. There are also slate and stone quarries. The soil is gravel with subsoil of slate, and the land is mostly in pasture.

There is a parish council of seven members. Water is supplied by a local company.

⁴ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 212. He adds: 'The bread here, as in all High Furness, is the thin oat cake . . . Tea, with itself, has introduced wheaten bread.'

⁵ *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 125.

⁶ The proclamation, which resembles the Dalton one, is printed in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), x, 186. Mr. Butler, the steward of

the manor, has an ancient copy, made when the Earl of Derby held the manor. West gives the market day as Friday in 1774; no market day is named in a list of 1792, but in 1825 again it was given as Friday.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In addition to Lord Cross the town has had a resident of distinction in another way, the artist D. A. Williamson having spent the latter part of his life there, from 1864 to 1903. A politician and temperance reformer connected with it was the late William Sproston Caine, M.P. for Barrow 1886-90, who died in 1903.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held 'Borch' as *MANOR* part of his lordship of Hougum; it was assessed as six plough-lands.⁷ It is possible that *BROUGHTON* preserves the name, but the later manor of Broughton seems to have been in the Fells, for it was held of the Lancaster family as a member of their barony of Ulverston. Probably it became attached to this lordship after the partition of Furness Fells about 1160, William de Lancaster choosing the western moiety, which would include Broughton and Dunnerdale.⁸ It must therefore have been this William de Lancaster who gave or confirmed Broughton to one Ailward de Broughton to hold of him by knight's service.⁹ From his surname it may be assumed that Ailward was already in possession of some estate there.¹⁰

The story of the Broughton family is very imperfectly known. Their evidences appear to have been lost, and their names occur but seldom in the records. Ailward's son may have been the Ulf son of 'Afward' who about 1180 granted 4 oxgangs of land in Urswick to Roger son of Augustine de Heaton,¹¹ but the next certain lord of Broughton to occur is Simon de Broughton towards the end of the 12th century.¹² Then comes Simon son of Matthew, who in 1235 agreed with Alan de Kirkby about his land in Angerton Moss.¹³ He is called Sir Simon about 1250,¹⁴ and had a son Richard,¹⁵ likewise styled a knight about 1280.¹⁶ Sir Richard was followed by a son John, soon succeeded by a brother Richard.¹⁷ Richard son of Richard de Broughton in 1292 appeared to warrant Thomas Skilhare in the possession of land in Angerton Moss, and had in consequence of a claim by Adam de Kirkby to find him equivalent land elsewhere.¹⁸ Being of full age that year, he claimed the third part of the manor of Broughton against Philippa widow of Roger de Lancaster, for she had no entry except

through Roger, who had had custody during Richard's minority. He was non-suited.¹⁹

Nicholas de Broughton was in possession by 1299,²⁰ but his relationship to Richard does not appear.

About 1326, for the souls of himself, Christiana his wife, his parents and others, he confirmed a further gift in Angerton Moss to Furness Abbey.²¹ He was still living in 1340,²² but by 1346 had been succeeded by Christopher de Broughton, summoned to show why he had not received knighthood, his lands being returned as worth over £40 a year. He replied that his lands were not so valuable; he held two plough-lands at Broughton, a hamlet of the vill of Ulverston, also 20 acres of meadow and 20 marks of rent; from Subberthwaite, another hamlet of Ulverston, he had 6 marks rent. An inquiry held in 1349 showed that he had lands and rents in Broughton, Subberthwaite and Urswick, the total value being £37 1s. a year. This being under the £40, he was allowed to go free,²³ but in the same year he is found described as a knight.²⁴ Thomas de Shelton and Joan his wife in 1358 complained that Sir Christopher de Broughton and others had abducted Christopher the son and heir of Joan and a minor. Sir Christopher said that John, the father of the heir, had held an oxgang of land of him by knight's service, so that when John died at Broughton he became seised of the wardship of the heir.²⁵ Another Christopher, not a knight, succeeded by 1378, when he recovered the manor of Broughton and lands and rents there and in Ulverston and Little Urswick.²⁶ He occurs in 1404-5.

John Broughton and Margaret his wife in 1432 made a feoffment of the manor of Bolton Adgarley.²⁷ Ten years later he had some quarrel with Sir John Pennington,²⁸ but it appears to have been amicably settled, for in 1452 his daughter Isabel was contracted



BROUGHTON of Broughton. Argent two bars and a canton gules.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 289b. See Kirkby above.

⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311.

⁹ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 351. The compiler identifies the grantor with the third William de Lancaster, who died in 1246, but calls it a confirmation only. Ailward de Broughton was living a century earlier than that.

¹⁰ Ailward de 'Bartona' was one of the jurors who defined the bounds about 1160; Farrer, loc. cit. Ailward de 'Broctuna' attested a grant to Furness somewhat earlier; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178.

¹¹ Farrer, op. cit. 437. Ulf son of Eward, however, attested a charter to which Simon de Broughton was a witness; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 166.

¹² *Ibid.* 167-8. Adam son of Simon de Broughton also occurs; *ibid.* 174. Gilbert de Broughton attested a charter c. 1210; *ibid.* 162.

¹³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 60.

¹⁴ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 178.

¹⁵ He made a grant of Angerton Moss to Thomas Skilhare; *Furness Couch.* ii, 325.

¹⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 168,

169, 178. Sir Richard had a brother John (*ibid.* 169), perhaps the John de Broughton the elder of 1301; *ibid.* 177. Sir Richard de Broughton and Matthew his brother attested a Kirkby charter; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 211b.

¹⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 169; confirmation of Angerton Moss.

¹⁸ *Furness Couch.* ii, 327.

¹⁹ *Assize R.* 408, m. 5 d. A Ralph de Broughton was at the same time plaintiff in an Ulverston case; *ibid.* m. 46.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 302.

²¹ *Furness Couch.* ii, 341. In 1311 Nicholas de Broughton made a claim against Thomas de Bighwaite respecting nativity, but the matter was deferred; *De Banco R.* 184, m. 5 d.

²² He is mentioned as lord of the manor in 1330; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 234. He attested a number of Kirkby deeds in the time of Edward II and Edward III, the latest dates being 1339 and 1340; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 211; iii, K 6.

²³ *Q.R. Memo.* R. 122, m. 89 d.

²⁴ *Furness Couch.* ii, 316. So also in 1358; *ibid.* 279. Adam de Broughton was defendant in 1352; *Assize R.* 434, m. 5.

²⁵ *De Banco R.* 395, m. 171. The surname of the heir's father is not given.

Sir Christopher attested a Kirkby charter in 1362; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 211b.

²⁶ *Final Conc.* iii, 6; the deforciantes (perhaps trustees) were Sir John de Hudleston and Katherine his wife. In 1392 Christopher de Broughton purchased messuages, &c., in Ulverston; *ibid.* 41. He is named again in 1404; *Furness Couch.* ii, 351. A little later he and his wife Elizabeth occur; *Final Conc.* iii, 67.

²⁷ *Ibid.* iii, 97. Margaret was daughter and co-heir of Alan Copeland of Urswick, according to a claim drawn up about 1550. Her first husband was Roland Kirkby, from whom descended the Roland mentioned later. By John Broughton, her second husband, she had a son Thomas—whose heir was a daughter Elizabeth (Thornburgh)—and eight daughters; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, K 9b.

John Broughton was a plaintiff in 1442; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 4, m. 11.

²⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 226.

to marry John son of John Pennington.²⁹ Then follows the Sir Thomas Broughton with whom the line ends.³⁰ He was a staunch Yorkist, and on the landing of Lambert Simnel's force at Piel in 1487 he and his brother John joined them, taking part in the battle of Stoke and enduring the consequent attainder and forfeiture.³¹ A local tradition averred that Sir Thomas escaped alive from the field of battle and lived in obscurity at Witherslack, which had been one of his manors.³²

His forfeited estates were granted to the Earl of Derby,³³ and descended like Knowsley³⁴ until the losses of the family in the Civil War compelled the eighth earl to sell the castle and manor of Broughton, together with the bailiwick of Lonsdale Hundred, to Edward Lee (or Leigh) in 1653-4.³⁵ His son the ninth earl afterwards endeavoured to recover it, but the sale was confirmed or held to be valid.³⁶ In 1658 Edward Lee and Mary his wife sold the estate to Roger Sawrey,³⁷ a Parliamentarian in politics and a zealous Anabaptist in religion.³⁸

Roger Sawrey³⁹ was succeeded by a son Jeremiah, who by his wife Anne daughter of Richard Gilpin⁴⁰ left a son and heir Richard Gilpin Sawrey.⁴¹ He died without issue in 1755, having bequeathed his estate to a cousin, John Gilpin, who took the name of Sawrey and was the author of the improvements in the town recorded in 1774. He died in 1773,⁴² leaving a son and five daughters. The son, John Cookson Gilpin Sawrey, died without issue in 1799, and the manor passed to his sister Sarah, who in 1787 married John Bertrand Baubec de Brouguens⁴³; their second son John assumed the name of Sawrey on succeeding. He died in 1881, and by bequest his estate went to a kinsman James Cookson of Neasham Hall, Durham, who assumed the additional name of Sawrey.⁴⁴ He died in 1888, and his widow

Mrs. Georgina Margaret Sawrey-Cookson is now lady of the manor.⁴⁵

BROUGHTON TOWER stands on high ground at the north side of the town, and is approached by a fine avenue of trees.⁴⁶ It consists of what appears to be a 14th-century keep, or tower-house, incorporated into a modern mansion, but except for the external walls very little of the original structure remains, nearly all its distinguishing architectural features having been lost in successive alterations and rebuildings. The tower is rectangular in plan, measuring internally 42 ft. 6 in. by 32 ft., the greater length being from north to south, with walls varying in thickness from 5 ft. to 7 ft., constructed of rubble masonry with red sandstone quoins, and terminating in an embattled parapet. The keep consists of a basement and three upper stories, but externally it is only visible its full height of about 60 ft. on the north side, where it remains, with the exception of the windows, substantially unaltered. On the south side the top of the tower only, with a new parapet, is seen behind the modern buildings which have been erected in front of it and which now form the greater part of the house. There were additions to the tower before the present modern buildings were erected, but when the first of these was made it is impossible to say. When Roger Sawrey came into possession he found 'barns and other necessary out-houses attached to it.' These he repaired, and he is said to have erected a 'parlour and chamber over it.' It does not appear, however, that the additions made by him were very extensive, and they seem to have been superseded by later work, the effect of which has been to convert the building into a modern residence. These were chiefly made at two periods, the first by the Gilpin Sawreys in the 18th century, and the second by Mr. Sawrey-Cookson shortly after 1881.

²⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 226.

³⁰ In 1469 Sir Thomas Broughton and Roland Kirkby became bound to accept the arbitration of Sir Edward Beetham and others as to lands in dispute; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, A 8794. Sir Thomas is named again in 1477; *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 27. He was made a banneret at Hutton Field near Berwick in 1482 by the Duke of Gloucester; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 7.

³¹ West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 210. The facts are set out in the act of attainder; *Parl. R.* vi, 397. Inquiry as to his estates was ordered; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542.

³² West, loc. cit. A modern ballad on the story is printed by J. Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, i, 163.

³³ *Pat.* 4 Hen. VII; Broughton in Furness, Bolton in Furness (Adgarley), Subberthwaite, Elslack (? Ashlack), Urawick, Ulverston, Marton, Bretby and Cartmel. All were to be held of the king.

³⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68; the tenures are not described. In 1564 the earl addressed the Crown for an inquiry into the services by which Broughton was held, and in 1591 the attorney-general demanded arrears of rent due from the earl for the manor; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 323; iii, 267.

In 1632 Broughton was included in a feoffment by William Earl of Derby; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 118, no. 1.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 153, m. 84; Charles Earl of

Derby and Dorothea Helena his wife were deforciant.

³⁶ The royal assent was refused to a bill for the restitution of the manor promoted in 1682, and another bill was introduced in 1685; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. ii, 285-6. Another bill was promoted after the Revolution in 1691, when it was noted that the earl and Col. Sawrey had come to an agreement with respect to it; *ibid.* xiii, App. v, 450, 453. Yet again in 1695 the earl endeavoured to recover the manor by an action at law, which if successful would have led to a number of ejectments in Bury and Pilkington, where various tenements had been sold by his father in the same way; *ibid.* xiv, App. iv, 382; *Exch. of Pleas (Calendar)*, under Kirkby Ireleth, Hil. 7 Will. III, m. 36.

³⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 162, m. 188.

³⁸ He was 'an old Cromwellian soldier, who was present at the formation of the [Baptist] Church at Tottlebank. He was called "praying Sawrey," and in the Cockermouth Church Book are numerous references to him, which show that he was a gifted and godly man'; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 255 n. He is mentioned twice in Lewis, *Congre. Ch. Cockermouth*, in 1671 and 1679 (pp. 47, 67); note by Mr. Gaythorpe.

³⁹ The descent has been compiled from the accounts in West's *Furness* (ed. 1774), 212; Richardson, *Furness Past and Present*, i, 174 (inaccurate), and the *Gilpin Pedigree*.

⁴⁰ Richard Gilpin, intruding Commonwealth rector of Graystock, purchased Scaleby Castle from the Musgraves, who had suffered greatly for their loyalty to Charles I; Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, ii, 573. He died at Newcastle in 1700 and his younger son John (1670-1732) was father of Robert (1702-55) father of the John Gilpin (1738-73) who succeeded to Broughton. He married Esther, daughter and heir of John Cookson of London; *Gilpin Pedigree*.

⁴¹ In 1722 Richard Gilpin Sawrey and William Sawrey, M.D., made a feoffment of the manor of Broughton, the Tower, two mills, &c., and the bailiwick of Lonsdale; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 287, m. 26. William Sawrey, who died in 1724, was a younger brother.

⁴² A settlement of the castle of Broughton, the manors of Broughton *alias* Broughton Tower and Subberthwaite, the advowson of the curacy of Broughton, the hundred and bailiwick of Lonsdale, &c., was made in 1772 by John Gilpin Sawrey and Esther his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 384, m. 56.

⁴³ He died in 1839 and his wife Sarah in 1842.

⁴⁴ Mr. Fox-Davies (*Armorial Families*) notes that the royal licence gave permission for Cookson-Sawrey, but Sawrey-Cookson is used.

⁴⁵ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁴⁶ There is a well-illustrated article on Broughton Tower in the *North Lonsd. Mag.* i, 107 (1894), of which use has been made in the text.

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The basement of the tower has a barrel vault, but all the windows have been built up and it has been otherwise altered. The hall was on the ground floor, the chamber above, and the second floor was probably occupied by sleeping apartments, all approached by a vice in the thickness of the wall at the south-east corner. The vice yet remains, but all its openings, both doors and loophole windows, have been built up, and it now gives access to the roof only from the basement, from which level it is approached by a passage in the east wall, in which there remains a pointed outer doorway with hollow chamfered jambs and head, now opening into the later 18th-century building. An inner pointed doorway gives direct access to the basement room, which commonly goes by the name of the 'dungeon.' The whole of the interior of the ancient part of the house has been modernized, and the windows are all 18th-century insertions with pointed heads. The original leaded roof has been replaced by a gabled one of slate. On the middle merlon of the old embattled parapet on the north side is carved a shield with the arms of Broughton, and above the first-floor window on the same side are the remains of a square hood mould. The 18th-century additions, which include the middle part of the south or principal front, and the east and west wings adjoining the tower on the north side, appear to have been erected about the middle of the century, the date 1744 being on a spout-head at the back.⁴⁷ The south front, which is two stories in height above a lofty basement, has ogee-headed sash windows and an embattled parapet—a rather early example of the characteristic 'Gothic' architecture of the period. Over the west wing at the back is a bell-turret containing a bell dated 1747; and two spout-heads, one on each wing, at the back, have the date 1777 and the initials E. S. On either side of the 18th-century south front are the projecting wings in the form of towers, and in a similar style of architecture, added by Mr. Sawrey-Cookson, that on the east being wider than the other and having a small round tower on the east side.

The services of the tenants were in 1774 described as 'few and reasonable.' On admission a fine of 20d. was paid to the lord; there was an ancient annual rent with suit and service of court. The tenant could alienate or mortgage any part of his estate, as he desired, upon paying 10s. to the lord. The woods were free.⁴⁸ These customs are still maintained. The manor courts are regularly held about 23 April each year. The court rolls go back to the 16th century.⁴⁹

TROUGHTON HALL, at the north end of the township, probably commemorates a family once seated in Broughton.⁵⁰ Richard Fleming purchased a messuage from John Troughton in 1573,⁵¹ and sold it to Ralph Latus in 1597.⁵² Edward Rigby of Burgh in Duxbury died in 1627 holding a messuage called Troughton Hall in Broughton, a garden, &c., and common of pasture for all cattle in the wastes of Broughton.⁵³ The Rigbys appear later in Furness,⁵⁴ fighting on the king's side in the Civil War. Their estate here may explain how it came about that Troughton Hall was in 1625 subject to a rent-charge of £18 for the benefit of Standish Grammar School, the trustees of which afterwards obtained possession and still own the estate.⁵⁵

From its position to the west of the Lickle **BLEANSLEY** should have been included in the grant of Dunnerdale to the Kirkby family, but it is probable that the lords of Broughton had an earlier title to it, and so it was retained in this township. In 1292 Richard son of Richard de Broughton was non-suited in a claim against Robert son of John de Kirkby for a tenement in Bleansley by right of inheritance.⁵⁶ In the 16th century a family called Ellison or Elletson lived at Bleansley,⁵⁷ and may have been the ancestors of Robert Elletson of Broughton who in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by a fine of £10.⁵⁸ He was, perhaps, the same Robert whose estate stood sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities in 1650.⁵⁹ James Towers had been treated similarly.⁶⁰

There are but few references to Broughton in the records.⁶¹ In 1552 the Earl of Derby complained that various persons had been hunting in Broughton Park near Hangman's Oak and killed three 'tegges.'⁶²

An inclosure award was made in 1847.

The church of **ST. MARY MAGDA-CHURCH LENE**⁶³ stands on an elevated site on the south-west side of the town, and consists of a chancel 29 ft. 9 in. by 24 ft. 6 in., nave 67 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in., south aisle 78 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., south porch and west tower at the end of the aisle 17 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 3 in., all these measurements being internal. The east and west walls and portions of the south wall at each end of the aisle are old, but all the rest of the building is modern, the chancel and nave having been erected in 1873 and the tower in 1900. The evolution of the present plan, however, is interesting. Previous to 1873 the church consisted of a chancel and nave under one roof, 78 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., with north and south aisles separated from the nave by arcades of four arches,

⁴⁷ The head also bears the initials R S G F. Two later heads in the north wall of the ancient tower are dated 1837 and have the initials I. S.

⁴⁸ West, op. cit. 213. The freedom of the woods was secured in 1731 by an agreement between the lord and the tenants; *End. Char. Rep.* 1903.

⁴⁹ Information of Mr. Wilson Butler.

⁵⁰ Beck, *Annales Furnes*, 295.

⁵¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 172.

⁵² Ibid. 58, m. 368.

⁵³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 5.

⁵⁴ Alexander son of Alexander Rigby of Broughton-in-Furness was baptized at Cartmel in 1624; Reg.

⁵⁵ *Standish End. Char. Rep.* 1899.

⁵⁶ Assize R. 408, m. 42; the name is spelt Blengeslit, and the place is said to be in Ulverston.

⁵⁷ The inventory of Robert Ellason of Bleansley, 1570, was recorded at Richmond; and the will of another Robert Ellatson in 1593.

⁵⁸ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 220.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2502. Three sons of a Robert Elletson (of Broughton or Furness Fell) entered at Cambridge, 1661-4; *Admissions to St. John's Coll.* i, 149, 162.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2506. This family also seems to have been of Bleansley, the will of James Towers of that

hamlet being proved at Richmond in 1592.

⁶¹ In 1353 John Thwaites and Joan his wife made a claim against William de Aldarous and Christiana his wife respecting a tenement in Broughton; Assize R. 435, m. 22.

Thomas Asburner in 1576 claimed a messuage called Barstall (? Baskell) and Harry Howe against Roger Askew (holding of the Earl of Derby); *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 52.

⁶² Ibid. i, 252. Printed in *Proc. Barrow Nat. Field Club*, xvii, 135. The marauders came from Thwaites in Cumberland.

⁶³ Though known as St. Mary Magdalene's, West in 1774 calls it Holy Trinity.

the north aisle being 45 ft. by 12 ft. and that on the south 39 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in., and a west tower 10 ft. 6 in. square. Of this church, however, only the nave and chancel were of any antiquity, the former being part of the original 12th-century church, and the chancel, then filled with seats, a 16th-century extension. To this original rectangular plan a north aisle was added in 1738 and a south aisle in 1758,⁶⁴ necessitating the almost total destruction of the north and south walls.⁶⁵ The tower was erected in 1782, and at various times during the century the seats were raised and backed and made into pews, the floor flagged, a west gallery erected and a ceiling inserted.⁶⁶ In the rebuilding of 1873 both the 18th-century aisles were pulled down and a new chancel and nave were built on the north side of the old one, which then became an aisle, its south wall being rebuilt and a porch added. The old tower was left standing till 1900.

The new building is plain and massive in character, the windows being all round-headed of a modernized Norman type. The walls are of rubble with red sandstone dressings, and the roofs, which have overhanging eaves, are covered with slates. The chancel and nave are under one continuous roof without structural distinction inside, but externally the chancel is differentiated by half-round buttresses between the windows on the north side. The arcade is a modern one of six pointed arches on circular piers with moulded capitals and bases. At the west end of the aisle the original 12th-century masonry has been preserved, though the window between the tower and the south doorway is a modern restoration. The walling, which is 3 ft. 6 in. thick, is built of large boulders,⁶⁷ widely jointed, with sandstone quoins at the angle, the top stone of which is carved with a small grotesque head.

The 12th-century doorway, which is 4 ft. 2 in. in width, is of red sandstone with a semicircular arch of two moulded orders and label, springing from moulded imposts. The inner jambs are moulded, but the outer ones are square inclosing shafts with moulded bases and scalloped capitals. The shafts, however, are gone, the capitals and bases alone remaining, all in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the base on the east side, which has been defaced; the impost on the south side has also been partly cut away. East of the doorway the wall is new for a distance of 42 ft., the total length of the building prior to the 16th century, when it was extended 18 ft. to the east, having been about 60 ft.

The east window of the aisle, formerly the chancel window, has a pointed head and three trefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery and external label, and on the south side are a restored three-light square-headed window and a square-headed priest's door with chamfered jambs and head. A floreated piscina bowl, which was found doing duty as a window lintel, was placed below the south window within a modern round-headed recess at the time of the rebuilding. The font is octagonal on plan, similar in shape to those at Dalton and Urswick, the sides curving in, each having a blank shield, and may be of late 15th, but more probably of early 16th-century date.⁶⁸ The porch is of wood on dwarf stone walls.

The tower is 50 ft. high to the top of the square parapet and has a saddle-back slated roof with stone gables facing east and west, with a vice in the north-west corner. The ground floor is used as a vestry. Before the erection of the former tower in 1782 there appears to have been a bell-turret on the west gable, the stones of which were built into the old tower and are now in the wall above the vestry door.

There is a ring of eight bells, seven by Taylor of Loughborough, 1900, and one by John Warner & Sons, 1869. The 15th-century bell, which formerly hung in the tower, inscribed 'JOHANNES EST NOMEN MEVM' is now at Eccle Riggs.⁶⁹

The communion plate now in use consists of a set of plated vessels, comprising two cups, two patens and a flagon presented in 1850. Two silver cups and a flagon mentioned in a terrier of 1778 were then (1850) given to the donors in exchange.⁷⁰ One of the 'cups' was returned in 1898,⁷¹ but the others are still missing. The 'cup,' which is really a bowl 4 in. in diameter and 3½ in. high, with two handles, has the maker's mark of Joyce Issod,⁷² but the date letter is indecipherable. There are also two pewter flagons and two pewter plates, the smaller of which is stamped with the name of George Simson, Dublin.

The registers begin in 1662, but the year 1681 is missing.⁷³

On the south side of the churchyard is an undated pedestal sundial with octagonal stone shaft.

Though it is clear that a church **ADVOUWSON** has existed here from an early time, no written record of it has been preserved earlier than 1547, when by a commission from the Bishop of Chester the chapel and yard were consecrated for a burial-place for the people of

⁶⁴ The aisles were erected at the private expense of several persons, who completed them in a handsome manner, with ceilings over the same. See Malleon, *Hist. of the Ch. and Benefice of Broughton-in-Furness* (1887).

⁶⁵ Whitaker (*Richmondshire*, ii, 407), writing about 1820, says that 'the ancient Norman cylindrical columns' had been reduced to slender shafts; but this seems to have been an error, though repeated by Baines (*Hist. of Lancs.*). Malleon (op. cit. 10, note) says: 'They were in reality mere patchwork pillars covered with plaster and whitewash, with sham round arches built in 1738 and 1758 respectively to support the roof when the old walls were pulled down.'

⁶⁶ Malleon, op. cit. Pews and flagging, 1753; gallery, 1754; ceiling, 1778. Before 1753 it is recorded that the church

had seats without backs, that the floor was made of earth covered with rushes and that there was no ceiling, the building being open to the roof, 'resembling an old barn rather than a place of worship.'

⁶⁷ The stones are supposed to be from the bed of the Duddon or picked from the fields; *ibid.* The character of the walling was only discovered in 1873 when the exterior plaster-work was removed. The sandstone is probably from St. Bees.

⁶⁸ Before the rebuilding the font stood half buried in the wall opposite the south door, encrusted with many coats of paint.

⁶⁹ For a description of the old bell see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), ii, 295-301, where there are illustrations of both bell (p. 298) and inscription (p. 299). The inscriptions on the present bells are: (Treble) 'To the Glory of God and as a Thanks offering

to Him for recovered health this bell is presented to St. Mary Magdalene Church by E. Haynes 1900'; (2) 'Presented by John Clark, Churchwarden, 1900'; (3) 'St. Mary Magdalene, Broughton-in-Furness. My lips shall praise Thee, John Garner gave me, When he was churchwarden here, In the Nineteen Hundredth Year'; (4) 'Te Deum Laudamus'; (5) 'Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam. In Memory of William Henry Cross, Died 1892'; (6) 'Presented by T. Butler'; (7) 'Venite Exultemus Domino'; (8) 'John Warner & Sons, 1869.'

⁷⁰ *Old Church Plate in the Dioc. of Carlisle* (1882), 269-70.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 1908, Suppl.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ There are two earlier baptismal entries—5 July 1634 and 1 Dec. 1659.

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Broughton, Seathwaite, Dunnerdale and Woodland.⁷⁴ Broughton, unlike Kirkby, was subject to the Bishop of Chester. The curate appears to have been entitled to the small tithes and Easter dues,⁷⁵ and service was probably maintained here after the Reformation with some regularity, for the chapel is mentioned in the list of 1610.⁷⁶ In 1650 the curate had the small tithes, with £10 a year, and an augmentation of £40 out of the Earl of Derby's sequestered estates⁷⁷; but in 1717 the certified income was only £7 10s. 11d.⁷⁸ At that time three chapelwardens were chosen, being one each for Broughton North, Broughton South and Dunnerdale. The net value is now stated as £243.⁷⁹ The advowson, formerly appurtenant to the manor, is at present in the hands of five trustees, Mrs. Sawrey-Cookson being one. It was proposed in 1658 to make Broughton a separate parish,⁸⁰ but no change has ever been made.

The following have been perpetual curates and vicars:—

- oc. 1623 James Skellding⁸¹
- oc. 1650 Thomas Rigby, M.A.⁸² (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- oc. 1663 Thomas Inman⁸³
- oc. 1664 Anthony Turner
- oc. 1668 George Wainhouse⁸⁴
- 1684 George Sedgwick, B.A.⁸⁵ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- oc. 1696 Joseph Taylor
- 1698 John Wright
- 1739 Isaac Walker
- 1749 Timothy Cooperson⁸⁶
- 1777 Jeremiah Gilpin, M.A.⁸⁷ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1793 William Pearson
- 1844 John Robinson, M.A. (St. Catherine's Coll., Camb.)
- 1870 Frederick Amadeus Malleson, M.A.⁸⁸ (T.C.D.)
- 1897 James Cropper, B.A.⁸⁹ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
- 1905 Thomas Pateshall Monnington, M.A.⁹⁰ (Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf.)

There is a chapel of ease in Dunnerdale.

Information as to the condition of the church and parish in the early part of the 18th century is afforded by the chapelwardens' replies to the visitation

inquiries. In 1712 the chapel was in good repair and properly furnished, the plate including two chalices or communion cups and two flagons; a decent surplice was provided by the parish. William Woods was curate. The congregation was reported to Bishop Gastrell as very numerous, though there were many Dissenters; Presbyterians, Baptists and Independents are named in 1722. The minister in 1729 was accustomed to read 'the prayers of our Church' on Sundays, holy days and fast days, administering the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper in September, at Christmas, on Good Friday and twice on Easter Day; he preached 'to encourage an auditory.'

A funeral custom, said to have been general at one time in Cumberland and Westmorland, was still observed at Broughton in 1880; the principal mourners kept their hats on at the church and graveside, and on attending the next Sunday service remained seated and covered all through the service.⁹¹

The Wesleyan Methodists built a chapel at Broughton in 1837⁹²; the present one was built in 1875.

The Baptists had a chapel at Scroggs, built by Roger Sawrey of the Tower, but little is known of it, and it became an outbuilding.⁹³ Scroggs is near Hawthwaite, about a mile north of the town.

There are two endowed schools, at Broughton and at Aulthurstside. Both existed in 1724, but the date of foundation is unknown.⁹⁴

DUNNERDALE WITH SEATHWAITE

Dunnerdale, 1293; Donerdale, 1300.

There is no established boundary between the two parts of this township, Dunnerdale being the southern and Seathwaite the northern end of it.¹ It contains 10,257½ acres of bare mountainous country² on the eastern side of the Duddon, there being only one or two woody patches in the valley, and the various peaks rising from 1,200 ft. in the south to over 2,500 ft. in the north. Seathwaite Tarn is 1,210 ft. above the sea; it discharges by Tarn Beck into the Duddon. There are cairns and other ancient remains. The modern inhabitants are accommodated in a few small hamlets and lonely farm-houses along the valley. The chapel of Seathwaite, about the centre of the western edge, stands almost by

⁷⁴ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 527.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* The inhabitants who were housekeepers paid at Easter 5½d. if married, 4½d. if unmarried; for a swarm of bees, 1d.; for a flock of geese, one goose or 6d.; a sow, one pig or 1s. 6d.; hemp and hay, ½d. each for every estate.

⁷⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 7.

⁷⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 136. In 1651 the order was made that £50 should be paid out of the sequestered estates of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, the curate having only a stipend of £6 a year; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 95.

⁷⁸ Gastrell, loc. cit.; from the Easter dues, as above; other dues in Broughton and Dunnerdale, £4 19s. 5d., and in Seathwaite 14s. 6d.; surplice fees, 15s., and voluntary contributions, 15s. The glebe, 1½ acres, was worth 22s. Leonard Towers of Mile End, Stepney (1657), left £15 for 'two eminent divines' to preach two sermons in the chapel yearly.

⁷⁹ *Carlisle Dioc. Cal.* Augmentations were obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, in response to local contributions.

⁸⁰ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 236.

⁸¹ Visitation records at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁸² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 136; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 236. He became vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde in or before 1653.

⁸³ The names in this list are in the main derived from that in Richardson's *Furness Past and Present*, i, 172. Inman and Turner occur at Urswick and Dalton.

⁸⁴ He is named in the Visit. List of 1674. According to Bp. Gastrell, he went to Kirkby Ireleth.

⁸⁵ Visit. List of 1691. 'Conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 228.

⁸⁶ He married (1756) Ruth widow of Robert Gilpin and mother of the lord of the manor.

⁸⁷ He was a younger brother of John

Gilpin Sawrey and was vicar of Bolton-le-Moors 1789-93.

⁸⁸ Published many works as author, editor or translator. He also issued a pamphlet (cited above) giving the history of the church and benefice.

⁸⁹ Previously vicar of Holy Trinity, West Seaton, 1893. Vicar of Penrith 1905.

⁹⁰ Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1894; vicar of Penrith 1888.

⁹¹ *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), i, 192, 521.

⁹² F. Evans, *Furness*, 78.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ Bp. Gastrell (*Notitia*, ii, 529) calls them private schools, but the masters were nominated by minister, trustees and sidesmen, and they had a small endowment. See also *End. Char. Rep.* for Kirkby Ireleth, 1903.

¹ The name Seathwaite refers strictly only to the valley from the tarn to the chapel.

² The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 10,273 acres, including 74 of inland water.

itself, with Newfield to the south. The population in 1901 was 263.

The principal road enters the township at the south near Duddon Bridge, and proceeds up the river valley. It crosses over into Cumberland at Ulpha but returns to the Lancashire side near Hall Dunnerdale and goes on to the chapel. From this point minor roads go over the mountains to Coniston on the east and Broughton on the south, the latter by Stainton Ground, Hesketh Hall and Broughton Mills on the Lickle.

Seathwaite is noteworthy as the home of 'Wonderful Walker,' once the curate of the chapel and master of the school. Robert Walker was born at Undercragg, about a mile north of the chapel, in 1709, the youngest of twelve children. Being of a delicate constitution it was decided 'to breed him a scholar,' and he became a teacher and then a clergyman. He took the curacy of his native place, the stipend being then £5 a year,³ married and brought up his family. He taught school in the chapel, occupying himself at the same time with the spinning wheel, acted as legal adviser and scrivener for the district around, tilled his garden and attended to his sheep and his few acres of land. He died 25 June 1802, having been curate of Seathwaite for sixty-six years.

There was formerly a plumbago mine near Seathwaite. The land is mostly used for pasture.

DUNNERDALE was included in that MANOR part of the Fells chosen by William de Lancaster I on the partition made about

1160,⁴ and was by him given to Roger de Kirkby, a gift confirmed by his son William II to Roger's son William; a rent of 4s. a year was to be paid.⁵ The manor is mentioned in connexion with Kirkby Ireleth in family deeds⁶ and seems usually to have been regarded as a hamlet of Kirkby,⁷ but it was sold in 1497 by Henry Kirkby.⁸ Soon afterwards it was held by the Earl of Derby,⁹ but was in 1610 sold to the Heskeths.¹⁰ In more recent times the manor has been held with Duddon Hall in Cumberland,¹¹ the present lord, by purchase about 1903, being Mr. George Herbert Cheetham of Manchester.

A court baron may be held for the manor,¹² but the land is mostly held by resident freeholders. The place is rarely mentioned in the records.¹³ An award concerning the sheepgates in Seathwaite was made in 1681.¹⁴

A 'manor of Cockley Beck' in Kirkby Ireleth is named in a fine of 1791, John Bracken being in possession.¹⁵

The chapel at SEATHWAITE was CHURCH said by tradition to have been built by an Earl of Derby,¹⁶ and the lord of the manor has always nominated the curate or vicar, though the chapel was supposed to be subordinate to Broughton. In 1650 there was no endowment, but the inhabitants contributed to employ a reader.¹⁷ About 1717 this contribution amounted to £3 18s. 9d., to which the lord of the manor (Mr. Penny) added £2 by custom; the curate there read prayers and a homily every Sunday and the curate of Broughton

³ Other endowments were obtained from time to time.

⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 311.

⁵ Ibid. 442. The names of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite are not mentioned, but the land was that between Lickle and Duddon; from Lickle the bounds went to Deirsgard, Calthead, Glanscalan and Wrynose; thence down by Duddon. The compiler of the *Furness Couch*. (Chet. Soc. ii, 351), writing in 1409, thought the grantor was William de Lancaster III, but was not sure.

⁶ In the mortgage or settlement of Kirkby Ireleth and Dunnerdale in 1300 Robert de Lathom was the agent; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 188. He may have acquired some estate in Dunnerdale which afterwards descended to the Earls of Derby, for in 1336 Katherine wife of John de Denum claimed dower in the free tenement of Robert de Lathom (formerly her husband) in Kirkby Ireleth and Dunnerdale; *De Banco R.* 306, m. 16.

The manors of Kirkby and Dunnerdale are named together in the settlement made in 1476 by Dame Ogle; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 212b.

⁷ It was so styled in 1407; *ibid.* iii, K 8.

⁸ *Final Conc.* iii, 145-6, fine and recovery. The plaintiffs, James Molyneux and others, were probably acting for the Earl of Derby, the next possessor.

⁹ In 1521; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. v, no. 68. The manors of Osmotherley and Dunnerdale were incorrectly stated to be held of the Abbot of Furness by services unknown. A similar statement was made after the death of Ferdinand, the fifth earl, in 1594; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 426. This manor had been included in a feoffment by Henry Earl of Derby

in 1583; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 45, m. 94.

¹⁰ Ibid. 74, no. 25; the plaintiffs were Robert Hesketh and Richard (Robert) Hesketh, esq. It was sold by the widow and heirs of the fifth earl. The estate was described as the manor of Dunnerdale *alias* Dunnerdale-Seathwaite *alias* Seathwaite, &c. In 1620 it was owned by Robert Hesketh of Rufford, who gave it to trustees for the use of his male issue, with remainder to his bastard son Robert, who was in possession in 1623; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 354, 358. The tenure was unknown. Robert Hesketh, under age, in 1629 claimed various fines due on admission of tenants in Dunnerdale and Seathwaite; *Pleas of Crown Lanc. bdle.* 318, East. 5 Chas. I. Robert Hesketh of Dunnerdale in 1631 paid £10 as composition for refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214.

On the Civil War breaking out Robert Hesketh took the king's side and as 'a Papist delinquent' his estate in Dunnerdale was sequestered by the Parliament about 1644. His wife and infant daughter Mary had difficulty in obtaining any allowance, and obtained the advocacy of Robert's brother Cuthbert Hesketh of Kenwick, Salop, 'who had borne arms for the Parliament and was conformable'; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 200-4.

It afterwards (perhaps about 1696) came into the possession of James Penny of Penny Bridge and descended to his son William, who died in 1788; *Bardsley, Chron. of Ulverston*, 116-17; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 529-30.

Hesketh Hall is a house on the Broughton side of Dunnerdale, near the Lickle.

¹¹ The trustees of William Penny sold

the manor to Richard Towers of Duddon Hall, whose niece and heiress, Miss Frances Esther Millers, the Lady Bountiful of the district, held it in 1842; *Evans, Furness*, 93. After litigation the Duddon Hall estates were in 1860 allowed to Major William Sawrey Rawlinson, in right of his maternal ancestor, the Rev. George Millers (St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1801), and on his death in 1875 they descended to his son William Millers Rawlinson; *Burke, Landed Gentry*.

¹² *West, Furness* (ed. 1774), 143.

¹³ The name occurs as a surname in 1293, John de Dunnerdale being declared guilty of the death of Walter del Burn; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 278.

Thomas Troughton died in 1611 holding a messuage in Seathwaite; his daughter and heir Elizabeth wife of Hugh Askew was aged fifty-two in 1612; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxv, 160. The tenure is not recorded.

¹⁴ Printed in *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), viii, 352.

¹⁵ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 358, m. 85.

¹⁶ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 530. The story was that the people were carrying a body for burial at Kirkby in the winter time, and were prevented by the weather from going further than Newfield, the body being left exposed for several days; whereupon they asked Lord Derby to build a chapel; *Richardson, Furness Past and Present*, i, 173.

¹⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 136. In 1658 it was proposed to divide the chapelries of Broughton and Seathwaite and the hamlet of Dunnerdale from Kirkby Ireleth and make them into an independent parish; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 236.

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administered the sacrament thrice a year. The curate also taught a school, but there was no endowment.¹⁸

It was reported to Bishop Gastrell in 1724 that Seathwaite had thrown off the jurisdiction of Richmond about 1675. The vicar of Kirkby Ireleth had always insisted that it was within his peculiar jurisdiction and commonly proved wills and granted licences there, 'but the inhabitants being poor, the jurisdiction is not thought worth disputing.'¹⁹ The chapelwardens of Broughton in 1729 gave a somewhat different account, stating that the inhabitants of Seathwaite had separated themselves when it tended for their advantage, but when Mr. Muncaster (later vicar of Kirkby) had demanded, as they thought, too high fees from them, they returned to the Broughton jurisdiction. The vicar afterwards made peace with them and then they once more denied all rights there to the curate and officers of Broughton.

The net value is now stated to be £140 a year. The present church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1874 on the old site²⁰; a separate parish was formed for it in 1886. The following have been incumbents²¹ :—

- 1735 Robert Walker²²
- 1802 Edward Tyson
- 1854 Robert Rolleston, B.A.²³ (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
- 1857 Thomas Anderson, B.A.
- 1860 Richard Walker, M.A. (New Coll., Oxf.)
- 1875 Sydney Richard Maynard Walker, B.A. (Christ Church, Oxf.)
- 1904 Reginald Jeffcott Dickson, B.A. (Queens' Coll., Camb.)
- 1905 James Beardwood Ditchfield, M.A. (Dur.)

Holy Innocents', a chapel of ease to Broughton, is in Dunnerdale, near Broughton Mills. It was built in 1887.

The Society of Friends has a burial-ground at Low Kiln Bank near Ulpha Bridge, but it has long been disused.²⁴

ANGERTON MOSS

Angerton, 1277; Angerton, 1299.

This extra-parochial district has an area of 2,195 acres, of which more than half, viz. 1,120½ acres, is tidal water.¹ It occupies a tract of flat mossy land between Kirkby Pool on the east and the Duddon on the west. The population in 1901 was 27. The Furness railway line crosses it. There are 188 acres of arable land, 258 of permanent grass and 5 of woods and plantations, a large part being waste. The soil is sand and moss peat on sand and clay subsoil.

ANGERTON MOSS was originally in MANOR Broughton, but being granted to the monks of Furness was probably treated by them as part of their demesne and so became extra-parochial.² A number of the charters relating to it are preserved in the *Coucher* of the abbey. Alan de Kirkby in 1235 had pasture lands between Welpesat and Steerspool in Broughton, and agreed to pay Simon son of Matthew 4s. a year instead of 2s. for a quitclaim of Simon's right of pasture there.³ Richard son of Simon de Broughton granted to Thomas Skilhare of Dalton the whole of Angerton Moss which Ralph son of Alan son of Orm de Kirkby had formerly held; the bounds began at a rock called Quelpesatrag and went by the Duddon, Steerspool and Otterpool to the head of the last and thence across to the starting-point. A rent of 5s. was to be paid to the lord, and the said Ralph and Sir John Kirkby had rights of turbary.⁴ After due inquiry⁵ the king's licence was in 1299 granted allowing the alienation to the abbey.⁶ A fishery in Steerspool had been allowed to Ralph son of Alan by Sir John de Kirkby,⁷ and was granted by Ralph's son Adam to Adam de Bardsey and Isabel his wife,⁸ and the rights of these families in Angerton Moss were afterwards yielded to the abbey.⁹ Various confirmations were secured, and the Moss remained

¹⁸ Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 529-31. There was a chapelwarden elected by the sidesmen according to ancient custom, by which the hamlet was divided into three parts. The hamlet of Dunnerdale was attached to the chapelry of Broughton; *ibid.* 528.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 530.
²⁰ Parkinson, *Old Ch. Clock* (ed. Evans), 235. A view of the old chapel is given *ibid.* 99. For the church bells see *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* (new ser.), ii, 304.

²¹ Parkinson, op. cit. 198.
²² 'Wonderful Walker.' The registers begin with him.

²³ Afterwards rector of Stanford Rivers.

²⁴ Evans, *Furness*, 180, 'a parallelogram of about 120 yards by 80, seated all round in the inside with flag-stones stuck into the wall, and in which the last interment spoken of was that of a Friend from Birker about the year 1755.'

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 918 acres, including 2 of inland water, 104 acres of tidal water and 1,402 of foreshore.

² In 1535 the abbey had rents of 28s. 4d. from it; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 269.

³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 60. Ralph son of Alan son of Orm gave land in Angerton Moss to Sir Richard de Broughton in 1272;

Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 212. Whelpshead Crag is marked on modern maps.

⁴ *Furness Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 325; Ralph de Kirkby had a right to turf for burning in his own house and material for covering his buildings, while Sir John could take sixty wagon loads of turf a year from the moss. It seems that Thomas Skilhare received the land in part as compensation for another piece which Richard de Broughton had warranted, but which was recovered by Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby in 1292; *ibid.* 327, 338; Assize R. 408, m. 68 d.

⁵ *Furness Couch.* ii, 328; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 302.

⁶ *Furness Couch.* ii, 329-32, 334; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 422. Thomas Skilhare's charter is in the British Museum (Harl. Chart. 55 G, 48); on the back is an endorsement stating that he died in 1304, and was father of Hugh, formerly Abbot of Furness.

⁷ *Furness Couch.* ii, 320; the grant was for the benefit of Ralph's son Adam. In return Ralph allowed Sir John to take from Angerton Moss the sixty wagon loads of turf which have been mentioned before.

⁸ *Ibid.* 323; a moiety of the fishery of Steerspool and forty (or sixty) loads of turf from Angerton Moss are mentioned.

⁹ Alan son of Ralph de Kirkby released his right in the moss to Thomas Skilhare; *ibid.* 324. Richard de Broughton also gave a release, but stipulated for the 5s. rent; *ibid.* 332. John son of Sir Roger de Lancaster and Sir John de Hudleston did likewise; *ibid.* 335, 336.

Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby later gave to William de Cockerham, vicar of Dalton, the land in Angerton Moss he had recovered from Thomas de Skilhare, and Galiena his widow released her dower right therein; *ibid.* 337-8. Adam son of William de Bardsey gave up his right in Broadmeadow and Adam de Hudleston released his forty wagon loads of turf; *ibid.* 339. Nicholas de Broughton and John son of Sir Robert de Harrington, as superior lords, gave permission for the alienation, and in 1329 the king having ordered an inquiry it was found that it would not be to his loss to allow it; *ibid.* 341-2; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 233.

Adam son of Ralph de Kirkby had in 1312-13 given to Adam de Hudleston and Joan his wife the right to take forty loads of turf yearly from Angerton Moss; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 211b. John de Kirkby in 1362 gave to Thomas de Kirkby tofts called Cowriddings and Scarthbridge, and twenty loads of turf on Angerton Moss; *ibid.*

in the monks' possession down to the Suppression. An arbitration in 1424 awarded the soil absolutely to the abbey, but 80 loads of turf were to be allowed each year to Sir Richard Kirkby.¹⁰ It was after 1537 granted on lease by the Crown,¹¹ until in 1608 it was sold to Edward Wilson,¹² probably acting for John Preston of the Manor.

In 1545 the king ordered a perambulation of the bounds of Angerton Moss and an inquiry into encroachments, rights of turbary and pasture, and the fisheries of Duddon and Steerspool. Richard Kirkby had made a fishgarth to the injury of a meadow there.¹³ An ancient plan of the Moss is preserved at the Record Office,¹⁴ probably accompanying the award made.¹⁵ There were subsequent

disputes over the turbary and fishing rights.¹⁶ The Earl of Derby in 1586, as lord of the manor of Broughton, said that certain sands adjoining the water of Duddon Weir were among the appurtenances of the manor, and he and his ancestors had ever had a free fishing there; but that within the previous thirty years, owing to the continual inundation and power of the sea, the sands had been raised and made firm land, which was called Angerton Marsh. The tenants of Thomas Preston, the farmer of the queen's lands, had, so the earl complained, wrongfully obtained leases of part of this new marsh, pretending that it was part of 'a great parcel of ground in Broughton called Angerton Moss,' which belonged to the queen.¹⁷

¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxv, 15; printed by Beck, *Annales Furnes*. 294.

¹¹ Leases of two portions by Queen Elizabeth are recorded in the Survey of 1649. The land was measured by the rod of 24 ft.; West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 174-5.

¹² Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. ii. The 1649 surveyors were told that the late Sir John

Preston or his father had purchased the 124 acres of pasture and turbary in Angerton Moss in fee farm, but the grant was not produced; West, *op. cit.* 177.

There were, however, later grants; e.g. in 1610 to George Whitmore and others for sixty years, and in 1628 to Edward Ditchfield and others; Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxxvii; 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii.

¹³ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 89.

¹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 280.

¹⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 176, 185, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 379 (1585).

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz, cxxix. D 4.

INDEX TO VOLUME VIII

NOTE.—The following less obvious abbreviations are used:—adv., advowson; b., brother; cast., castle; chant., chantry; chap., chapel; coll., college; ct., court; ctss., countess; dchss., duchess; dk., duke; D. and C., Dean and Chapter; f., father; hund., hundred; ind., industries; man., manor; mchnss., marchioness; m., mother; mon., monastery; par., parish; pop., population; sch., school; sis., sister; sts., streets; vsct., viscountess; w., wife; wap., wapentake.

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CORRIGENDA

- Vol. II,¹ page 4, note 22, for 'though Saxon' read 'though Saxon in date.'
- " " 19, note 139, for 'Raine's' read 'Raines.'
- " " 24, line 5 from end, for '1292' read '1291.'
- " " 25, line 2, for '1292' read '1291.'
- " " 136a, line 22, for 'and collated' read 'but he collated.'
- " " 176, note 9, for 'mail-rent' read 'mail (a rent).'
- " " 183, line 5 from end, for 'Warrington a hundred and twenty years before' read 'Warrington
Hundred twenty years before.'
- " " 200, line 8, for 'the twenty-four parishes' read 'twenty-four parishes.'
- " " 200, line 19, for 'vicar' read 'rector.'
- " " 343, line 29, under column for 1901 (Denton Chap.), for '9988' read '9509.'
- " " 344, line 1, under column for 1901 (Houghton Township), for '4946' read '5425.'
- " " 589b, line 2, for 'Victoria' read 'Alexandra.'
- Vol. III,² page 190, note 6, for 'a younger son' read 'a younger brother.'
- " " 269b, line 11, for 'He resumed' read 'His son Thomas resumed.'
- " " 269b, line 13, for 'In 1784 he married' read 'In 1784, Thomas who died in 1809, married.'
- " " 386a, line 22, for '1846 Charles Bullen' read '1846 Charles Bullen, John Groom (resigned c. 1849).'
- " " 405a, line 12, for 'Sir Henry' read 'Sir John.'
- " " 437b, line 14, for 'George Anthony Legh-Keck' read 'Anthony James Keck.'
- Vol. IV,³ page xiv, line 27, for 'east window' read 'south-east window.'
- " " 100a, line 12, for 'Henry de Ince' read 'Hugh de Ince.'
- " " plan between pages 224 and 225, in key to shading, for '16th century' read '15th century.'
- Vol. V,⁴ page 8a, line 12, for 'Thomas Anderton' read 'Thomas Anderton of Chorley.'
- " " 8a, line 20, for 'Christopher' read 'Christopher, described as of Horwich, in 1602.'
- " " 8a, line 23, for 'son of Christopher' read 'grandson of Christopher.'
- " " 8a, line 28, for 'aged eight' read 'aged eight in 1678.'
- " " 36, note 33, line 1 of 2nd column, for 'Christopher Anderton' read 'Christopher Hulton.'
- " " 238b, line 3, for 'printed in a local newspaper about 1883' read 'prints in the *Bolton Weekly
Journal*, 1887-90.'
- " " 248, note 53, for 'Robert Norris of Tonge' read 'Robert Norris of Bolton.'
- " " 255, note 11, for 'Margaret, his wife' read 'Margery his wife.'
- " " 256b, line 34, for 'Bridget(?) Brownlow' read 'Bridget Brownlow.'
- " " 258b, line 7 from end, for 'John Starkie c. 1656' read 'John Starkie 1654.'
- " " 261a, line 13, for 'in 1315-16' read 'in 1315-16 or perhaps earlier.'
- " " 297, note 19, for 'Scarisbrook' read 'Scarisbrick.'
- " " 298a, line 14, for 'to a brother' read 'to a son.'
- " " 298a, line 18, for 'brother of Sir Charles' read 'son of Sir Charles.'
- " " 298a, line 22, for 'cousin not brother' read 'cousin not son.'
- " " 303b, line 3, for 'Hiel(?) Edmondson' read 'Hiet Edmondson.'
- Vol. VI,⁵ page 20, note 1, line 22, for 'in 1594' read 'in 1595.'
- " " 20, note 3, line 23, for 'he wrote a *History of the Iconoclasts*' read 'his namesake, the Jesuit
nephew of Lawrence Anderton wrote a *History of the Iconoclasts*.'
- " " 20, note 4, for '1642' read '1627.'
- " " 21, note 1, for '(R. 45-6)' read '(m. 45-7).'
- " " 107, note 2, delete paragraph 'Isabel Bretherton . . . Ducatus Lanc. ii, 47.'
- " " 172a, line 10, for '1812' read '1807.'
- " " 172a, lines 11-12, delete 'resumed his family name of Scarisbrick and.'
- " " 172a, line 14, for 'he also afterwards resumed' read 'he afterwards resumed.'
- " " 190b, line 23, for 'a chapel at Standish' read 'a chapel at Anderton.'
- " " 190b, line 25, for 'of the three chantries' read 'of the three chantries at Standish.'
- " " 207, note 18, for 'Hugh Anderton of Clayton' read 'Hugh Anderton of Euxton.'
- " " 221a, line 14, for 'lived till about 1516' read 'lived till 1516.'
- " " 221b, line 12, for 'about April, 1640' read 'about March, 1640.'
- " " 261b, line 3, for 'were sold about 1878 to Mr. Robert Daniel Thwaites' read 'were about 1878
settled upon Daniel Thwaites of Blackburn by his brother-in-law Mr. G. F. Gregory.'
- " " 264a, lines 34-6, for 'In 1330 as the heir of William de Chadderton he was returned as holding'
read 'In 1330 William de Chadderton, or according to an apparently erroneous
entry in the record the heir of William de Chadderton, was holding.'
- " " 372a, line 11, for 'about 1670' read 'in 1668.'
- " " 410a, line 27, for 'died in 1509' read 'died in 1507.'
- " " 429, note 37, for 'James Anderton of Euxton' read 'James Anderton of Clayton.'
- " " 445a, line 30, for 'factory' read 'dwelling-houses.'
- " " 445a, line 30, for 'north side of the town' read 'north side of the town on the south side of Danes-
house road immediately adjoining Daneshouse railway bridge.'
- " " 445a, note 46, for 'Mr. Obadiah Folds' read 'Mr. John Oswald Folds.'
- " " 463b, lines 18-19, for 'the four daughters and co-heirs of Richard Worsley' read 'the four sisters
and co-heirs of Robert Worsley.'

¹ For previous corrigenda for Vols. I and II see Vol. II, p. 669.

² For previous corrigenda for Vol. III see Vol. V, p. 409.

³ For previous corrigenda for Vol. IV see Vol. V, p. 409.

⁴ For previous corrigenda for Vol. V see Vol. V, p. 409.

⁵ For previous corrigenda for Vol. VI see Vol. VII, p. 435.

CORRIGENDA

- Vol. VI,¹ page 472*b*, line 9, *for* ' Mr. Wilkinson Parker ' *read* ' Mr. John Parker.'
- " " 500, note 48, *for* ' Piers Starkie ' *read* ' Pierce Starkie.'
- " " 501, notes 50 and 51, *for* ' Le Gendre Piers Starkie ' *read* ' Le Gendre Pierce Starkie.'
- " " 512, note 62, *for* ' Gayle Green or Fennyfold ' *read* ' Gayle Green and Fennyfold.'
- " " 512, note 62, *for* ' his sons Thomas, Henry, Hugh and Vincent ' *read* ' his sons Thomas, Henry, Hugh, John and Vincent.'
- " " 512, note 63, *for* ' 1657 ' *read* ' 1658.'
- " " 517*a*, line 6, *for* ' 1597 ' *read* ' 1599.'
- Vol. VII,² page 55*b*, line 10, *for* ' Mr. Robert Kay Fenton ' *read* ' Mr. Richard Kay Fenton.'
- " " 136, note 78, *for* ' Elizabeth and Sarah were the daughters and heirs ' *read* ' Elizabeth and Sarah were the sisters and heirs.'
- " " 214*a*, lines 15-16, *for* ' From this pier steamers go ' *read* ' From this pier steamers used to go.'
- " " 288, note 54, line 20, *for* ' Alice ' *read* ' Katherine.'
- " " 320, note 71, *for* ' Henry Barrow Fielding ' *read* ' Henry Borron Fielding.'
- Vol. VIII, page 13, underline to block of seal, *for* ' Seal of the Borough of Lancaster . . . time of Henry III ' *read* ' Seal of the Mayor of Lancaster . . . time of Henry VI.'
- " " 14, underline to block of seal, *for* ' Sixteenth Century Seal of the Borough of Lancaster ' *read* ' Seventeenth Century Seal of the Borough of Lancaster.'
- " " 40, note 116, line 20, *for* ' Henry Stanley Lord Mounteagle ' *read* ' Edward Stanley Lord Mounteagle.'
- " " 72, note 36, *for* ' Henry Lord Mounteagle ' *read* ' Edward Stanley Lord Mounteagle.'
- " " 123, note 64, *for* ' Paley and Austin ' *read* ' Austin and Paley.'
- " " 140*b*, line 13, *for* ' eastern ' *read* ' western.'
- " " 150*b*, between lines 13 and 14 *insert* ' 1661 John Jacques.'
- " " 173, plan of Borwick Hall. Since the completion of this volume, Borwick Hall has been leased to and repaired by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, F.S.A. The cross wall (now removed) in the tower was found to be a late insertion and the division between the two rooms in the west wing should be shown as a partition.
- " " 402*b*, The arms of Broughton of Broughton. These are blazoned with a cross argent upon the canton (see Rolls of Arms temp. Edw. II and Furness Coucher Book), though there is a presumption that the earliest form omitted the cross.

¹ For previous corrigenda for Vol. VI see Vol. VII, p. 435.

² For previous corrigenda for Vol. VII see Vol. VII, p. 435.

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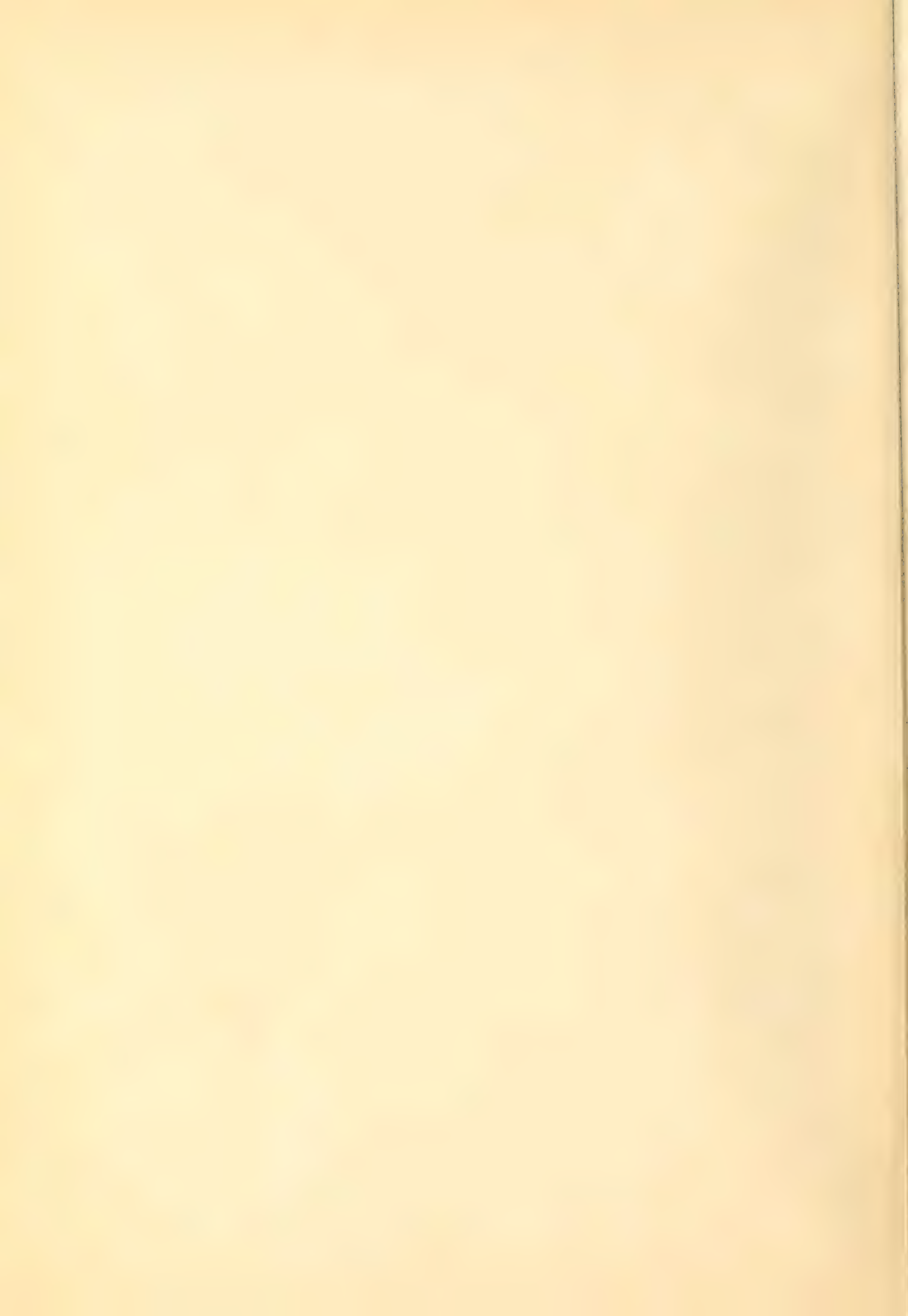
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